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* * The present number (No. LXXX. February 27, 1875,) completes the Fourth Volume of NOTES ON BOOKS. It comprises besides the Analyses of the New Works published during the last Three Months the Title-Page and Contents of the Fourth Volume. The Table of Contents is an alphabetical list of about 750 works (new books and new editions) published between March 1870 and February 1875 by MESSRS. LONGMANS and Co. the analytical notices of the contents of which form the substance of the present volume.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. LXI.

MAY 31, 1870.

VOL. IV.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Lothair. By the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P.
'Nosse omnia hæc, salus est adolescentulis.'—
TERENTIUS. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 998,
price 31s. 6d. cloth. [May 2, 1870.]

ABOUT thirty-five years have elapsed since Mr. DISRAELI, then a young man unknown to the political world, published *Vivian Grey*, the first of a series of novels, of which *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, and *Tincred* were the most famous then, and are the best remembered now. After an interval of nearly a quarter of a century, during

which Mr. DISRAELI has attained to the highest honours which the State can confer, he has again descended into the literary arena.

Readers of *Lothair* will find much to remind them of his earlier works—the same keen sense of humour, the same exuberant imagination, the same almost Oriental love of splendour and pageantry. As in his former novels, so in *Lothair*, no small part of the interest is due to the discussion of the great questions of the day, religious, political, and social, and to the introduction of familiar forms, veiled beneath disguises

thinner than the drapery of a Grecian statue. The glorification of youth, strength, and beauty—the belief that none but the young can perform great actions, which was the leading idea of *Coningsby*, are prominent features in *Lothair* also, less confidently put forward, but still substantially the same.

In *Lothair* the chief interest centres in the struggle of the Church of Rome with the Church of England for the possession of the hero *LOTHAIR*, a young nobleman of boundless wealth. Brought up in the strictest tenets of Scotch Calvinism, his mind expands in the more genial atmosphere of Oxford, and by a natural reaction from the cold and repulsive training of his early years he falls an easy prey to the alluring blandishments which Romanists know so well how to use.

A man of earnest convictions but wanting experience, impelled by an intense desire to do that which is right but unable to discern what it is, he is tossed helplessly between the contending powers which alternately exercise their influence over him; and it is his good fortune, rather than any merit of his own, which brings him safe into port at the last.

The characters are for the most part drawn from the highest ranks of the aristocracy. Although none of them are portraits, few will fail to recognise the sketches as more or less fanciful, more or less faithful likenesses of well-known characters. In some instances they are formed by blending two or more persons into one, thus becoming representatives of a class rather than close individual resemblances. The scene shifts from England to Rome, from Rome to Jerusalem, and thence back to England. Interwoven with the plot are various passing events, from the Italian campaign of 1868 to the Œcumenical Council, together with intrigues and counter-intrigues of Cardinals and secret societies. The whole is enlivened by sketches of fashionable society drawn from the life, both in London in the height of the season, and in the comparative quiet of English country houses.

The Mythology of the Aryan Nations. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Joint-Editor, with the late Professor Brande, of the Fourth Edition of 'The Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art;' Author of 'Tales of Ancient Greece,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 894, price 28s. cloth. [April 5, 1870.

IN this work the Author has attempted to survey the whole field of Mythology, giving at each step the evidence for the conclusions which that survey seems to establish. It has

been commonly held that the so-called classical mythology of the Greeks and Hindus has few or no points of affinity with the popular stories which are still found circulating in Europe and Asia. The application of the comparative method to all these traditions indifferently supplies evidence, seemingly irresistible, of the fact that the mythology of the Vedic and Homeric poets contains the germs, and in most instances more than the germs, of almost all the stories of Teutonic, Scandinavian, and Celtic folk-lore; that this common stock of materials, which supplements the evidence of language for the ultimate affinity of all the Aryan nations, has been moulded into an infinite variety of shapes by the story-tellers of Greeks and Latins, of Persians and Englishmen, of the ancient and modern Hindus, of Romans and Norwegians, Icelanders, Danes, Frenchmen, and Spaniards; that on this common foundation the epic poets of these scattered and long-separated children of one primitive family have raised their magnificent fabrics or their cumbrous structures; that from this common source they have derived even the most subtle distinctions of feature and character for their portraits of the actors in the great drama which in some one or more of its many scenes is the theme of all Aryan national poetry, and that this theme has its origin in phrases which described originally the phenomena of the natural world, and the course of the day and the year.

This comparison of myths resolves itself strictly into an historical inquiry which traces back human thought and language to their earliest forms, and exhibits, more particularly in the Vedic hymns, the still flexible elements which were afterwards hardened into the mythological systems of the several Aryan tribes. In these hymns the phenomena or forces of the natural world appear invested with a personal life, and the Night is the mother or child of the Sun, the Sun is the child or the brother or the husband of the Dawn. In the Greek myths these phrases reappear in a different dress in the traditions of the several Hellenic tribes. These traditions are found in many versions, each of which was supposed to be in no way connected with the rest; while the translation of some of the old phrases into the conditions of human life led to the development of coarse, repulsive, or horrible legends, as in the myths Oidipous and Erichthonios. The proof of the close affinity of all these traditions seems to be furnished by the comparison which, amongst a host of similar instances, traces the idea of such a myth as that of the Master Thief from the Hindu Rudra, the Hellenic Hermes, through the legends of Rhapsinitos, of Trophonios and Agamedes, of Gata and Karpura, and many more, to the

Teutonic, Norse, and Celtic versions of the Master Thief and the Shifty Lad; all these exhibiting the prying curiosity, the subtle wiles, and enormous power of the Wind, or of air in motion.

This substantial identity of the legends localised among different tribes and nations involves a presumption that the incidents related in each have no foundation in the history of those tribes, and that the Siege of Troy, for example, is not an event peculiar to the mythology of the Greeks. Hence it becomes necessary to examine the various theories which have been or are still maintained on the origin and character of the Homeric poems, and to ascertain the extent to which the old mythical phrases have furnished the materials not only for those poems, but for the Volsung and Helgi Sagas, the Nibelungenlied, the Romance of Arthur, of Roland, of Dietrich of Bern, of Walthar of Aquitaine, of the Icelandic Grettir, and other heroes of Aryan tradition.

This analysis leads to a classification of myths which is in substance that of GRIMM, WELCKER, and PRELLER. The sights and sounds of the sensible universe are represented in legends which are grouped as myths of (1) The Ethereal Heavens; (2) The Light; (3) The Fire; (4) The Winds; (5) The Waters; (6) The Clouds; (7) The Earth; (8) The Underworld; (9) The Darkness.

Under the first head is comprised the mythology of the Hindu Dyaus, Varuna, Mitra, Indra and Brahma; of the Greek Zeus and the Latin Jupiter, the Teutonic Odin or Wuotan, Thunder or Thor, Fro, Heimdall, Bragi, and Oegir. Under the second are grouped the myths of the Vedic Sûrya and Savitar; of Soma and the Asvins; of the dawn, as Ushas, Urva-i, Psychê, Ahanâ, Saramâ, Helenê, Eôs, Saranyû, Erinyes, Prokris, Hêrô, Augê, Eurôpê, Athênê, Aphrodîtê, Hêrê; of the Hellenic and Teutonic sun-gods and heroes, from Phoibos Apollôn to William of Cloudeslee or Cloudland, and William Tell; of Vislup, and the emblems connected with his worship; of Selênê and Iô, Artemis and Iphigeneia; of the treasure always lost and always recovered, whether in the Homeric poems, the Volsung story, the Arthur Romance, or the Nibelung Song; under the forms of the Niblun Hoard, the Golden Fleece, the Wealth of Helen the Fair, the expulsion and return of the Herakleids, and the wars of the sons of Oidipous and of the Epigonoï. Under the head of the FIRE are grouped the myths of Agni, Phoroneus, Hestia, Hephaistos, Loki, Prometheus, the Titans, and other representatives of the Lightning. The stories of Vayu and the Maruts, of Hermes, Orpheus, and Pan, of Amphion and Zethos, Aiolos and Arês, belong to the kingdom of the WINDS; those of Proteus, Glaukos, Triton, the

Seirens, Poseidôn, Danaos and his children, with many others, to the WATERS. As representing the CLOUDS are seen the children of the Mist and the Snow-vapour, Nephelê and Niobê, the Phaiakians, Nymphs, and Swan-maidens, the Telchînês, and Kourêtes. To the EARTH belong the myths of Dionysos and Dênêtêr, Erichthonios, and Kekrops; of the Priests of the Great Mother, and the People of the Woods and Waters. And lastly a notice of Hades and Elysion, as pictures of the UNDERWORLD or World of the Dead, is followed by an examination of the myths of the DARKNESS, in which the myth of Vritra and Ahi, the thievish or throttling snake, is traced through the stories of Paris, of Ravanâ and Sita, of Herakles and Echidna, Hercules and Cacus, of Belleros, the Sphinx, the Pythian Dragon, the Minotaur, the Phorkides, Graiai, and Gorgons, until the physical struggle becomes spiritualised in the Iranian theology of Ormuzd and Ahriman, and is exhibited under other modifications in the attributes of the Semitic and Aryan Devil, the Blinded Demon, and WAYLAND the SMITH.

Letters of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. to various Friends. Edited by his Brother, the Rev. Sir GILBERT FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart. Canon of Worcester. 8vo. pp. 464, with Portrait, price 14s. cloth.

[March 17, 1870.]

THE LETTERS collected in this volume were written by the late Sir G. C. LEWIS to some of the most intimate and valued of his friends. They form no series, nor are they devoted to any particular subject or class of subjects; they are merely unconnected private letters, written in various years without the slightest expectation of their being published.

They are now published mainly for three reasons—first, because they forcibly illustrate the character, the intellect and learning, and the wisdom of their remarkable writer; secondly, because they contain many facts, and relate to many subjects in which the public cannot but take interest, and respecting which they will be glad to know the opinions of the Author; and lastly, because some of Sir GEORGE LEWIS's friends—and especially two of them, to whom he was deeply attached, and who were equally attached to him—were earnestly desirous that they should be printed.

The respect was so high in which Sir GEORGE LEWIS's opinions were held whilst he was living, that he was continually consulted by speakers, writers, and reasoners of all classes and of all parties. Scholars and politicians were alike glad to seek the benefit of his wisdom and to listen to

his mature, dispassioned, and well-disciplined judgment.

But if the estimate of the weight and value of Sir GEORGE LEWIS's opinions was high during life, it has certainly not been lessened since his death. The void which that death left is still recognised as wide. Many a time since it took place has it been said that confusions would have been avoided, difficulties been simplified, and events and decisions guided into better channels, had his calm and wise counsel been still permitted to prevail among us.

Such, then, being the respect in which his opinions have been and still are held, the Editor ventures to think that the Letters now published, containing as they do a great variety of statements, commentary, views, and thought, will be cordially welcomed by the reading public.

A short introduction will furnish the few occasional explanations needed to enable the reader to understand the circumstances in which Sir GEORGE LEWIS was placed, as well as various allusions in his letters.

Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries.

By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, LL.B. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, and Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's University in Ireland, and Queen's College, Belfast. 8vo. pp. 386, price 12s. cloth. [April 2, 1870.]

IN this work the Author traces the effects of the land systems of Ireland and England on their industrial economy, and on the condition of their inhabitants, both in the country and in the towns. He investigates particularly the history of the English land system; and examines also the land systems of Germany, France, and Belgium, and their economic effects. An account of Westphalia and the Ruhr Basin gives a description of the chief mining and manufacturing region of Prussia on the one hand, and of the mountains and valleys of South Westphalia on the other; explaining the industrial economy of each region, and the influence on each of the laws relating to land, of their history, and of their geological character. An account of La Creuse furnishes the history of that singular department of Central France, and shews the effects of French government on the one hand, and of its situation and geology on the other, on its industrial condition. The causes of the immigration from the country into Paris and other large towns of France are explained, and the political and economic effects of that immigration are pointed out. The rural economy and

the condition of the principal regions of Belgium are described, and the influence of the laws relating to land and of other causes on the condition of its inhabitants is shewn. This volume will be found to discuss, both directly and inferentially, many of the most important economic questions; but it is also designed to furnish information to students and general readers respecting the countries which it describes.

A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain during the American Civil War. By MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, M.A. Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. Royal 8vo. pp. 528, price 16s. cloth.

[April 6, 1870.]

THE design of this book is to furnish an accurate and authentic history of the various questions of International Law which arose out of the great Civil War in the United States between 1861 and 1865. It is thus a permanent, and it may be hoped a useful, contribution to the history of international law. It is further designed to exhibit as a whole, and in a connected form, the conduct of the Government of Great Britain in relation to the war and to both the contending parties. In this point of view it is a contribution to general history. It opens with an account of the causes which led to the war, and of the events which immediately preceded that calamity, as well as of the revolt itself. The international effects of a civil war are briefly considered. The course taken by Great Britain and by other European powers at the commencement of hostilities is stated with some minuteness, and the complaints to which it gave rise on the part of the United States are related and discussed. Subsequent chapters are dedicated to the abortive negotiations respecting Maritime Law carried on by the United States with Great Britain and France, to the case of the *Trent*, the blockade and all the various questions which sprang from it, the first reception of the *Sumter* and other Confederate ships in the ports of different neutral nations, the application of the Rule of Twenty-four Hours, the trade in munitions of war carried on by both the North and the South with England, and the numerous endeavours—successful in a few cases, unsuccessful in others—to procure ships from British ports for the naval service of the Confederates. In the cases of the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia*, *Alexandra*, *Rappahannock*, and *Shenandoah*, and the Liverpool ironclads, the material facts are carefully stated, the considerations applicable to them are passed in review, and observations are made upon

'Negligence' regarded as a ground of international complaint, on the general obligations of Neutrality, and on the Neutrality Laws of America and Great Britain. A chapter is devoted to the questions which arose out of the cruise of the *Alabama*, and the regulations enforced by the British Government respecting the admission and coaling of belligerent cruisers in British and colonial ports, and another to the claims of British Nationality pleaded in the United States by persons who complained of being subjected to arbitrary imprisonment, or who desired to escape the pressure of the conscription. A summary account is given of the progress and close of the war, of the state of popular feeling in England, and of the later negotiations and diplomatic correspondence. Finally, the general conclusions are concisely stated. The book contains a large number of extracts from despatches, and gives in full the more important public documents relating to the Neutrality of the European Powers.

Home Politics; or, the Growth of Trade considered in relation to Labour, Pauperism, and Emigration. By DANIEL GRANT. 8vo. pp. 190, price 7s. cloth. [March 8, 1870.]

THIS book seeks to raise the questions—How is it that destitution is so widely spread, and so continuously increasing? What are the causes of the stagnation of trade? and what are the means that lie within our grasp to remedy these conditions?

In order to arrive clearly at the reliable facts, it has been thought necessary to trace out the growth of our Export Trade, the conditions that at present surround Labour, and the relation they both bear to our increasing population. This relation of population and trade is very generally recognised. For instance, it is well known that England cannot feed her people, and it is equally well known that the surplus population—i. e. that portion which we cannot feed from our own land—is fed by means of our export trade. It will then follow that, as population is continuously increasing, our export trade must grow continuously also, and at a rate proportioned to our increase of population; or, if it fails to do this, want and destitution are the results. But the question then immediately arises, If our export trade has grown in the past to meet all our needs, why should it not grow by the same causes in the future? To answer this, it will be necessary to know what the causes were by which our trade has grown in the past.

It is found on examination that a series of special influences—such as the discovery of gold, the growth of the railway system, exhibitions, wars, and reduced tariffs—have all aided to pro-

duce the rapid increase of our export trade; but their past energy having been expended, it is asserted that their influence in the future will be that of quiet development instead of intense energy. But beyond this there are causes which are acting against the growth of our export trade, and specially that one of foreign competition, as evidenced by the products of America, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia. Weighing these points, the result would therefore appear to be, that our export trade will grow slowly in the future, so far as the past and present causes are concerned.

Beyond this, it is asserted that there are conditions connected with Labour which will tend to modify still further these results; for instance, the completion of many of our great public works, the influx of foreign labour, and the introduction and extension of machinery, will all increase the evils that will follow from a rapidly-growing population in the face of a stagnant trade. The influences produced upon our pauper population, and the relation that exists between pauperism and trade, are also traced out.

The solution of the question is assumed to be found in a large emigration to our colonies, carried out by state aid and by vigorous efforts for the development of our Indian Empire. It is found that, as our colonies grow, there is a distinct tendency for our export trade to our colonies to grow in proportion. The effect therefore of a great emigration would be twofold: it would relieve the labour market and increase the export trade. The necessity for its being carried out by state aid is asserted to be found in the fact that all ordinary influences are unequal to the magnitude of the task. With regard to India, it is pointed out that its great value to us at the present time is its latent capacity to absorb our manufactures; but its present capacity is at a very low ebb because its conditions of cultivation are so exceedingly backward, and that, placed as England is to-day, it becomes a duty on the part of the Government to remedy these deficiencies, in order to benefit at once the natives and ourselves.

The Mineral and other Resources of the Argentine Republic (La Plata) in 1869. Published by Special Authority of the National Government. By Major F. IGNACIO RICKARD, Government Inspector-General of Mines. 8vo. pp. 324, price 21s. cloth.

[May 30, 1870.]

IN this work the Author has given, as clearly as was in his power, all the information which English readers can possibly require on the mineral wealth of the Argentine Republic, and on

the physical aspect and characters of the several mining districts. Among these mineral resources of the country are gold, silver, copper, petroleum, coal; and the acquisition of mining property in the Argentine states is one of the most simple and inexpensive procedures imaginable. The discoverer is entitled to all mineral veins he may find in the mountains, without regard to the owner of the soil, who exercises no right to the mineral deposits contained beneath the surface, unless where he is the discoverer,—the only exceptions being coal, salt, sulphur, or quarries, all of which belong exclusively to the owner of the soil. The Writer is authorised to state that the Government are prepared to treat in the most liberal spirit all enterprises having for their object the development of the mineral wealth or manufacturing industries in the Republic; and the present volume will shew not merely the capabilities of the country, but the effects which the extension of mining enterprise, following on the development of railway locomotion, has already effected in the orderly and peaceable condition of the inhabitants, and in all circumstances which are likely to render easier and more secure the operations of intending immigrants and settlers.

The High Alps without Guides; being a Narrative of Adventures in Switzerland, together with Chapters on the Practicability of such mode of Mountaineering, and Suggestions for its Accomplishment. By the Rev. A. G. GIRDLESTONE, M.A. late Demy in Natural Science of Magdalen College, Oxford. Pp. 192, with a Frontispiece and Two Maps. Square crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [April 16, 1870.]

IN this volume the Author has endeavoured to point out the advantages of mountaineering as a means of recreation, and the possibility of indulging in it to a very great extent without the cost or the annoyances of professional assistance.

The first chapter discusses these questions theoretically; those which follow narrate some of the more interesting adventures which have befallen the Author when (with two exceptions) without guides, and practically illustrate the possibility of such mountaineering. The work closes with a chapter of hints, many of which may be useful to all mountaineers—whether with or without guides—who are but beginners. At the end of each section will be found, in instances where he has been able to ascertain the facts, a statement of the number of guides usually taken for the expedition described, with their ordinary charges exclusive of food.

It must be stated, as adding force to the Author's argument, that except in the case of the Strahleck, of so much of the Clariden Grat as coincides with the Sand Grat Pass, and of the Zermatt side of the Col d'Herens, the Author had never, previously to the expedition described, traversed any of the routes given in this book.

England to Delhi; a Narrative of Indian Travel. By JOHN MATHESON, Glasgow. Pp. 556, with a Map and Eighty-two Illustrations engraved on Wood from original Designs (twelve full size of page). Imp. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [April 7, 1870.]

THE journey described in these pages was undertaken from a desire to form some personal acquaintance with a country chiefly known to the Author through the medium of a close mercantile connexion. In a word, business, not book-making, was its primary object.

No one, however, who visits our Eastern empire can fail to be forcibly impressed with the novelty of its aspect, and with the strong contrast which it presents to the ordinary routine of European life.

The result of this feeling, in the Author's case, was a series of jottings which, made upon the spot, and designed for the information or entertainment of friends at home, have more recently undergone careful revision, as well as some extension with reference to later events.

Although therefore seven years have elapsed since his return to England, he has not been unmindful of what has taken place in the interval, and would even indulge the hope that his narrative may be found to have preserved its freshness, and to possess a direct bearing on the existing situation of affairs in British India.

For such information as he has been able to present, apart from his own experience and the statistics gleaned from official documents, he is indebted, not to other volumes of a similar nature, but to the courtesy of friends now or very recently resident in the East, and to the columns of the current Anglo-Indian journals.

If he has ventured to touch upon grave questions affecting the condition and prospects of India, this has been done more to indicate the importance of such topics than to interfere with their treatment in more competent hands. Indeed, his aim has been simply to afford those who are not conversant with the subject, and who may choose to accompany him through these incidents of travel, a passing glimpse of the social features and material resources of that wonderful Indian continent with which the wel-

fare of our own country is now so intimately associated.

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*Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-
Crystallic Action, including the Question of
Diamagnetic Polarity.* By JOHN TYNDALL,
LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philo-
sophy in the Royal Institution. Pp. 381,
with 6 Copper-plates, and numerous Wood-
cuts. 8vo. cloth. [June 6, 1870.]

THIS work embraces the Author's researches on the new manifestation of magnetic force termed by FARADAY *DIAMAGNETISM*. It begins with an examination of the deportment of crystal-line bodies between the poles of a magnet. It proves Diamagnetism, like magnetism, to be an induced and not an inherent force. It examines the attractions and repulsions of magnetic and diamagnetic crystals, and connects their deportment in the magnetic field with these attractions and repulsions. It enters upon an exhaustive investigation of the question of diamagnetic polarity; contrasts in all their combinations and manifestations the forces of magnetism and diamagnetism, and shews the antithesis between them to be complete. It thus proves *Diamagnetism* to be a *POLAR FORCE*. Finally it

applies the doctrine of diamagnetic polarity to explain phenomena which prior to the establishment of that doctrine were not understood.

To these investigations are added a series of Essays, Letters, and Reviews on subjects connected with **MAGNETISM and ELECTRICITY**.

Notes of a Course of Nine Lectures on Light, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, April-June, 1869. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo. pp. 82, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

[May 31, 1870.]

THESE *NOTES* were prepared for the use of those who attended the Author's Lectures on Light last year, and were not intended for further publication. Inquiries and requests regarding them, from teachers and students who have read them, have induced the hope and belief that these Notes may be useful beyond their contemplated limits, and especially in the science classes under the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

Other Worlds than Ours; the Plurality of Worlds Studied under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. F.R.A.S. Author of 'Saturn and its System,' 'Sunviews of the Earth,' &c. Pp. 338; with 13 Illustrations (6 coloured). Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 6, 1870.]

THE Author of this work, though his main object has been to exhibit the support of life as the great end and aim of all Nature's workings, has sought to direct attention to the wonderful results of recent scientific researches by associating them with the interesting question of the Plurality of Worlds. It is scarcely recognised, even by those who labour in the field of scientific research, how widely recent discoveries tend to modify all our views respecting the universe. There is scarcely one of the discoveries recently made in astronomy which does not lead to numberless inferences hitherto scarcely thought of. If observers were at this moment to cease from their labours there would be ample work for decades of years to come in the revision and utilisation of the results which have already been obtained. The raw material is, in fact, being accumulated by observers faster than it can be manufactured into sound and consistent theories by careful reasoning. In this little treatise the Author has endeavoured to

exhibit some of the conclusions which seem legitimately deducible from the great facts recently disclosed to us. If in some cases the results seem startling, he believes the explanation to be that the orbs existing around us are more wonderful than men have yet been led to suppose.

The Author has given more space to the Planets than has been usual in works on other worlds, and has treated them in a more systematic manner. An introductory chapter is followed by a chapter shewing the lessons to be deduced from a thoughtful study of the Earth. The next chapter, on the Sun, shews the opinion we may form about other system-swaying suns within the sidereal system. The Planets are then considered in order, many hitherto unnoticed relations being dealt with. The subsequent chapters treat of other suns resembling ours, of Minor Suns, and of the claim of the Nebulæ to be regarded as external galaxies. Lastly there is a chapter on the **ALMIGHTY'S** 'supervision and control' of the universe.

The work contains coloured pictures of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, a coloured chart of Mars on the stereographic projection, and several other Illustrations. Two Plates are noteworthy as the first which have been printed with white ink on black paper.

Lectures on Surgical Pathology, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By JAMES PAGET, F.R.S. D.C.L. Oxon. Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Edition, revised and edited by WILLIAM TURNER, M.B. Lond. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh; pp. 866, with 131 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[May 17, 1870.]

WHEN the time came for preparing a Second Edition of these *LECTURES*, the Author was anxious that they should be revised with all the light of the knowledge of Pathology acquired since their publication. But although he had collected some materials for this purpose, yet a thorough revision of the whole subject was a task for which he felt unfit. For in the interval of nine years from the publication of the first edition he had been carried into the active practice of his profession, and, at their end, had no sufficient time for either studying or thinking carefully about the many facts and probabilities and guesses at truth which had been added to Pathology. He was therefore glad to be able to commit the work of revision to his friend and

former pupil Mr. TURNER, whom he knew to be not only very conversant with the progress of medical science, but able to test others' observations by his own.

In preparing the present Edition, the preceding one [1863] has been carefully revised by both Professor TURNER and the Author: by the former from the Pathological point of view, by the Author from the Clinical. Many parts have been re-written and several new figures have been added.

Notes on the Treatment of Skin Diseases. By ROBERT LIVEING, M.A. and M.D. Cantab. Demonstrator on Diseases of the Skin and Assistant-Physician to Middlesex Hospital. 18mo. pp. 98, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[June 1, 1870.]

THESE brief Notes on the Etiology and Treatment of Skin Diseases were prepared with a view to their private circulation amongst the students of the Author's class in Cutaneous Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. They are now published at the request of some of his friends and former pupils. The NOTES consist of a few general remarks on the Etiology, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Classification of Skin Diseases, followed by some short sketches on the nature, history, and best modes of dealing with ordinary cutaneous affections. To this is added a GLOSSARY of TERMS in common use, and numerous formulæ derived chiefly from the prescriptions of HEBRA, ANDERSON, and the Pharmacopœia of the SKIN HOSPITAL, Blackfriars.

The Cruise of 'The Kate'; or, a Single-handed Voyage round England. By EMPSON EDWARD MIDDLETON, Author of 'The First Two Books of the Æneid of Virgil in Rhymed Verse.' Pp. 304, with 11 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [May 4, 1870.]

IN this volume the Author has related the incidents of a voyage from the Thames to the Thames in a boat of which he formed the crew. Among the ports visited were Southampton, Dartmouth, Milford, Kingstown, Leith, and Bridlington; and the vessel in which the Writer made his way to these places is twenty-three feet in length along the keel, twenty-one feet along the deck, and seven feet in beam, the model being, in sailors' language, 'round,' and so perfect that the water is felt everywhere. The engravings, which have been toned down below the actual fact, will shew how far the powers of the boat were tested by winds and waves.

A Rudimentary Manual of Architecture: being a Concise History and Explanation of the Principal Styles of European Architecture, Ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance; with their chief variations described and illustrated. To which is appended a Glossary of Technical Terms. By THOMAS MITCHELL, Author of 'The Stepping-stone to Architecture.' Pp. 304, with 150 Wood Engravings. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 31, 1870.]

THE object of the present work is to supply a want that has long been felt in the shape of a text-book for the preliminary education of the student, relating chiefly to the European styles, and describing with more full details the styles which have prevailed in this country.

Special care is taken to describe fully the real and essential distinctions to be observed in the various styles of ARCHITECTURE, which are mainly caused not only by the difference of principle on which the style is based, but also by the system of ornamentation adopted to decorate that style; the aim being to enable the student to test the theories put forth on the growth of successive styles by a plain statement of facts, aided by illustrations of existing examples shewing that the development of styles is not an arbitrary and irregular process, but a gradual growth, which may be traced with scientific minuteness and completeness, and holding to the position that there is a scientific connexion between the several stages of all architectural styles.

To this is appended a GLOSSARY explaining briefly the meanings of above six hundred technical terms which the student is likely to meet with in pursuing his study.

Many of the Illustrations are engraved expressly for this work from NICHOLSON, BRITTON, and BLOXAM, and the Oxford Glossary, and the rest are from GWILT's Encyclopædia.

A Critical and Commercial Dictionary of the Works of Painters; comprising Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Sale Notes of Pictures, and Nine Hundred and Eighty Original Notes on the Subjects and Styles of Various Artists who have Painted in the Schools of Europe between the years 1250 and 1850. By FREDERICK PETER SEQUIER, Picture Restorer in Ordinary to the Queen. Super-royal 8vo. pp. 288, price 21s. cloth.

[May 3, 1870.]

THE subjects comprised in the various English Dictionaries of Painters may be divided into three classes, namely, Lives of Known

or Popular Painters, compiled from published sources; Lives of Rare and Obscure Painters, likewise compiled from published sources, and whose works are almost exclusively confined to foreign cities; whilst the third division is appropriated to New Lives, or additional matter collected by the compiler. In this Dictionary a different plan is followed, and the painters are divided rather into two than three classes, namely, Known or Popular Painters, and Scarce Painters, whose names have not previously appeared in other works on art. Although the work is virtually a Dictionary of Old Painters, a few modern artists are introduced.

All former Dictionaries of Painters known to the Writer are Biographical Dictionaries; but, with scarcely any exception, the biographical information in this work is merely confined to a statement of the School and Period to which the artist belongs; so that the work may be viewed as a kind of appendix to former dictionaries, such as PILKINGTON'S and BRYAN'S, and should be read with them. The commercial title of the Dictionary refers to the Sale Notes. The valuing of pictures is unquestionably one of the most difficult pursuits connected with art, and is, moreover, a most uncertain study; but the Writer trusts that, for this purpose, the Sale Notes in this work will be of use to collectors and amateurs. The Writer has appended Descriptive Notes on the subjects and styles of all the principal painters introduced in the work.

The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. By JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Barrister-at-Law. New Edition, enlarged and improved; including, amongst other Additions, a List (never before published) of the 1,360 Adventurers for Lands, with their addresses or descriptions. Pp. 562; with 3 Coloured Maps, a Facsimile of a Cromwellian Debuture, and other Illustrations. 8vo. price 18s. cloth. [May 19, 1870.]

THIS work represents in action the transplantation of the ancient nobility and gentry of Ireland to Connaught in 1654, and the parcelling out of their former estates amongst the Adventurers and the Officers and Soldiers of CROMWELL'S army. Nothing similar to the Cromwellian settlement is to be found in the history of Europe except the conquests effected by the Northern barbarians. In this volume are exhibited, on the authority of the Public Records of Ireland, the sufferings of the transplanted; the surveying, the lotting for, and subdividing of the lands by the Adventurers and soldiers; the flight or banishment of the vanquished armies to Spain;

and the retreat of others of the Irish to woods, bogs, and mountains, to become Tories or bandits.

The Author having been commissioned during the last five years by Lord ROMILLY, Master of the Rolls, to examine and report on the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has had the opportunity of adding considerably to the value of this work by the information derived from the Ormond Papers in that collection. A copy of the List, lately discovered in Dublin Castle, of the 1,360 Adventurers, with their subscriptions for the land and sea forces, is given, and now for the first time published. This List is one of great historical and genealogical value. The Facsimile in the frontispiece is the only representation known of a Cromwellian Debuture—an object of the extremest rarity. The volume is illustrated by three chromolithographic Maps:—(1) A Map of Connaught as laid out to receive the transplanted inhabitants of the several counties of the other provinces; (2) A Map of Ireland as settled under the Cromwellian scheme; (3) A Map of Tipperary as divided between the Adventurers and soldiers. The whole work is rendered easy of reference by complete Indexes of Subjects and Names.

Patronymica Cornu-Britannica; or, the Etymology of Cornish Surnames. By R. S. CHARNOCK, Ph.D. F.S.A. F.R.G.S. Post 8vo. pp. 176, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 28, 1870.]

THE commencement of the 18th century beheld the extinction, as a spoken language, of the Celtic dialect of Cornwall; and the Author of the present work points out that this dialect, which differs to a considerable extent from that of Wales, and is closely allied to that of Bretagne, is now only to be found in a few manuscripts, the most remarkable of which are of the 15th century, in the names of Cornish localities, and in the surnames borne by many of the inhabitants of the county. The object of the present work is the Etymology of Cornish Surnames; that is to say, all Cornubian surnames which may be traced to the ancient Cornish language. The names are arranged alphabetically, and amount to upwards of a 1000. These comprise not only names compounded of the usual prefixes, *tre*, *pol*, *pen*, &c. but also many others derived from occupation, from qualities, from animals, trees, &c. and also from baptismal names. The principles upon which Cornish surnames are formed and the rules of permutation are given in the preface. A list of works consulted is given. The Author's motto is 'Say little say well.'

History of the Karaite Jews. By WILLIAM HARRIS RULE, D.D. Post 8vo. pp. 246, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 11, 1870.]

THE Karaites, who reject the Talmud and acknowledge the Written Law as the only standard of doctrine and rule of life, are mentioned in histories of the Jews, but have never until now been made the subject of a separate history in the English language. The object of the present work is to supply that defect.

After defining the canon of the Old Testament, and tracing the beginnings of schism between the adherents to that one standard and the teachers of Tradition, the Author traces the development of the two opposing principles as exemplified in Jewish history in the times before CHRIST, and as marked strongly in the historical portions of the New Testament. He then gives an account of the Rabbinical schools of Palestine and Babylonia, the Mishnah and the Talmud, and, after the publication of the latter, the final separation of the Karaites, who thenceforth have separate synagogues, a distinct liturgy, and a distinctive name, from the communion of their brethren.

In this work will be found a clear statement of the fundamental principle of Karaism as opposed to Tradition, and its ancient influence among the Jews themselves in promoting a rational study of the sacred text and of the Hebrew language, with its revival in the eighth century, peculiarities of ritual and custom, prosperous and adverse fortunes in the East and in Europe, and the present condition of the Karaites, especially in Russia. This history is derived from information to be found only in remote sources, and from materials recently collected and hitherto for the most part unpublished in this country. Throughout the book Karaite writers are taken as chief authorities, and quoted literally as expositors of their own principles.

The Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics. Translated from the German of Dr. E. ZELLER, Professor of the University of Heidelberg, by OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A., Vicar of Sparsholt, Vice-Principal of Cuddesden College, and sometime Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 568, price 14s. cloth. [March 24, 1870.]

THE favour with which a previous attempt to render one portion of Dr. ZELLER's work accessible to English readers has been received, induces the translator to offer a further instalment. The former translation dealt with that part of Dr. ZELLER's *Philosophie der Griechen*

which treats of SOCRATES and the Socratic Schools, thus supplying an introductory volume to the real philosophy of Greece as it found expression in the systems of PLATO and ARISTOTLE. The present volume, taking up the history of philosophy at a time when the real philosophy of Greece was over, and the names of PLATO and ARISTOTLE had become things of the past, aims at supplying an introductory volume to another portion of the history of mind—the portion, viz. which may be collectively described as the *post-Aristotelian*. To the moralist and theologian no less than to the student of philosophy this portion is one of peculiar interest; for the post-Aristotelian philosophy supplied the scientific mould into which Christianity in the early years of its growth was cast, and bearing the shape of which it has come down to us. No complete history therefore of either morals or theology is possible, which does not know something of the systems cotemporary with the first ages of the Church.

In the present volume the Translator has followed the same method of translation as in *Socrates and the Socratic Schools*. In the hope of rendering it as intelligible as possible, he has made it his aim throughout to eschew all unnecessary technicalities.

The First Two Books of the Æneid of Virgil; Translated by EXPSON EDWARD MIDDLETON. With Explanatory Notes. Crown 8vo. pp. 96, price 6s. cloth. [April 8, 1870.]

IN this version of the first two books of the great Roman epic the Author hopes that he has avoided some of the faults which run through all the translations of VIRGIL, and that he has also exhibited more clearly the principles by which alone a perfect translation will at length be achieved.

The Story of Aristæus and his Bees; a translation of Virgil's Fourth Georgic into English Verse. By R. M. MILLINGTON, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 54, price 4s. 6d. in fancy cloth, with gilt edges. [May 18, 1870.]

THE story of ARISTÆUS, as the digression is commonly called, that occupies nearly half the Fourth Georgic, appears to the Author to be so much distinguished from the dry and didactic character of the other three, and to afford such good evidence of VIRGIL's poetical skill in the way of narrative, as to be well calculated to interest the attention of the general reader. The Author is not aware of the issue of any verse translation of this part of VIRGIL since the late Professor CONINGTON did so much for

the text. The present translation has been kept sufficiently close to the original to aid the student. A translation of the Eclogues in verse, with Notes, is also in preparation, price 5s.

The Alcestis of Euripides translated into English Verse. By W. FIELDING NEVINS, B.A. S. John's College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 68, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 27, 1870.]

THE Author has been led to choose this play for translation as one likely to be interesting to the general class of English readers. EURIPIDES is pre-eminently the Greek poet of every-day life. He is more like SHAKESPEARE than any other Greek poet, but with this difference: SHAKESPEARE, as he chose, could be familiar or sublime; EURIPIDES' talent and choice both seem to lie in the delineation of those feelings which are common to all men and all conditions of life. The ALCESTIS is a good specimen of his character. The plot is extremely simple; a middle action is preserved throughout, neither soaring high nor sinking low; but the characters are thoroughly natural, and there are many passages of great tenderness and beauty.

Speeches from Thucydides, translated into English for the use of Students, with an Introduction and Notes. By HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 304, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 12, 1870.]

THIS volume is chiefly designed for the use of Candidates for Classical Honours at our Universities and Colleges. With this view, the version has been modelled on the style of translation encouraged in the Honour Schools of Oxford and Cambridge; a style close but thoroughly idiomatic, and sufficiently free to satisfy the taste of the general reader. It may safely be said that, among the many translations of THUCYDIDES, there is none which answers this purpose. The field is occupied solely by the solemn pedantry of BLOOMFIELD, the grotesque likeness of HOBBS, the hideous fidelity of DALE, and the spirited but truant paraphrase of CRAWLEY, which comprises the First Book only. Mr. DALE's version, though in many respects useful, is not always a safe guide, even for passmen, for whom it is intended. A purely literal rendering of so difficult an author often deepens the obscurity of the original; besides, the meaning, as is shewn in the Preface to the forthcoming work, is frequently vitiated by mis-translations of the particles; γάρ, for instance, being constantly taken in an argumentative when

it has an epexegetic or inchoative sense. The text of PORPO's Smaller Edition has been generally followed. The marginal notes have been limited, with few exceptions, to the necessary defence of the choice which has been made between contested versions of difficult passages. The illustrations of the particles, which are so puzzling to the student of THUCYDIDES, had the advantage of revision by the late Professor CONINGTON, and are based, for the most part, on the valuable Commentary of KLOTZ on DEVARIVS, Leipsic, 1840—a work as precious as it is scarce. The Introduction is divided into two chapters, the first of which discusses the chief difficulties which beset the translator of THUCYDIDES. The second is devoted to an examination of the Speeches, with a view especially to the purposes they serve in relation to the history. The chief editions upon which the version has been based are those of KÄÜGER (German), 1860; Dr. ARNOLD, Oxford, 1830–1835; GÖLLE's Second Edition, Leipsic, 1836; the Larger Edition of PORPO, 10 vols., Leipsic, 1821–1838; and the Smaller one in 4 vols., Leipsic, 1846–1866.

Notes on Thucydides, Books I. II. and III. Original and Compiled. By J. G. SHEPPARD, M.A. late Master of Kidderminster School, and L. EVANS, M.A. late Master of Sandbach School, formerly Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 398, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[March 1870.]

SINCE the last edition of these NOTES was published, both the Authors have died; and the work which they had ably begun must remain a fragment. The Publishers, feeling sure that annotations marked by so much ability and learning will be acceptable to many students, have determined on adding to the new edition of the Notes on Books I. and II. such further portions of the commentary as the Authors were enabled to complete. These unfortunately do not go beyond the Third Book; but the Notes to the First and Second Books have had the benefit of their revision. The Authors' preface stands unaltered as it appeared in the last edition.

No Appeal; a Novel. By the Author of 'Cut Down like Grass.' 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 996, price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[March 10, 1870.]

THE main idea which this story is intended to illustrate is, that for an injured woman there is too often no appeal against the verdict of the Pharisee except to Him who is the true Judge,

and knows all hearts; no appeal for the betrayed and unhappy victim, or for the still more unfortunate and innocent wife who has been allured into marriage with a villain who is cunning enough not to afford her any ground of appeal to the civil law for protection.

Home Recollections and Village Scenes. By the Rev. CHARLES LESINGHAM SMITH, Rector of Little Canfield. Pp. 140, with 4 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Square 16mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[May 28, 1870.]

THIS volume consists of a few simple poems on ordinary incidents of life which lose neither their interest nor their pathos because they occur so often. This interest is further enhanced to the Writer by the fact that all but one of those who are associated with these home memories have been removed from the scene of their earthly labours.

Supplementary Stories and Poems. By EDWARD YARDLEY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 100, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[March 21, 1870.]

THE Author published in 1864 a book of *Fantastic Stories*, and in 1867 another book, intitled *Melusine and other Poems*. The present *Stories and Poems* may be considered as continuations of those two works.

A Handful of Flowers and Weeds, in Prose and Verse, from a very old Portfolio. By the Author of 'The False Step and the Sisters,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 152, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[April 11, 1870.]

THE contents of this little volume, collected by the Author from the accumulated MSS. of many years, consist of a Dramatic Poem on an incident in the history of Sicily; 'The Dream of Galileo,' translated from the German; 'Baucis and Philemon'; 'Living Poets (1821)'; some Songs, a few Sonnets, and various odds and ends in verse and prose, written as the experience of everyday life or 'the mischance of the hour' called them forth.

Rural Hours; a Poem. By JOHN LLOYD, Esq. Crown 8vo. pp. 44, price 1s. sewed.

[March 11, 1870.]

ALTHOUGH composed, like very many other poems, with no definite purpose, this *POEM* is in reality an English imitation on a small scale of the *Georgics* of VIRGIL; for the pastimes and

more useful occupations of a country life are intermingled through its pages in such natural order of sequence as the seasons prescribe. Not having, like VIRGIL, the heathen mythology to fall back upon, the Author has interspersed a few episodes, or rather anecdotes, in order to vary and enliven the more agricultural and business-like portions of his performance; one main object constantly borne in his mind being the desirability of rendering every line and passage free from ambiguity, and intelligible alike to urban as well as rural readers.

Glaphyra, and other Poems. By FRANCIS REYNOLDS, Author of 'Alice Rushton, and other Poems.' 16mo. pp. 212, price 5s. cloth.

[April 22, 1870.]

THIS book is published simply as a volume of *POEMS*, and as such it must be read. Whatever particular opinions of the Author may lie embedded in its pages it will be no assistance for his readers to know, except so far as they can themselves discover them; and if they can see and acknowledge any thoughts in harmony with a progressive instinct, they will probably be not far removed from a harmony with his own mind.

Poems. By the late WILLIAM LEIGHTON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 158, price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

[March 14, 1870.]

THIS is a miscellaneous collection of *POEMS* by a young Writer of great promise, who died in the spring of the year 1869. Many are of a religious nature, as may be inferred from their titles, viz. *Peace, be Still—Our Angel Kindred—Jesus Wept—How wilt thou do in the Swelling of Jordan?—The Night Cometh, &c.* Others, such as *Glencoe, The Fall of Foyers, and Whitby Abbey*, are descriptive of natural and historical scenery. Some were composed on the occasion of national events, viz. on the deaths of the PRINCE CONSORT, President LINCOLN, and LORD PALMERSTON; the celebration of the SHAKESPEARE tercentenary, the marriage of the PRINCE of WALES, &c.; whilst a great many are illustrative of the domestic affections, conspicuous amongst these being *Our Lost One—Mine—Baby Died To-day—My Nest, &c.*

The two longest poems in the book are *The Lovers and Rose*. The former is an idyl of the war; and in the latter (which is perhaps the Author's finest poem) the story of an old man's visit to the scene of his early happiness, and the recollections called forth by it, are vividly described.

The Poems are all more or less distinguished by thoughtfulness, tenderness, purity, and a sincere love of NATURE. Many of them have already appeared in the leading magazines of the day.

A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. late Archbishop of Dublin. Ninth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 330, price 5s. cloth. [March 12, 1870.]

THE subjects examined in this volume are forcing themselves more and more on thoughtful minds at the present day; and the present work, as coming from a writer who refused to argue from mere theories and speculations, may, from this fact alone, have a greater value in guiding the reader through the discussion of the most momentous of all questions. Although the previous editions have made the work widely known, it may yet be mentioned that the method adopted by Archbishop WHATELY, in the lectures contained in this volume, enabled him to bring all the popular or traditional conceptions on the subject of death, of an intermediate state, of the resurrection of the body, of the day of judgment, and the final lot of the righteous and the wicked, to the test furnished by the books of the New Testament. On the basis that these have absolute and final authority in all matters relating to Divine Truth, the Writer has sought in each case to determine whether or how far the popular notions are in harmony with Revelation, and to give his reasons for concluding that in many cases they are either partially or wholly wrong. This method has compelled him to leave undecided those points on which no authoritative statements are found in the New Testament, while it has enabled him to insist on others as being not only definitely established, but as furnishing also far more encouraging views of the Future State than those which are commonly entertained.

Twenty-one Sermons on Subjects more or less interesting at the Present Time. By the Rev. ARTHUR WOLFE, M.A. Rector of Fornham All Saints and of Westley, Bury St. Edmunds; late Fellow and Tutor of Clare College, Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 318, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 9, 1870.]

THE Table of Contents given below will shew the nature of the subjects treated. It is the Author's belief that the religious differences of the present day admit of solution by an appeal to principles on which all are agreed, and that those

principles, supplied in Scripture, formed the basis of the English Reformation. Should the present volume be favourably received, it is intended to publish a second volume of a similar kind.

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Spiritual Religion; Sermons on Christian Faith and Life. By JAMES DRUMMOND, B.A. Post 8vo. pp. 292, price 6s. cloth. [April 25, 1870.]

THE present volume is offered to the public as a contribution towards the settlement of some of the great religious questions which are agitated at the present day.

To that increasing class of men who, while profoundly conscious of a spiritual power in Christianity, are yet unable to accept any of the current representations of it, it is hoped that the thoughts here presented may not be altogether devoid of interest and value. They are at least an honest statement of private conviction, and an endeavour to survey the subjects treated of without the injurious bias of party trammels.

The Lord's Supper, a Feast after Sacrifice; with Inquiries into the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the Principles of Development as applied to the Interpretation of the Bible. By JAMES BOOTH, LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. &c. Vicar of Stone, Buckinghamshire. Crown 8vo. pp. 198, price 5s. cloth. [April 26, 1870.]

IN any rational attempt to establish the true nature of the Lord's Supper, our chief reliance must be placed on the brief narratives of the Four Evangelists and of St. PAUL, supplemented by a knowledge of the language, history, antiquities, and customs, not only of the Jews but also of the contemporary heathen nations of the East. These will supply the materials which we must put together so as to build up that doctrine, and draw those inferences which would seem most likely to be true.

It becomes necessary, then, to inquire whether the learned men who have flourished in Europe

since the Reformation are as capable of sifting evidence, as competent to draw logical inferences, as those more ancient writers who are generally known as Fathers of the Church. The works of the early ecclesiastical writers are chiefly valuable in this respect, that with their own statements and opinions they incidentally afford us often a clear view of the current opinions and tone of thought of their time. We see also how questions, then scarcely known or named, much less discussed, have come into prominence in our own day. One of those questions is that view of the Eucharist called by LUTHER, its author, Consubstantiation.

The attempts repeatedly and recently made in this country to bring LUTHER's doctrine into notice, under a new appellation—'The Real Objective Presence,' or the 'Co-existent Theory'—have led the Author to think that an effort might be suitably made at the present time to revive that ancient view of the sacrament, once held almost universally in the Church of England, which looks upon the Lord's Supper as a feast upon or after sacrifice—a view long obscured by the more popular Socinian teaching of a later age. With this view he has endeavoured to combine and elucidate the views of such men as JOSEPH MEDE, Dr. CUDWORTH, Archbishop POTTER, Bishop WARBURTON, Dr. WATERLAND, Dr. PELLING, Bishop HAMFDEN, and others, who have developed and established this doctrine with profound learning, sound judgment, and true piety.

Horæ Lucanæ; a Biography of Saint Luke, Descriptive and Literary. By HENRY SAMUEL BAYNES, Author of 'The Life of Claude Brousson, Doctor of Laws and Advocate of Parliament, afterwards an Evangelist of the Desert, and Martyr.' Crown 8vo. pp. 392, price 7s. cloth.

[May 5, 1870.]

A long-felt desideratum in sacred biography will, it is believed, be supplied by this volume. No publication, either in English or in any foreign language, is known to exist which affords a consistent and adequate account of ST. LUKE's life. Although he occupies a place in the sacred records as a writer of two important books, and was the foremost of the companions of ST. PAUL and the most fruitful of his fellow-labourers in planting Christianity in Europe, his biography, nevertheless, has been so much neglected that the place of his birth, whether he was a Jew or a Gentile, when and where he wrote his Gospel, whether indeed it was composed by himself or was taken from the dictation of ST. PAUL, whether

ST. PAUL does or does not speak of him in certain places of his Epistles, are all matters of disputation. In this volume each of these particulars is discussed, the several erroneous opinions which have been advanced concerning the Evangelist being examined and refuted from the evidence of his own writings, from the Epistles of ST. PAUL, and from subsequent writers.

By establishing the identity of the Evangelist with the names of *Lucius* and *Lucas*, a proper basis for his biography is obtained. The situations in which *Lucius* is represented are adopted to supply the former portion of his history, which has hitherto remained undescribed; and what relates to *Lucas* completes the portraiture. Arguments are adduced whereby to ascertain the period of the Evangelist's arrival in Jerusalem, and also to fix the time when, and the place where, his Gospel was first issued. It is argued that the first transcript thereof was sent to Alexandria along with the letter addressed to THEOPHILUS, which in modern editions appears as the first four verses of the first chapter. A copy of the 'Acts of the Apostles' having been despatched to THEOPHILUS and copies into Greece, it is represented as probable that a Latin version of this book was undertaken by ST. LUKE himself for the use of the Romans. It is likewise shewn from very early evidence that he translated the Epistle to the Hebrews into Greek, and transmitted it from Rome to Alexandria.

The volume is subdivided into Thirty-two chapters, describing the Evangelist in as many relations. The several situations of ST. PAUL when accompanied by ST. LUKE are particularly described; and there are sketches of the character and ministry of BARNABAS, SILAS, TIMOTHY, and their other occasional companions. The whole work is the result of many years' meditation and research.

John; or, the Apocalypse of the New Testament. By PHILIP S. DESPREZ, B.D. Vicar of Alvediston, Wilts; Author of 'Daniel, or the Apocalypse of the Old Testament.' Post 8vo. pp. 308, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[June 6, 1870.]

IN this work the Author has been primarily anxious to discover the real meaning of the Apocalypse, irrespectively of the consideration that such freedom of exegetical treatment may be prejudicial to the prophetic character of the Revelation itself; the task which he has undertaken being to inquire honestly, and without regard to any foregone conclusion, 'what the author of the book proposed to himself in the description of the visions; what events he himself supposed

would happen, and what expectations the readers of the work in the age when it was written probably formed from it.'

The results of this inquiry may detract from the value of the Apocalypse as a record of prophetic history, but they may suggest that the interpretations hitherto given are mutually destructive of each other, and exhibit a climax of exegetical weakness without parallel in the range of Biblical exposition. They may expose the signal failure of the grand event of which the Apocalypse is the principal exponent, but they may also lead to the conclusion that the latter-day anticipations of the early Church were not well founded, and the acknowledgment of error may be the first step towards the development of truth.

The study of the Apocalypse acquires at this time additional interest from the circumstance that it has been selected to be read in the Revised Table of Lessons for the season of Advent. It is plain that with its introduction into the services of the Church the question of Apocalyptic interpretation must be opened afresh; and the truest solution will necessarily be the most orthodox, although it may not be most in agreement with traditional opinions.

Contents :—

I. Date of the Apocalypse	VI. The Two Witnesses
II. Authorship of the Apocalypse	VII. Antichrist
III. The Epistles to the Seven Churches	VIII. Babylon
IV. Opening of the First Six Seals	IX. The Millennium
V. The Seventh Seal	X. The New Jerusalem
	XI. The Second Coming of Christ
	XII. The Gospel of the Kingdom

Logic, Deductive and Inductive. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In TWO PARTS, crown 8vo. pp. 764, price 10s. 6d. cloth. Each Part may be had separately :—

PART I. *Deduction*, pp. 296, price 4s.

PART II. *Induction*, pp. 468, price 6s. 6d.

[April 2, 1870.]

THE present work aims at embracing a full course of Logic, both Formal and Inductive.

In an introductory chapter are set forth such doctrines of psychology as have a bearing in Logic, the nature of knowledge in general, and the classification of the sciences; the intention being to avoid doctrinal digressions in the course of the work.

The part on Deduction contains the usual doctrines of the Syllogism, with the additions of HAMILTON, and a full abstract of the novel and elaborate schemes of DE MORGAN and BOOLE.

The Inductive portion comprises the methods of inductive research, and all the collateral topics brought forward by Mr. MILL as part of the problem of Induction; various modifications being made in the manner of statement, the order of topics, and the proportion of the handling. The greatest innovation is the rendering of Cause by the new doctrine called the Conservation, Persistence, or Correlation of Force.

Mr. MILL's view of the relation of Deduction and Induction is fully adopted, as being the solution of the otherwise inextricable puzzle of the syllogism, and the means of giving unity and comprehensiveness to Logic.

A separate division is appropriated to the Logic of the Sciences, with the aim of still further exemplifying the logical methods, and of throwing light upon various points in the sciences themselves. The review comprises all the theoretical or fundamental sciences—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Psychology; the sciences of Classification, or Natural History, and two leading practical sciences—Politics and Medicine.

The department of Definition is, for the first time, brought under a methodical scheme, and rendered of co-ordinate value with Deduction and Induction, as a branch of logical method. The modes of defining, as a generalising process, are given under two canons—a positive and a negative; and attention is called to the chief obstacles—uncertainty in the denotation of words, and the gradual transition of qualities into their opposites.

In discussing Fallacies, the Author has canvassed the grounds for the usual practice of detaching the violations of logical rules from the exposition of the rules themselves, and has endeavoured to shew that the only portions of the subject proper to reserve for separate handling are the Fallacious tendencies of the Mind, and Fallacies of Confusion. As these are subjects of great moment, and admit of wide illustration, both are considered with some minuteness.

None of the controversies in the subject are overlooked, but it has been deemed advisable to separate them from the main body of the work. In an APPENDIX are embraced—the various Classifications of the Sciences, the Province of Logic, the Classification of Nameable Things, the Universal Postulate, the Meanings of Analysis and Synthesis, the Theories of Induction, the Art of Discovery, and the Maxims of Historical Evidence.

The Theory of Practice ; an Ethical Inquiry. In Two Books. By SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Author of 'Time and Space, a Metaphysical Essay.' 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,066, price 24s. cloth. [May 21, 1870.]

THE present work takes a survey of the whole field of the *FEELINGS* and *ACTIONS* of *MAN*. The Author's first work, 'Time and Space,' ended with the Laws of *THOUGHT*; this work aims at giving those of *PRACTICE*. The purpose of the whole is to establish a Metaphysical Philosophy, in opposition to either an ontological, an empirical, or a psychological one.

Book I. comprised in the First Volume, is analytical. It combats the current or Lockian psychological view that the emotions are derived from the sensations, and gives a new analysis of the emotions and of the formation of character. On the other hand, the relation not only of the emotions but also of the action of man, in will and reasoning, to the cerebral organisation and functions is examined, and this relation shewn to harmonise with the new analysis.

Book II. comprised in the Second Volume, is systematical and logical. An ethical system is worked out, in opposition to Utilitarianism, and applied to *MAN* in society and in the State; in doing which various subordinate branches of practice are examined—among others Jurisprudence, Philology, Political Economy, the last with some minuteness; and these several sciences are shewn to be branches of a single great system of practical science, as the several physical sciences may be conceived to be of a speculative system.

Christianum Organum ; or, the Inductive Method in Scripture and Science. By JOSIAH MILLER, M.A. Author of 'Singers and Songs of the Church,' &c. With an Introduction by JOHN HALL GLADSTONE, Ph.D. F.R.S. Post 8vo. pp. 220, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

[March 15, 1870.]

THE object of this work is to treat separately a subject often approached both by religious and scientific writers, but not before, the Author believes, distinctly discussed—the place and principle of the union between Scripture and Science. He finds that union in the Inductive Method to which we are indebted for the extraordinary modern development of invention, science, and the arts and conveniences of life. He shews that that method has its basis in the Scriptures, and that the greatest and best results may be expected when it is applied to the sacred writings themselves.

In the First Chapter the nature and foundation of Induction are discussed, and an agreement as to what are its main elements is found in the teachings of opposing philosophers. In the Second Chapter the method is illustrated by the words and histories of some of the most eminent inductive philosophers. The Third Chapter shews by some principal examples what modern science owes to the Inductive Method. In the Fourth Chapter the basis of the method is shewn to be moral, and in the Fifth Chapter it is further shewn to be Christian. The Sixth Chapter shews the manner of the application of the Inductive Method to the Scriptures, and gives examples. The Seventh Chapter combats the statement that the Fathers taught the Inductive Method, and shews that from the time of the Apostles till the present day, and especially in the eras of the Fathers and the Schoolmen, Christianity suffered from the use of methods other than the Inductive. The Eighth Chapter is occupied with the happy results that will follow the general adoption of the Inductive Method in Christian Inquiry, not the least being the mutual regard that will be produced between scientific and religious men when they recognise their union in a common method and their great indebtedness to the same source. Throughout the argument objections to the view proposed are considered and carefully met; and especially the attempt is made to meet the objection of M. COMTE and his school to allow religion a place in the circle of the sciences. Instead of being excluded, the chief place is given to it there.

Keys to Spiritual Problems. Pp. 196; with Two Illustrations, 'Sunrise' and 'Eureka.' Crown 8vo. pp. 200, cloth.

[June, 1870.]

THE mainspring of human welfare, as stated by the Author in the PREFACE, is a right *spirit*—one which, hating evil, aims constantly at that which is good. But it should be the Spirit or Genius of the Lamp, as in the Eastern tale. There should be knowledge as well as right purpose. It is not enough to desire good ends: the Lamp, or a clear understanding of proper means, is also necessary. The Spiritual Problems discussed or solved in the present volume are questions concerning those means.

They are questions which thrust themselves on us continually. Of necessity they must be handled wisely or unwisely, clumsily or with skill. Accordingly, one object of this book is to furnish keys, that is, solutions or partial solutions of some of them. But another not less interesting and important object is to propose a method by which united and systematic, instead of desultory,

efforts might be so concentrated as to illuminate the whole range of such problems, and promote their more satisfactory solution.

As the thin edge of a wedge goes first, so here do individual examples. Being easy of apprehension, they more readily penetrate the mind, and prepare it for the broad method which follows, and includes them all. This latter is described chiefly in Chapter V. but attention should also be directed to the latter end of Chapter II. to Chapter III. and to the Section called 'Division of Labour,' at the close of the volume.

Among the subjects treated are—War, Masters and Men, Preaching, the Relation of Mirth to Religion, the Treatment of Bad Moral Habits, the Study of Scripture, and Church Government. Each Problem begins by stating a want. Some work is to be done, or some knowledge to be acquired. Then more or fewer suggestions are given for action or for inquiry as to that want. The theory is gradually developed during the discussion of the Problems, and underlies the whole collection.

Industrial Employment of Women in the Middle and Lower Ranks. By JOHN DUGUID MILNE, Advocate, Aberdeen. Revised Edition. Post 8vo. pp. 436, price 6s. cloth. [May 16, 1870.]

THE subjects treated are, on the one hand, the causes and effects of that want of definite occupation felt by many women in the middle ranks; and, on the other hand, the agencies that depress women of the lower ranks already admitted to a place in Industry.

After noticing the improved social position of the industrial classes in modern times, and the increased influence that industrial employment now has in determining the prevalent type of civilisation by moulding the character and pursuits of the cultivated classes, the question is raised whether women of the middle ranks can with impunity be excluded from participating in those influences, especially as so many of the domestic employments which used to engage the superintendence of the mistress of a household (such as spinning, &c.) have left the domestic sphere? With a view to answer this inquiry, the present position of women in the middle ranks is examined in its various relations with public life, industrial morality, domestic life, private society, education, individual culture, and means of subsistence.

After a short comparison of the position of women in the middle ranks with the position of women in the aristocracy and in the working ranks, the book proceeds with a detailed inquiry into the condition of women in the working

ranks, taking them in groups according to the census returns. Some important points connected with the distribution of the female population are brought out, and an effort is made to trace the encouraging or depressing agencies affecting women in each of the groups into which their employments divide them. The general influences depressing women in the working ranks as a whole are then summed up, and practical considerations offered on the admission of women to the higher and better paid branches of industry—not overlooking the question of their legal and political disabilities.

The treatise, in conclusion, discusses the more abstract questions touching Woman's 'proper sphere,' abilities, and intellectual powers.

Observations on Fundamental Principles and some existing Defects in National Education.

By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Member of the Senate of the London University. New Edition, revised, with Additions. Post 8vo. pp. 44, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[May 11, 1870.]

THIS world is now ascertained to be a globe, of very nearly 8,000 miles in diameter, with surface partly land and partly water. In a fast-sailing ship, avoiding delays, it may well be sailed round in six months. With railways and steam navigation the tour can now be performed, leading through localities of great interest, in half that time.

Increased facility of travel and of intercourse between nations placed in different climates, with different wants, has marvellously advanced the state of human wellbeing on earth, through the exercise of human reason, inventing what are called the arts of civilisation.

The number of these arts steadily increases with the increase of men's knowledge of the course of Nature. The present work, of which a Second Edition with an important Appendix is now published, is intended to correct certain views on the subject of Education; and, as a student's mind both understands, and remembers better, what is taught in fit order, the Author has drawn out, for the purpose of aiding study, a comprehensive outline of knowledge, with applications.

Proposed National Arrangements for Primary Education. By the Rev. H. W. HOLLAND, Author of 'Thieves and Thieving,' 'Revelations of Prison Life,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 210, price 5s. cloth. [March 22, 1870.]

THIS volume opens with a number of statistics and testimonies shewing the need of better arrangements for the education of the masses.

A short outline of the history of education in England is given, the origin of the denominational system is stated, and its deficiencies pointed out. The merits of the National Education Union and the Birmingham League are discussed, and strong exception is taken to Mr. FOSTER'S Bill. The fusion of the denominational into a new national system is recommended, and the equitable conditions for the transfer are indicated. The religious difficulty is solved by the legal appointment of the reading of the Bible in all national schools; attendance being voluntary, and where the majority of the parents, being Roman Catholics, &c., object to the reading of the Bible, it is suggested that the local school committees should have power to discontinue the reading of the Bible. The religious instruction, it is urged, should form no part of the school work, and should be given at separate hours, but not by the schoolmaster. In his sketch of a new National System the Writer discusses the sources of revenue, the compulsory attendance of the scholars, and decides for free schools and direct compulsion. The subjects of an Education Department with a Minister of Public Instruction, Education District Boards, Local School Committees, Arrangements for School Teachers, Inspection of Schools, and School Grievances are also considered. The present position of the schoolmaster in Government-aided schools is pronounced unjust, and the injustice, it is maintained, may be removed by opening all the posts and offices in the education department of the State to the schoolmasters. The postponement of Legislation and the appointment of a Royal Commission is recommended.

Three Lectures on Education. By ADOLPH OPPLER, L.C.P. Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors; Principal of New College, Arundel Square; Author of 'Herxheimer's Remodelled and Translated Hebrew Grammar.' Crown 8vo. pp. 144, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [March 25, 1870.]

THESE Lectures were successively delivered by the Author before the College of Preceptors in June 1867, May 1868, and May 1869, and he now presents them revised and enlarged to the general public. They form one connected whole, as they bear close reference to each other, and contain practical hints and suggestions in reference to the present educational reform. In his FIRST LECTURE the Author treats on the educational principles, ideals, and systems which prevailed amongst the two foremost nations of classical antiquity, the Greeks and the Romans; and points out at the same time the important lessons we can learn from them in

reference to Physical Education. In the SECOND LECTURE the Author deals with the educational condition and aspirations of the present, and largely dwells upon Education as both a distinct science and art. He also makes some general and particular remarks on Home and School Education. In the THIRD LECTURE the Author turns his attention to that indispensable requisite for every duly qualified educator and teacher, viz. Educational Experience, and puts particular emphasis on the following two principal sources from which it can flow, namely, the History of Education, and Training Colleges for Teachers.

All three Lectures are intended not only to impart instruction to professional and other educators, but also to create in the minds of the general public a deeper interest in, and warmer sympathy with, the great work of Education in all its bearings, and to excite a yet more anxious desire for perfecting in this country the training of the teacher, and for raising his social status to that degree of dignity which he most certainly deserves.

Selections for Latin Prose, with Occasional Critical Questions, taken from the Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Direct Examination Papers, and from other Sources. By R. M. MILLINGTON, M.A. late Senior Classical Master at Wimbledon School. Crown 8vo. pp. 84, price 3s. 6d. cloth. A LATIN RENDERING and SOLUTIONS to the Critical Questions, may be had, price 5s.

[May 27, 1870.]

IT is believed that this work will supply the long-admitted want of a collection of pieces of length and difficulty proportionate to the general proficiency and ability of the classical student for the Army or Senior Middle Class Examinations.

A Catechist's Manual; Eight Lessons on the Church Catechism. By J. P. NORRIS, M.A. Canon of Bristol, Incumbent of Hatchford, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester; formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 18mo. pp. 80, price 1s. 3d. cloth. [March 23, 1870.]

DURING fifteen years it was part of the Author's duty, as an Inspector of Church Schools, to examine children almost daily in the Catechism. This constant use of it gave him a love and admiration for it almost amounting to enthusiasm; and he has been thus led to draw up this Manual, intended not for school-children,

but (1) for *school-teachers*, to help them in preparing to give their Catechism-lessons, and (2) for candidates for Confirmation.

With respect to the first, his wish is not at all that they should retail it to their class word for word as it stands, but that they should get all the help they can out of it at home, and leave it behind them when they go into school. It is essential to good catechizing that there should be free play of thought between the scholar and his teacher.

Again: as with the Catechism, so with this Commentary on it—a gradual increase of difficulty will be observed as the reader proceeds. What is here condensed into a few pages is meant to be diffused into a two or three years' course of instruction; so that whereas in the early part the writer is dealing with children of eight or nine, in the latter part he supposes them to have attained the age of eleven or twelve. Moreover, all school-books should be a few degrees above the standard of the children for whom they are designed, in order to draw them upward and call forth effort.

For children *leaving school* this little volume would, it is believed, be found a suitable prize, helping them to bear in mind what they have learned, and so carry them forward to Confirmation.

Our Domestic Fire-places; containing an Historical Account of the Open Fire-place, and a full description of the most efficient means of maintaining a supply of Pure Warm Air in Dwelling-houses. By FREDERICK EDWARDS, Jun. New Edition, re-written and enlarged, and adapted for popular reading; pp. 178, with a Portrait of Count Rumford and 149 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [February 1, 1870.]

IN this volume the Author has entered fully into the several questions connected with the effectual warming of dwelling-houses, the prevention of smoke, the economical use of fuel, and the means of maintaining a pure atmosphere where fires are used. The Author conceives that he may most effectually promote the introduction of improved methods by giving a clear and concise outline of the different systems used at different times, both in this country and in others, together with such modern suggestions as may appear to embody important principles, and to indicate the

direction in which further improvements are needed. The historical part of the subject is passed over at no considerable length. The most important portion relates to the useful suggestions which, although repeatedly made, have been carried out at present only to a very moderate extent, but which the Author believes must become generally adopted as soon as their true value is largely understood.

The subject of smoky chimneys, with the ventilation of dwellings and the use of fuel in cooking, has been fully discussed already in other volumes issued by the Author, and is therefore not treated at any length in the present work.

A Handbook of Phrenology. By C. DONOVAN, Professional Phrenologist, Doctor of Philosophy, and Fellow of the Ethnological Society. Pp. 192, with Six Plates of Illustrations. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[April 30, 1870.]

MUCH as has been written on Phrenology during the last fifty years, this is the first work on the subject from the pen of a professor of the science which has for its object not only an exposition of the doctrines of Phrenology, but also the instruction of amateurs in the art of *MANIPULATING the HEAD*. The work is copiously illustrated. In addition, there is a series of chapters on subjects which may be said to be Phrenological, inasmuch as they deeply affect the interests of mankind, and come within the province of the science in its professional application.

The Stepping-stone to Irish History; in Question and Answer, on the plan of 'The Stepping-stone to Knowledge.' 18mo. pp. 64, price 1s. sewed. [April 18, 1870.]

THE *STEPPING-STONE TO IRISH HISTORY* has been so arranged as to facilitate the memory of the principal facts recorded in larger works, rather by suggesting them to children in the form of the question than by burdening the mind of the learner with a long reply. Hence it will be necessary for the teacher to desire his pupils to read and consider the Questions very carefully before committing the Answers to memory. It is hoped that attention to this suggestion will also tend towards the attainment of what should be the great end of all education—mental culture.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HÜBNER'S LIFE of SIXTUS V.—Preparing for publication, in Two Volumes, 8vo. '*Memoir of Pope Sixtus the Fifth.*' By Baron HÜBNER. Translated from the Original in French, with the Author's sanction, by HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM.—In order fully to appreciate the interest which the life of Pope SIXTUS V. must necessarily have for the English public, it is requisite to recall the circumstances under which he ascended the Papal throne. In the whole history of Christendom there is no stranger fact than the magic rapidity with which the Reformation spread within certain limits, except its total failure as soon as those limits were passed. Twice before, in Provence and in Bohemia, the spirit of reform had risen up in revolt against Papal domination, but the times were not ripe, and it had risen in vain. At length it rose again for the third time, and now it seemed that the tide had turned at last; it seemed that the day of Roman supremacy was over. But it was not so ordained. The flood-tide on which the Reformation was borne on speedily slackened and ebbed away. The causes of this sudden and unexpected change were manifold; it was partly owing to the fact that while the new religion was admirably suited to the Teutonic mind, the sensuous forms and ceremonies of the old were more in harmony with the ardent temperament of the Latin races; partly to the vast influence of the House of Austria, and to the lukewarmness of ELIZABETH—a Catholic at heart, but by force of circumstances the unwilling head of the Protestant Church; partly to the miserable bickerings of the various sects of reformers, but also, and in no small degree, to the altered character of the wearers of the triple crown. It was no longer possible, as formerly, to point the finger of scorn at the profligacy of an ALEXANDER, the worldly ambition of a JULIUS, or the Pagan scepticism of a LEO. All this was changed, and while Lutheran and Calvinist, Zwinglian and Anabaptist were hating each other more bitterly than they hated their common enemy, and persecuting with intolerance worthy of a TORQUEMADA, the Papal throne was occupied by men of blameless lives, austere morals, and stern justice, such as PIUS V., GREGORY XIII., and, above all, SIXTUS V. It will thus be seen that the short pontificate of SIXTUS V. is interesting as a great epoch in the Catholic reaction of the latter half of the 16th century; but it possesses an additional interest for Englishmen, in the attitude which the Pope assumed towards Queen ELIZABETH.

FELIX PERETTI was a sincere Catholic without being a narrow-minded bigot. The great aim of his life was the extirpation of heresy; yet he did not, like some of his predecessors, cast away all sentiments of humanity when he ascended the steps of the Papal throne. Hence it was that while he hurled excommunications against ELIZABETH, and hallowed by his

blessing the Armada which PHILIP sent to destroy her, he could not withhold his tribute of admiration from the Queen who triumphed over the cause which he loved, while he shrank from the cold, cruel, and grasping nature of the Catholic King.

In the present crisis of the fate and history of the Roman Catholic Church it will not be uninteresting to observe how she battled with the most violent storm which has ever burst over her, and staved off the destruction which appeared inevitable.

The history of this period has now for the first time been given in its fulness by Baron HÜBNER, whose work (written in French by the Author, who proposes to translate it into his native German), has received from French reviewers the very highest praise for the vigour, gracefulness, and purity of its style. For the merits of this work as a history it will be enough to refer to the remarkable letter which M. DE MONTALEMBERT wrote within a few hours of his death to the Author, who had sent him before publication a copy of the first volume. Having assured his friend that it was very long since he had read a work with greater interest and satisfaction, M. DE MONTALEMBERT congratulates him on his rare fortune of having chosen for his task the life of a man 'whose name is familiar to everybody, but upon whose authentic and detailed biography nobody as yet has ventured.' The subject thus happily found, he adds, has been treated by the Author with an equity, moderation, and lucidity for which the friends of historical truth cannot be sufficiently grateful. No work, in the judgment of the great historian of the Western Monks, is more sincere; and the result of the method in which the subject has been handled is to re-establish the true point of view from which the past should be judged.

New Work by the Rev. O. REICHEL.—Nearly ready, in 8vo. '*The See of Rome in the Middle Ages.*' By the Rev. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. and M.A. Vice-Principal of Cuddesden College, Vicar of Sparsholt, and sometime Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford.—The Author proposes in this work to give within a moderate compass a history of the Church during the Middle Ages, which he considers begins with the Papacy of GREGORY I. and ends with that of LEO X. The feature characteristic of this period is the process by which the Church became concentrated in the persons of the bishops of Rome. Accordingly the various stages in the growth of this process of concentration are sketched, and referred to the causes which produced them: the Papacy of GREGORY I., the Oath of S. BONIFACE, the False Decretals, the Administration of HILDEBRAND, the Crusades, and the struggles respecting Investitures and Jurisdiction. The Author next proceeds to trace the decline of centralisation in the Church from the time of BONIFACE VIII. and to shew the various

destructive influences at work after the 13th century. Among these the residence of the Popes at Avignon, the great schism of the West, the Independent councils of the West, and the moral corruption of the Papacy in the 15th centuries, are discussed in separate chapters. On the whole the Author inclines to believe that the Papacy was as little of a usurpation as was the empire; that its growth was the result of general causes; that it was the legitimate expression of Medieval ideas; but that now, since the Middle Ages are over, its real position is one of importance only for the Roman nation; and that it is otherwise an interesting anachronism. The text will be supplied throughout with extensive foot-notes from original sources, and accompanied by several genealogical tables, a list of contemporary Popes and Emperors, and four appendices containing the principal English ecclesiastical statutes.

New Work on LOYOLA and the JESUITS.—Nearly ready, in One Volume, 8vo. with Portrait, '*Ignatius Loyola and the Early Jesuits.*' By STEWART ROSE.—The object of the Author of this work is to shew the character and career of IGNATIUS in a light somewhat new and slightly more favourable than that in which he is usually regarded by historians and religious writers. The materials have been collected from various sources, and in several instances are entirely new.

New Work by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A.—Preparing for publication, '*The Four Cardinal Virtues, in relation to the Public and Private Life of Catholics; Six Sermons for the Day.*' Preached at St. Alban's, Holborn, on the Sundays after Easter, 1870, by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A.—The object of these Sermons is twofold:—I. An attempt has here been made to treat the Four Cardinal Virtues in a way at once more Catholic and philosophic than has hitherto been attempted. To this end the Virtues have been considered under the conditions set forth in Catechisms and Treatises of the Church, and have been analysed in accordance with certain laws laid down in Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*. The Catechisms have been made applicable to modern requirements; and so much of the philosophic system has been adopted as could be rendered in a Christian spirit, and as might be made cognisable in the present state of English society. But both the Christian and the philosophic ideas of the Cardinal Virtues have been moulded so as to bear upon the ordinary, homely, and everyday life of Churchmen. And from this point of view these Sermons have an eminently practical purpose to fulfil. II. The second object which these Sermons have in view is to attempt to make evident to Churchmen the utterly anomalous, unjust, and indefensible relations which at present exist between Church and State in England, and how the exercise of the Cardinal Virtues may be made to bear upon this point. The Introductory Sermon details some of the many instances in which the Union of Church and State has been, is, and is about to be systematically violated by the State

without the consent and against the principles of the Church. The result of such violation is shewn to be the practical dissolution of the Union, though its provisions are tyrannically adhered to, and though the legal terms of union are scrupulously enforced. The duty of Churchmen is also set forth. It is shewn that, since to the same extent as the Church acquiesces in such violations of laws, human and divine, she is responsible for the same, it is therefore the duty of Churchmen to do all that in them lies to relieve the Church of the guilt of these violations. This relief of responsibility can be completely effected only by the dissolution of the Union of Church and State. The Concluding Sermon strives to shew how the Cardinal Virtues may be made to bear upon this point.

The REVISION of the AUTHORISED VERSION of the NEW TESTAMENT.—On June 4 will be published, in One Volume, post 8vo. '*Considerations on the Revision of the English New Testament.*' By C. J. ELLICOTT, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bistol.

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STUDENT'S MANUAL of IRISH HISTORY.—Early in June will be published, '*The Student's Manual of the History of Ireland.*' By M. F. CUSACK. In One Volume, crown 8vo. price 6s. uniform with Dr. Cooke Taylor's Student's Manuals of Ancient and Modern History.

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Autobiography. By JOHN STUART MILL. 8vo.
pp. 320, cloth, price 7s. 6d. [Oct. 16, 1873.

MR. MILL speaks of his life as uneventful; and for this reason probably, even for those who differ from him most widely, the record of his life will have a higher value, as tracing the course of an intellectual growth which was affected by few disturbing causes, and which is likely to exercise in the future an increasing influence on English politics and society. Brought up from his earliest years under a system which isolated him from all the ordinary associations of English education, Mr. MILL was subjected to the discipline of a singularly powerful mind, which, if imperious in its exactions, insisted on the independent exercise of his own powers of thought and observation. From the first, also, the circumstances of his father's life brought him into contact with the most powerful thinkers of the age, and his intimacy with such men as BENTHAM,

AUSTEN, STERLING, MAURICE, ROEBUCK, GROTE, and CARLYLE formed stages in a mental development marked by a clearer apprehension of fact and an increasing conviction of the general truth of his principles.

The motives which impelled Mr. MILL to write this Autobiography are found partly in the wish to leave some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and partly in the thought that there might be somewhat both of interest and benefit in noting the successive phases of a mind which was always pressing forward, equally ready to learn and to unlearn either from its own thoughts or those of others. In this course, after an education during childhood with which his father allowed no one else to interfere, and which led him over vast fields of thought and observation, Mr. MILL started under the influence of the philosophy which upholds as the goal of good government the attainment of the greatest happiness for the greatest number, and wholly free from

all religious associations of any kind. Taught by his father, who rejected dogmatic atheism as absurd, that concerning the origin of things nothing whatever can be known, he became one of the few examples, in this country, of men who have not thrown off religious belief, but who, never having had any, have grown up in a negative state with regard to it. The society of his father and of his father's friends impressed on his mind that the one end of human life is happiness, and that this happiness is to be found in the path of duty; and this conviction sufficed to sustain him, until he found himself compelled to answer in the negative the question whether, if all the changes which he desired in the constitution of society were at once attained, he should be happy. The depression consequent on a discovery which seemed to leave nothing worth living for in life, gave way only before the further discovery that although the object of human life is happiness, this object must be sought indirectly—in other words, by promoting the highest welfare of others, by a careful cultivation of the emotions which connect man with man, by a life of strenuous and disinterested action for the benefit of all men.

In this new phase of his life MR. MILL appeared as a hearty lover of the poetry of WORDSWORTH, and as a more and more uncompromising opponent of the fallacies and evils to which he traced all that was defective or wrong in the condition of his countrymen. In this course he advanced fearlessly to conclusions, many of which he knew to be most unpopular, but some of which attained during his lifetime to a wider acceptance than he had ventured to look for. If in the province of Logic he claimed for the science a foundation and functions differing widely from and vastly wider than those which had been allowed to it by previous thinkers, he was not less bold or less candid in setting forth the results of his thoughts on questions which are regarded as lying at the very roots of English society—the questions of the province and action of Government, of primogeniture and the constitution of the family, of the relations of the sexes, of property, and of all the possible conditions which may affect human labour, of every kind, in ages to come.

Of the various opinions, conclusions, and doctrines which are set forth in his published works, this Autobiography gathers up the threads, assigning to each friend the influence exercised by him on the formation of those beliefs, and more carefully measuring the effect produced on his work generally by the most memorable friendships of his life. The volume ends with the record of his parliamentary career, and of the subjects of political and social interest which occupied his attention in his closing years.

Memoir of Thomas first Lord Denman, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England. By SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, late Judge of the High Court of Bombay. With Two Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth. [Dec. 1873.]

FROM the correspondence, speeches, and judgments of LORD DENMAN, together with materials supplied by various members of his family, by his old friend SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE, and by MR. HERMAN MERIVALE, the son of a friend still older, the writer has compiled this Memoir of a judge whose personal character won for him an esteem as hearty as the admiration excited by his great abilities and his distinguished services as a lawyer. Among the incidents of his legal and judicial career, the most prominent are the defence of QUEEN CAROLINE, his judgment on the Privilege Question, and on the case of O'CONNELL: and as a speaker in Parliament he is associated with the illustrious men who strove to bring about the suppression of Slavery and the Slave trade. His life has therefore, it is believed, an interest for general readers, fully equal to that which it may possess for those who belong to his profession; and the record of it teaches the lesson that a man may rise to the highest rank in the legal profession without ever swerving from a single principle, concealing a single opinion, or abandoning a single friend.

History of Mary Stuart Queen of Scots.

Translated from the Original and Unpublished MS. of Professor PETIT, by CHARLES DE FLANDRE, F.S.A. Scot. Professor of French Language and Literature in Edinburgh. 2 vols. 4to. 68s. cloth. [Dec. 1873.]

IN this work the Author believes that he has completely refuted the charges generally urged against MARY Queen of Scots. Ten years have been spent in writing this history. The Author entered upon his task with a firm belief in her guilt; but when after two years' labour he thought that he had found good grounds for proclaiming her innocence, he burnt his manuscript and began afresh.

It is necessary to add only that all the statements in the book are made good by ample notes, references, and proofs; and that to the second volume three dissertations are appended, in which the Author endeavours to clear the Queen from the charges of too great familiarity with RICCIO, of coolness and cruelty towards DARNLEY, and of conspiracy against ELIZABETH.

The book contains two portraits of MARY, neither of which has been engraved till now. One is from the miniature by JANET in the Royal Collection at Windsor, and the other from the half-testoon of 1562.

Essays on Freethinking and Plainspeaking.

By LESLIE STEPHEN. Crown 8vo. pp. 362, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 29, 1873.]

CONTENTS:—

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Broad Church. | 6. Shaftesbury's 'Characteristics.' |
| 2. Religion as a Fine Art. | 7. Mandeville's 'Fable of the Bees.' |
| 3. Darwinism and Divinity. | 8. Warburton. |
| 4. Are We Christians? | 9. An Apology for Plain-speaking. |
| 5. A Bad Five Minutes in the Alps. | |

EIGHT of the nine essays of which this volume is composed have already appeared in substance in *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Fortnightly Review*. Their main purpose is to shew that on the one hand all attempts to reconcile the old theology with modern thought are not only futile but dangerous to the sincerity of those who make them; that, on the other, the instincts to which the old theology gave inadequate expression have a vitality quite independent of the formulæ with which they have been associated; and that the best security for providing a more adequate expression for those instincts is to be found in unlimited freedom of inquiry and plainness of speech. An account of an imaginary adventure in the Alps is intended to illustrate the sentiments naturally arising from this view under trying circumstances. Three essays, on SHAFTESBURY, MANDEVILLE, and Warburton, are studies of various phases of crude freethinking and decaying theology. The essay not hitherto published gives the moral of the whole in an attempt to prove that no beliefs of real value to mankind will be destroyed by the most unreserved acceptance of the results of modern thought.

Essays in Military Biography, reprinted chiefly from the Edinburgh Review.

By Colonel C. C. CHESNEY. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [December 1873.]

CONTENTS:—

- I. De Fezensac's Recollections of the Grand Army.
- II. Henry von Brandt, a German Soldier of the First Empire.
- III. Cornwallis and the Indian Services.
- IV. A Carolina Loyalist in the Revolutionary War.
- V. Sir William Gordon, of Gordon's Battery.
- VI. Chinese Gordon and the Taiping Rebellion.
- VII. The Military Life of General Grant.
- VIII. Admirals Farragut and Porter and the Navy of the Union.
- IX. A Northern Raider in the Civil War.
- X. A Memoir of General Lee.

SOME of these essays having attracted much wider attention than the Author could have hoped, he has been encouraged to reproduce them in

a collected form. Those on DE FEZENSAC and VON BRANDT have, it is believed, made the inner life of the Grand Army of Napoleon known in this country better than it ever was before. That on CORNWALLIS is especially directed to shew how largely he influenced for good the two great services in India of which he may be called the true founder: but his campaigns in America have been illustrated by the addition of the narrative of one of the unfortunate Royalist party in the Southern States, which rested its hopes on him. To a memoir of the remarkable exploits of Col. CHARLES GORDON, R.E. known as CHINESE GORDON, has been added an account of a brother officer of his, the lamented Sir W. GORDON of Crimean fame. Finally, with the essays on GRANT and LEE, the two chief generals of the American Civil War, is here republished an extract from a former work, specially illustrative of the fierceness of the struggle in Virginia: and there is added a narrative of the achievements of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER with the Union Navy, which are less known in this country, though hardly less remarkable, than the successes of their comrades on shore, and were performed, like those of the latter, with rude and hastily-prepared means.

The Atlantic to the Pacific; What to See and How to See it. By JOHN ERASTUS LESTER, M.A. &c. Member Rhode Island Historical Society; Author of 'The Yo-Semite, its History, Scenery, and Development.' Pp. 308, with Map, Plan, and 6 full-page Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. [September 17, 1873.]

IN the early spring of 1872 the Author, starting from New York, undertook the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific: and the present work contains the record of that journey. His object has been to lay before his readers accurate descriptions, which, if they should visit California, may shew them what to see and how to see it. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the tracts of country here described exhibit some of the most beautiful and sublime scenery in the world; and these magnificent regions are practically unknown not only to Englishmen, but to many Americans who are familiar with the countries of Europe. To the latter he presents his book in the hope that it may induce them to undertake a journey which he has found most delightful; and the former he addresses in the hope that English travellers visiting the United States may not confine themselves to the Atlantic cities, but extend their journey across the Rocky Mountains to the wonderful scenery of California.

List of the Illustrations :—

Nevada Fall—Yo-Semite Valley.
 Map of Railway Lines between the Atlantic and the Pacific.
 Yo-Semite Valley in Early Morning.
 Tenaya Cañon—Yo-Semite Valley.
 Cap of Liberty—Yo-Semite Valley.
 El Capitan—Yo-Semite Valley.
 Yo-Semite Falls from Glacier Point.
 Plan of Yo-Semite Valley.

A Phrenologist amongst the Todas, or the Study of a Primitive Tribe in South India; History, Character, Customs, Religion, Infanticide, Polyandry, Language. By WILLIAM E. MARSHALL, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps. Pp. 292, with 26 Permanent Illustrations by the Autotype Process. 8vo. cloth, price 21s. [October 22, 1873.]

A furlough spent in 1870 at Utacamand, in the Nilagiri mountains, brought the Author into the neighbourhood of an aboriginal race, from whose condition, habits, and usages, much valuable information might, he was led to think, be derived. The kind help of Mr. Merz, of the Basel Missionary Society, the only European who could speak the obscure Toda tongue, enabled the Writer to enter upon an inquiry into the present state of this tribe, which gradually became a study of the social life which may once have been common to all mankind.

Throughout this inquiry he has confined himself to matter-of-fact descriptions of what he saw and heard amongst a grave and matter-of-fact people, in whom the poetical faculty seems to be wholly wanting, and who appear to retain clear distinctions between right and wrong in spite of customs utterly abhorrent to the law and morality of Europe. The most important part of this investigation turns, beyond doubt, on the practice of infanticide and polyandry among this strange people; and the information gained upon these subjects may, it is thought, throw light on conditions of society which prevailed apparently amongst the primitive Aryan tribes, not less, perhaps, than among races which seem to belong to a distinct and inferior type.

With full statistics of population, in reference to the peculiar institutions of these tribes, the work contains the outlines of Toda grammar, and a vocabulary, for which the Author is indebted to the Rev. Dr. POPE, Head Master of the 'Bishop Cotton' School at Bangalore.

A Primer of the English Constitution and Government. By SHELDON AMOS, M.A. Professor of Jurisprudence, University College, London, and to the Inns of Court, and Examiner in Constitutional History to the University of London; Author of 'A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence.' 8vo. pp. 98, price 5s. cloth.

[September 27, 1873.]

THE purpose of this work is to present, in the most convenient and systematised form, a quantity of information of the highest degree of importance, and yet of the most inaccessible sort. All the political institutions of the country, and the modes in which they practically work from day to day, are compendiously described, technicalities being as far as possible avoided, and historical references being only introduced so far as is needed to make the subject clear. The business of the House of Commons, the nature of political parties and of governmental administration, the work of the chief government offices, and the proceedings at a criminal trial, are explained with especial attention to precision in detail. The whole is prefaced by a list of definitions of political terms, as *State, Legislative, Executive, Aristocracy, Republic, Constitution, Right*, and the like. A list of authorities is also appended.

Elena; an Italian Tale. By L. N. COMYN, Authoress of 'Ellice' and 'Atherstone Priory.' 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 556, cloth, price 14s. [October 18, 1873.]

THE heroine of this story is an English girl brought up in Italy. For various reasons her life is moulded in more than ordinary measure by the many-sided influences of Italian society. The action of Italian usages and modes of thought on an English temperament may be regarded as likely to furnish interesting studies of character: and it is as such a study and with a view to shew the influence and effects of passing events on individual minds and lives during the recent struggles for liberty in the Italian peninsula, rather than with any idea of entering into the political history and causes of these struggles, that the tale has been written. Many mournful and pathetic incidents mark this time; and one of these casts a deep shadow over the life of the loving and thoughtful girl whose story is here told,—a shadow lightened at length by the only consolation which has real and abiding power.

Sunlight for the Soul; Hymns for Christian Readers. By ALICE FORREST. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 126, cloth, price 3s. 6d

[October 21, 1873.]

THE verses contained in this volume were not originally intended for publication, but were penned from time to time, during a period of several years, simply for the gratification of personal friends, and as a recreation to the Writer. A few have already appeared in print, in the form of leaflets, which have obtained some favour beyond the circle of intimate acquaintances.

These little poems, with several others hitherto unpublished, are now offered to the public in the hope that they may convey some helpful and cheering thoughts to Christian readers in general; and also with the earnest wish that they may be the means of assisting a few sorrowful hearts to discern the 'Sunlight' of God's love even through the mist of earth's countless trials.

The Contents are as follows:—

Gentle Discipline.	Judge Not.
Heaven.	The Gift Accepted.
Christian Fellowship.	The Pathway of Light.
Earthly Light and	Perfect Peace.
Heavenly Glory.	'Behold, I shew you a
The Christian's Desire.	Mystery.'
Reflected Glory.	The Day of Atonement.
Trust.	Easter Day.
Thanksgiving.	Acrostic for Easter.
The Sure Defence.	Whitsunday.
Sympathy.	Christmas.
Doubts Dispelled.	The Sixfold Look.
'Let us Pray.'	Weep Not.
The Christian Race.	Tell Jesus.
'Be Watchful.'	In Memoriam (Bishop
'Love not the World.'	Patteson).
'Lovest thou Me?'	The Death of the
The Father's Message.	Righteous.
A Word to the Weary.	Asleep in Jesus.

Poems of Later Years. By HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 184, price 5s. cloth.
[November 28, 1873.]

THIS volume consists of three poems of moderate length and several shorter lyrical pieces. The first poem, intitled the *Chantry Owl*, is humorous and satirical, embracing the Owl's reminiscences of the monks in his neighbourhood when the monasteries were suppressed, with allusions to later historical events. It is a Discursive Fable, with a moral. The second poem is *The City*, being a series of sonnets on London, revisited after a lapse of 50 years, with reference to exiles, foreigners, Czars, the Shah, and some other cognate and extraneous subjects, which seemed to suggest themselves for practical treatment in connexion

with modern 'Life in London.' The third poem, *Thrasea*, is written in blank verse, and devoted to the life and times of THRASEA and his death in the reign of NERO. The minor poems answer for the most part to what the French call *vers de société*, interspersed with a few of a somewhat graver cast. The Notes comprise a dissertation on the age and habits of Owls.

Dreamland, and other Poems. By RICHARD PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Story of Gautama Buddha.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 88, price 3s. 6d. cloth.
[October 20, 1873.]

CONTENTS:—1. Dreamland; 2. King Edwin of Northumberland; 3. The Fool; 4. The Binding and Loosing of Satan; 5. Riot and Repentance; 6. The Beautiful Pilgrim.

The first poem is an allegory, and, under the guise of a tale of travel, describes the finding of Dreamland by a Traveller in the realms of Thought, the two gates of sleep, the dreamless border-land, the Land itself, its two great divisions, with its laws, customs, and inhabitants. The story which forms the subject of No. 2 is taken from old English history, and has justly been called the most beautiful of all the old English legends. No. 3 is a Satire. No. 4 narrates the acts and fortunes of Satan from his expulsion from heaven by MICHAEL and his angels, till he is cast into the lake of fire. The story is supposed to be told in the new heavens and earth which follow this judgment. No. 5 is a grim German Legend, and relates the riotous life and punishment of a wicked Abbot and his monks. No. 6 is founded on an incident in the life of St. GODRIC, of Finchale.

Chapters on Language. By the Rev. FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D.D. F.R.S. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Master of Marlborough College; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. New and Cheaper Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 384, price 5s. cloth.
[October 9, 1873.]

IN the preface to the first edition of this work the Author expressed his conviction that the views which it was the object of his Essay to explain and illustrate remained, in spite of the assaults directed against them, absolutely unshaken. The publication of a new edition, with the text of the original edition substantially unchanged, seems to be justified by the fact that this conviction has gained strength during the interval, and by the hope that the evidence for the conclusions maintained in these chapters is likely, at the present time, to be examined more calmly and dispassionately.

Kant's *Theory of Ethics, or Practical Philosophy: comprising I. Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals; II. Dialectic and Methodology of Practical Reason; III. On the Radical Evil in Human Nature.* Translated by the Rev. THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin; sometime Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University; Author of 'Sight and Touch.' Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 27, 1873.]

KANT'S Practical Philosophy, notwithstanding its great interest, is little known to the English reader, owing to the want of an adequate translation. The present work is intended to supply this desideratum. The principles of Kant's Theory of Ethics are expounded in two works; the *Grundlegung zu Metaphysik der Sitten*, and the *Kritik der Praktischen Vernunft*. The former, which is written in a popular style, is translated entire in the present volume. Of the latter, the *Analytic* has been omitted, as the substance of it is contained in the former work; the other two parts, the *Dialectic* and *Methodology*, are here for the first time presented in an English dress. The first part of Kant's *Philosophical Theory of Religion* has been added, as necessary to complete the view of his moral system.

On the Pursuit of Truth, as exemplified in the Principles of Evidence, Theological, Scientific, and Judicial; a Discourse delivered before the Sunday Lecture Society, March 2, 1873: with Notes and Authorities. By A. ELLEY FINCH. 8vo. pp. 122, price 5s. cloth.

[October 8, 1873.]

THIS Discourse proceeds upon the propositions that man's distinctive attribute is his faculty for acquiring knowledge through the medium of testimony, and that social progress is dependent upon the right use of such faculty. Knowledge so acquired is tested and verified as Truth chiefly in one of two ways—by theological proof, or by scientific proof. The essential characteristics of these evidential methods, and the superiority and precision of scientific proof, are shewn by illustrations, theological and scientific. The principles of judicial proof are analysed, and the improvement of the law of evidence is deduced historically, as proceeding parallel to the progress of scientific discovery and the decline of theological dogma. This proposition is illustrated by reference to

(a) Belief in Witchcraft (culminating under the theology of the Puritans, extinguished in the scientific scepticism of the 18th century); (b) The Trial of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, A.D. 1603 (theology supreme, science in its dawn); (c) The Trial of WILLIAM HONE, A.D. 1817 (science ascendant, theology on the wane). The positions in the text are supported by precise and ample references to works of established authority, and the supplemental notes discuss more fully than could be done in the discourse itself (*inter alia*) the following questions:—What is Truth? The Basis of Belief; Mind and Matter; The Nature of Real Knowledge; The Inductive and Deductive Philosophical Methods; The Influence of Theology upon Human Happiness; The Relation of Scientific Discoveries to the narratives of the Creation in the Book of Genesis, &c.

The Essays of Lord Bacon; with Critical and Illustrative Notes and an Example (with Answers) of a University Middle-Class Examination Paper on the Essays. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. one of the National Society's Examiners of Middle-Class Schools. Crown 8vo. pp. 250, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

[September 29, 1873.]

THE design of the present edition of BACON'S Essays is chiefly to secure many of his terms and phrases from being misunderstood, to explain his less obvious or less familiar allusions, to indicate the authorities quoted by him, and to give such general illustrations as are likely to interest the student, without lessening the reflective exercise of his mind. The Essays still remain, and are intended to remain, a study, after all the aid here given. It has been the Editor's aim to arrest, now and then, and prompt young readers, who may too easily suppose that they understand the terms in which BACON expresses himself, and who may thus be led to misinterpret his thought, or to dig in a direction that will fail to find it. For this purpose he has made frequent reference to the Latin version, as throwing light on the sense in which many phrases and forms of expression were understood in BACON'S time. Care has been taken to avoid inaccuracy in the text of the Essays, several modern editions being faulty in this respect. The Editor has followed the original copies; but although the spelling has been modernised, and the punctuation rectified, no such liberty has been taken as that of substituting *beholden* for *beholding*, *interested* for *interested*, *its* for *his*, &c., with the other archaisms which should be preserved as characteristics of BACON'S time and style.

An Answer to the Eucharistic Doctrine of Romanists and Ritualists; in which it is shewn in Seven Tracts that their Teaching is contrary to Holy Scripture and unknown to the Fathers. By JOHN HARRISON, D.D. Edin. Vicar of Fenwick, near Doncaster; Author of 'Whose are the Fathers?' 'An Answer to Dr. Pusey's Challenge,' and 'The Fathers versus Dr. Pusey.' Crown 8vo. pp. 168, price 4s. cloth. [Nov. 17, 1873.]

IT is intended to present in each of Seven Chapters or Tracts into which the Author's argument is digested, such arguments and evidence as tend to prove that the doctrine of the Real Presence is incapable of intelligent belief. With this view the doctrine in question is shewn to be inadmissible from the elliptical character of the words of institution as illustrated and confirmed by analogous elliptical phrases from the Old Testament, notwithstanding Dr. WISEMAN's and Dr. PUSEY's novel criticisms, which are proved to be contrary to all antiquity and all the leading Hebrew scholars. The sacramental phrases adduced from the Fathers by Dr. PUSEY as evidence of the Real Presence are shewn, as interpreted by themselves, to be repugnant to that doctrine. A literal interpretation of eating the flesh of CHRIST, as maintained by Dr. WISEMAN and Dr. PUSEY, is proved to be contrary to the plain teaching of the Fathers. What the Fathers consider to be signified in the Lord's Supper, is shewn to be contrary to the doctrine in question; and the opinion that, when CHRIST said 'Do this in remembrance of me,' He instituted a sacrificing priesthood, is proved to be not only contrary to all antiquity, but to be of modern origin, and based on no sufficient evidence.

Miscellaneous Papers on Practical Subjects; Guns and Steel. By SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart. C.E. F.R.S. LL.D. D.C.L. Pp. 88, with 50 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Royal 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

[November 22, 1873.]

THESE pages give an account of the Author's system of RIFLED GUNS, and shew how it originated and has been developed. In the application of this system to guns of large calibre, the Author was led to the manufacture of Steel; and he found that by subjecting the metal to extreme pressure when in a fluid state he could produce steel of absolute soundness. Having always contended that guns should be made of steel, Sir J. WHITWORTH has now removed every practical objection to the use of that material, and he rejects as unsuitable in their manufacture the

combination of a weak and a strong metal, such as iron and steel. It will be seen, on referring to the experiments detailed in this work, that it is possible to make guns of ductile steel possessing twice the strength of iron, and completely master of the gunpowder. The WHITWORTH breech-loading gun, made of fluid-compressed steel, with its large powder chamber, cannot burst or break up into pieces. For penetrative and destructive power it will fire shells of such length and capacity as no one would venture to use for a gun of mixed iron and steel; while its range will be at high elevations from 45 to 50 per cent. greater than that of a muzzle-loading service gun of the same calibre.

Typhoid Fever; its Nature, Mode of Spreading, and Prevention. By WILLIAM BUDD, M.D. F.R.S. Pp. 208, with 4 plates (1 coloured). Royal 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

[November 27, 1873.]

THE main object of this work is to establish a theory of the nature and mode of propagation of typhoid fever, and to make more generally known the means which the Author has long employed to prevent infection, and which would, he believes, if generally adopted, be effectual in stopping the spread of this disorder.

The Author shews, by instances mainly drawn from his own experience—some of them published many years ago, others of more recent occurrence—that this fever is essentially contagious, i.e. communicated from one person to another. Further, arguing from the analogy it bears to small-pox and other contagious fevers, inasmuch as it is characterised, like them, by a latent period, by occurring, as a rule, only once in life, and by exhibiting specific morbid changes of an eruptive nature, he concludes that this, like other contagious fevers, is essentially a self-propagating disease, the poison producing it being bred in the body of a person ill of the fever, and nowhere else.

He adduces arguments which he considers conclusive against the doctrine of 'spontaneous origin' for typhoid fever, and against what has been termed the 'Pythogenic Theory,' i.e. the theory which ascribes the production of this fever to ordinary putrescent effluvia. Further points considered in the volume are, the prolific nature of the contagious agent, and the various media which serve for its transmission from one person to another.

Finally, the Author strongly enforces the importance of destroying the virus systematically while it is within our reach, at its exit from the diseased body.

A Treatise on Medical Electricity, Theoretical and Practical, and its use in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia, and other Diseases. By JULIUS ALTHAUS, M.D. M.R.C.P. Lond. Physician to the Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis. Third Edition, enlarged and revised; pp. 758, with 147 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 18s. cloth. [November 7, 1873.]

THE quantity of new matter in the present edition, which has been subjected to a searching revision throughout, is much more considerable than would appear from the increased size and number of the pages. Much space was gained by the excision of passages which were no longer needed, either for the refutation of theories now antiquated or obsolete, or for proving facts which since the first publication of the work have become self-evident. In the present volume are embodied the results of all the recent work done in this department of science. The physiological part of the subject has been carefully brought up to the level of the day; the chapter on Diagnosis has been amplified, special attention being drawn to the value of Faradisation in detecting malingerers, and as a test for death soon after its occurrence. The Clinical chapter has also been rendered more full, and enlarged experience has enabled the Author to answer in a more precise manner the numerous questions connected with the therapeutical use of Electricity.

Nervous Exhaustion and the Diseases induced by it; with Observations on the Origin and Nature of Nervous Force. By HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. Crown 8vo. pp. 204, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 13, 1873.]

THE increase of late years, of diseases arising from an exhausted state of the great nervous centres, has been remarked by more than one eminent pathologist. By a happy coincidence, the labours of our leading physiologists have been for a considerable time past successfully directed to investigations into the origin and distribution of the various nervous forces, and the special and individual influences they exert over the animal economy.

This fuller knowledge of the intimate relations existing between organic function and nervous supply has enabled the pathologist to determine the important fact that many diseases, which were formerly considered to depend solely on changes in the organ which manifested the greatest functional disturbance, may be traced to an origin in some portion of the great nervous centres

themselves; notwithstanding the success which has attended these labours, considerable difference of opinion still exists as to the nature and origin of nervous force.

This work bears directly on these subjects, and its scope will be best understood by reference to the following table of contents:—

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| 1. Influence of Civilisation in the production of Nervous Diseases. | 9. Spinal Irritation. |
| 2. The Nervous Constitution, Hereditary and Acquired. | 10. Locomotor Ataxy (Tabes Dorsalis). |
| 3. The great Nervous Centres and their dependencies. | 11. Hysteria. |
| 4. Origin and Nature of Nervous Force. | 12. Neuralgia. |
| 5. General Principles of Treatment. | 13. Angina Pectoris. |
| 6. Remedies. | 14. Chloresis. |
| 7. Nervous Exhaustion. | 15. Chorea &c. |
| 8. Dyspepsia, Hypochondria, Melancholia. | 16. Epilepsy, Asthma, Diabetes. |
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No. LXXVI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

VOL. IV.

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A History of Greece. By GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations' &c. VOL. I, from the Earliest Period to the end of the Persian War; pp. 652, with Four Coloured Maps. VOL. II, from the formation of the Confederacy of Delos to the close of the Peloponnesian War; pp. 686, with Five Coloured Maps and Plans and a copious INDEX. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth. [February 16, 1874.

THESE two volumes relate the History of Greece from the earliest times, of which we can be said to have any knowledge, to the end of

the long struggle between Athens and Sparta, known as the Peloponnesian War. The third volume will bring down the story to the death of ALEXANDER the GREAT. A fourth will, it is hoped, suffice to trace the fortunes of the Hellenic people to the revolution which, in 1862, ended the reign of the Bavarian OTHO.

To the death of THEMISTOKLES the history of Greece is wholly a traditional narrative; and the task of the modern historian with regard to it must for the most part be confined to an examination of the evidence. The ascertainment of fact is his first duty: his second duty is to provide for his readers the amplest means for testing his own narratives and conclusions.

Under a constant sense of these obligations

the Author has written the chapters relating that portion of the history for which we possess no strictly contemporary evidence. These chapters may, he trusts, supply to the critical student all that is essential to a knowledge of the earlier Greek history, and to the general reader a narrative which, embodying in a moderate compass the results of modern research, may exhibit the Greek tribes not as vague abstractions, but in the fulness of a life to which our own owes all or nearly all that it possesses of grace and culture.

The purely mythical traditions of the Hellenic tribes have been noticed only in so far as they bear on the life and the civilisation of the people. That they are not history, or quarries out of which we may dig history, the Author has sought to shew in his volumes on the Mythology of the Aryan Nations; and it seemed unnecessary to give again a summary of narratives which had been already minutely examined elsewhere. But more particularly the large amount of space saved by this method of dealing with legends which are now admitted, almost unanimously, to be unhistorical, has made it possible to relate the far more interesting and important events which belong to the ages immediately preceding those of strictly contemporary history with a fulness which, in a work of moderate size, would have been otherwise impracticable.

Among the subjects which have received this fuller treatment may be specially mentioned the causes which gave their peculiar shape and characteristics to the laws and the public and private life not only of the Greek tribes but of Rome and of the Aryan Nations generally. On many questions of great, and even of the utmost importance, belonging to this subject, this examination has brought the Author to conclusions which, he believes, must impart a new character and complexion to the narrative, and which cannot fail to affect materially our conceptions of the origin and growth of Greek and indeed of all Aryan civilisation. But while he disclaims all thought of diverting the reader from the study of the great histories of Greece written during the present century, he is bound to express his conviction that, even as related by Mr. GROTE, the history of Greece to the formation of the Confederacy of Delos calls for further scrutiny, and that a larger measure of historical truth will be the reward of the inquiry to which the first volume of this history is devoted.

At the close of the Persian wars we enter practically on the period of contemporary history; and from this point the task of examining evidence becomes subordinated to the narration of well-ascertained and generally acknowledged facts. But even contemporary history must involve many points in which a more careful

scrutiny may throw fresh light on matters of interest and importance which have long been subjects of controversy; and among these may be named the questions relating to the guilt of THEMISTOKLES, to the historical authority of statements made by the comic poets, to the general conduct of KLEON, BRASIDAS, and NIKIAS, and to the treatment of the generals put to death after the battle of Argennoussai.

The History of Israel. By HEINRICH EWALD, Professor of the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, M.A. Vol. V. the *History of Ezra and of the Hagiocracy in Israel to the Time of Christ.* 8vo. pp. 528, price 18s. cloth. [February 28, 1874.]

THE fifth volume of the History of Israel embraces the period from the Captivity to the Advent. It opens with a description of the condition of the exiled people, as reflected in the prophetic writings of the time, especially in those of the Great Unnamed, Isaiah xl.-lxvi.; and traces the effect upon the community of its intercourse with the heathen. The peculiar character of the crisis through which its religious institutions passed, and the various features of the Hagiocracy which emerged from the ruins of the monarchy are delineated at some length.

The position of the Hagiocracy under the Persian Empire is the subject of the first section. This head includes a discussion of the condition of the land of Israel at the epoch of the return from the exile, the erection of the temple under ZERUBBABEL, the relations of the Judeans and Samaritans, and the successive labours of EZRA and NEHEMIAH. With the final establishment of the Hagiocracy, prophetism declined and at length became altogether extinct. Numerous foreign elements made their way into the life and literature of the nation, and the germs of ultimate decay and dissolution were laid in the elaboration of the law, and the reactionary tendencies of the Hagiocracy. An analysis of the books of BARUCH and TOBIT, and an account of the foundation of the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim, conclude this section.

The second part of the volume exhibits the position of the Hagiocracy under the Greek powers which arose after the death of ALEXANDER the GREAT. During this period Judeanism underwent many important modifications. Greek culture and philosophy found their way into the holy land; the Judeans were gradually dispersed among the Mediterranean lands; the Sadducees and the Pious appeared as distinct parties; and the Version of the Seventy came into existence at Alexandria.

The relations of the Syrian and Egyptian monarchs with Palestine are treated with the Author's usual fulness; and the history of the Maccabees and of the Asmonean rulers who followed them, the active and glorious administration of JOHN HYRCANUS, the development of literature and philosophy, and the rise of the Pharisees and Essenes, become successively the subjects of consideration. The Judeans, however, enjoyed but a brief period of independence. The supremacy of the Seleucidae gave way to that of Rome; and accordingly, after narrating the eventful reign of HEROD, the volume terminates with the banishment of ARCHELAUS, A.D. 6, when Judea was finally made a Roman province.

In order to complete the Analytical Table of Contents, short descriptive titles of the subdivisions of the various sections have been added, so as to exhibit more fully the method in which each branch of the subject is developed. In the hope, also, of rendering more accessible the vast quantity of historical information which the volume contains upon many topics not in the scope of a Dictionary of the Bible, an Index has been appended.

Biographical and Critical Essays, reprinted from Reviews, with Additions and Corrections; THIRD SERIES. By A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C. 8vo. pp. 420, price 14s. cloth. [December 13, 1873.]

TWO SERIES of Mr. HAYWARD's Essays, in two volumes each, have already appeared. This is the Third Series, in one volume; the general character of which may be collected from the Table of Contents:—

- I. The British Parliament, its History and Eloquence.
- II. Curiosities of German Archives.
- III. England and France, their National Qualities, Manners, Morals, and Society.
- IV. Lanfrey's Napoleon.
- V. Vicissitudes of Families: English, Scotch, Irish, and Continental Nobility.
- VI. Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland.
- VII. The Second Armada.
- VIII. The Purchase System.

Most of these Essays have undergone material changes since their original appearance as reviews and articles. Additions, to the amount of nearly a third as they stand, have been made to the first, the third, and the fifth. The first is now a complete history of the British Parliament, and comprises the entire range of parliamentary eloquence, with specimens of all the greatest orators and debaters. In the third the comparison of the national characteristics of France and England

gives occasion for the introduction of numerous anecdotes. Everything most curious in the annals of the British and Continental nobility has been brought together in the third. 'The Second Armada,' and 'The Purchase System,' are more in the nature of *jeux d'esprit* than essays, and (like Paul Louis Courier's pamphlets) may be read for the mode of treatment when the immediate interest in the subjects has passed away.

Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of Minto, from 1751 to 1806, when his Public Life in Europe was closed by his Appointment to the Vice-Royalty of India. Edited by his Great-Niece, the COUNTESS of MINTO. Pp. 1,292; 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [January 17, 1874.]

THESE volumes relate the life of a distinguished man whose family, sprung from the border chiefs of Redheugh, had already furnished to the country a long line of upright, honourable, and devoted servants, whether at the bar, on the bench, or in the field. The Life of GILBERT ELLIOT, the first Lord Minto, involves practically the whole history of the reign of GEORGE III. for there is scarcely a person or an important event in that reign with which he was not brought into some sort of contact. His career is marked throughout by an honesty which is never ashamed to avow the change of opinions when that change is demanded in the interests of truth and of his country. Thus the influence which had been thrown in on the side of Lord NORTH in the American War of Independence was afterwards exercised to put an end to the contest and to the system of corruption and intrigue by which the government of this country had for many years been carried on. Thus, too, his views on the French Revolution were modified by those of BURKE, although he reached his conclusions with less passionate excitement and even with deep regret. This integrity he carried with him to Toulon and to Corsica, where he acquired the lasting friendship of Pozzo DI BORGIO. His great object in Italy was to join the Italian powers in a confederation, by which they might defend themselves against that revival of the Roman empire of which he foresaw that the capital would be not on the Tiber but on the Seine. The remainder of his life was spent partly in England, where he offered himself to the ADDINGTON Ministry, and partly as Governor-General in India, from which he returned home to die in the very year which witnessed the downfall of the despot whom from the first he had persistently resisted.

From the vast amount of correspondence which Lord MINTO left behind him, the Countess of

MINTO, his great-niece, has selected those portions which, after putting aside topics purely personal and private, seemed to contain matter of general interest. Of the letters preserved at Minto alone, those now published form a small part; but they will, it is thought, suffice to present a lively picture of the period at which they were written. Those to and from public men shew the carefully considered opinions of the writers on the political questions of the day; but the family letters appeared to the Editor more valuable, as being written without premeditation, and as disclosing day by day the circumstances, the passions, and motives which shaped the opinions and decided the action of statesmen.

Meeting the Sun: a Journey All Round the World, through Egypt, China, Japan, and California; including an account of the Marriage Ceremonies of the Emperor of China. By WILLIAM SIMPSON, F.R.G.S. Member of Soc. Bib. Archæology; Artist of 'Campaign in the East,' 'India, Ancient and Modern,' 'The Abyssinian Expedition,' &c. With 48 Heliotype Illustrations and Engravings on Wood from Original Drawings by the Author. Pp. 426, medium 8vo. cloth, price 24s. [January 28, 1874.

A JOURNEY, suggested in the first instance for the purpose of witnessing and illustrating the ceremonies attendant on the marriage of the Chinese Emperor, was expanded into the larger undertaking of seeing something of his kingdom, of the wonders contained within it, and of the great wall which once guarded it from its enemies. The further suggestion that the return voyage might be made by way of Japan and St. Francisco sent the Author on the errand of meeting the Sun all round the world. The route chosen led him by the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Venice, from Venice down the Adriatic to Brindisi, and thence to Alexandria, Suez, and Aden. Having touched at Ceylon, Penang, and Singapore, the Author went on to Hong Kong and Peking. In the latter city he witnessed as much as any not taking part in the ceremonies could possibly see of the rites of the Imperial Marriage. Here also he examined with not less interest the mysterious Temple of Heaven, in which the Emperor, as Priest, offers his yearly sacrifice to Shang-ti the Great Lord of Heaven, and to his ancestors. A visit to the Great Wall was made, which included an exploration of the Tombs of the Ming dynasty. Such information as the Author was able to gather he gives on the political, intellectual, and social condition of the empire, not forgetting the great audience question, of which more perhaps

will yet be heard. He has striven to draw out clearly the strange contrast presented of late years by the people of Japan to that of China, and to give an adequate idea of the Japanese islands with their varied scenery. Passing onward from Japan, he reached the territories of the United States in time to be a witness of some of the military operations in the campaign against the Modoc Indians, and to explore the remarkable Lava region which they made their stronghold. The concluding chapters record the Author's visits to the Yosemite, the Salt Lake City, and the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky.

The book is illustrated with 48 plates, including plans of Peking and the Temple of Heaven, and although it is not written with the special purpose of serving as a guide-book to voyagers round the world, still, from the varied information which the Author was enabled to bring together, it may be found, it is hoped, a useful companion to anyone undertaking such a journey.

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 Medicine Flag, found in the Lava-Beds.
 The Lava-Beds.
 Modocs in the Lava-Beds.
 Captain Jack's Cave.
 'Mainstake,' Modoc Indian Woman.
 Fallen 'Big Tree,' Mariposa Group.

The Folk-Lore of Rome, collected by Word of Mouth from the People. By R. H. BUSK, Author of 'Patriañas,' 'Sagas from the Far East,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 464, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [February 10, 1874.

THE common assertion that modern Italy has no popular mythology, and no contribution of special versions to offer to the world's store of tradition, long withheld the Author, in the midst of opportunities favourable to inquiry, from even venturing to put to the proof statements so positively made.

When she resolved to make the attempt, no repository of Roman Folk-lore was to be found ready formed. No Italian Grimm had yet arisen to collect and organise the popular stories, if any such existed, and put them into suitable shape; and the process of gathering them from the people was laborious, uncertain, and not unfrequently disappointinging. Sometimes a man would admit that he remembered a story about an enchantress whose robe made her invisible, but could not recall the thread of it; or a woman would say that she had once heard a strange story of a cat which wore hunter's boots, but as she had forgotten all its incidents, the attempt to recover the Italian version of Puss in Boots was unavailing.

But in spite of difficulties, the toil of a few years has put the Author in possession of a goodly bulk of popular stories, not yielding in interest perhaps to those of any other country, but impressed nevertheless with the peculiar characteristics of the Italian people. Of these the tales included in this volume are only a portion. The Author hopes to be able to complete at some future day the remaining stories gathered both from the Roman state and from other portions of the country.

The tales fall under four classes: (1) Favole, not our English fables, but genuine fairy tales common to the vast storehouse of the Aryan race; (2) Ghost Stories, and local family traditions; (3) Esempi, or legends under which some reli-

gious or moral lessons might be conveyed; and (4) Ciarpe, or tales circulated by popular gossip, usually of the ludicrous sort of which the Teutonic stories of the brothers Grimm furnish many specimens.

The comparison of these stories with those of other lands is instructive both in what they contain and what they do not contain; and on these points of difference some remarks are offered to the students of folk-lore in the preface and the notes.

A General Sketch of the History of Persia.

By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B. F.R.S. Translator and Editor of 'The Narrative of the Embassy of Clavijo to the Court of Timour.' Pp. 604, with Map of Persia. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [January 5, 1874.

THE object of this volume is to convey to the general reader a correct idea of the course of events in Persia from the earliest times, and of its present political situation. A work of this kind, in a convenient form and embracing the whole period of authentic history, will, it is believed, be useful to all who wish to understand the political questions connected with our Indian Empire, and with the states which border on it. Early Persian history, as it is told by the classical writers, is well known to all educated Englishmen; and in the present work it has therefore been treated from the Persian point of view. The two earliest dynasties are dealt with by briefly relating the traditions concerning them, which are embodied in the epic poem of FERDAUSY; and the chapter on the Zend Avesta is based on the investigations of Dr. MARTIN HAUG. The periods of the Sassanians and of the Arabian Khalifats are well within authentic history; while the latter marks the first great revolutionary change in Persian annals. The next two chapters, entitled Domination of Tûrân, include the Samanian, Dailami, Ghâznâvi, Saljûkian, Atâ-bég, and Mongol Dynasties. It was then that the principal Persian poets flourished, and notices of each are given, with extracts from their works, when the stream of time brings us down to the epochs in which they flourished. Two chapters are devoted to the lives of the conqueror TIMÛR and his famous descendant BÂBER. The history of the Sufâwi Dynasty, which embraces the period when Persia, as regards religion and civil polity, assumed the position it still maintains, is told in two chapters, which are followed by one containing a life of NÂDIR SHÂH. The romantic history of the Zand Dynasty forms an introduction to the annals of the existing Kájars, which are narrated in five concluding chapters. Two chapters are also devoted, one to the Persian Gulf and the other

to Central Asia, as necessary for the comprehension of Persian politics. Full topographical descriptions of provinces and towns are scattered through the work. The Appendix contains abstracts of all treaties and conventions between Persia and England, of the treaties of Gulistan and Turkmanchai between Persia and Russia, and of the convention with Baron REUTER. The work is illustrated by a Map, which has been carefully prepared so as to shew the correct boundaries according to the most recent decisions, and the physical character of the country with reference to the latest investigations of Majors ST. JOHN and LOVETT.

Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life. By JAMES WALTER, Major 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. With Illustrations of Localities and Scenes around Stratford-upon-Avon by the Heliotype Process. Imperial 4to. pp. 172, cloth, gilt edges, price 52s. 6d. [February 6, 1874.

THIS volume is profusely illustrated with a series of Landscapes and Views, produced by the Heliotype process, from original negatives taken in the localities, expressly for this work. The Author's aim has been to present all that is most interesting connected with SHAKESPEARE in the place of his Birth and the Country around his Home. These plates, about one hundred in number, form the substance of the work. The following is a complete list of the illustrations, of which all the more important subjects measure 9 inches by 6½ inches:—

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Mary Arden's Cottage.

Room in which Shakespeare was Born, from Drawing by Edgar Flower.

Kitchen in House in which Shakespeare was Born, from Drawing by Edgar Flower.

Guild Chapel, Interior.

Chapel of Holy Guild, Schools, and Almshouses.

Wilmeote, Mary Arden's Cottage.

Chapel of Holy Guild &c. (Back View), from Drawing by Edgar Flower.

Four Views of Interiors of Holy Guild Schools, by H. B. Clements.

Kenilworth.

Sundry Sketches, by G. J. Parr.

New Place, Site of Shakespeare's House and Gardens, Stratford, shewing Excavations of Foundations.

Sundry Sketches, by G. J. Parr.

Charlecote, Seat of the Lucy's, View of Court-yard.

Charlecote, Great Hall.

Library.

River Front.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shotttery, Front View.

Kitchen, from Drawing by Edgar Flower.

Bedroom, from Drawing by Edgar Flower.

From the Orchards.

Back View.

Bidford Grange.

Guy's Cliff.

Baddesley Clinton, Manor House and Moat.

Church, recently restored by E. J. Payne, of Birmingham.

Manor House.

Sundry Sketches, by G. J. Parr.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Shakespeare's Tavern at Shotttery, Back View.

Warwick, Leicester Monument, Beauchamp Chapel.

Beauchamp Chapel.

Charlecote, Knobbit Bridge, the Park.

Gateway.

Shakespeare Hall, Rowington, in which Shakespeare

is said to have written some of his Sonnets.

Shotttery, Old Cottages.

Old Farm Buildings.

Ditto.

Old Cottages.

Warwick Castle, the Cedars.

Garden Scene.

The Ferry.

Gateway.

Court-yard.

Warwick Castle.

Warwick, Leicester Hospital.

The Priory.

Warwick Castle, The Avon.

The Mount.

Portraits of Shakespeare.

The Poet Gower's Monument, St. Saviour's, South-wark.

Shakespeare Family Tombs, photographed from the Graves in Holy Trinity Chancel.

From January to December: a Book for Children. 8vo. pp. 348, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 4, 1873.]

THIS volume, designed for boys and girls from ten to fourteen years, strives to combine fiction and fact in such a manner as to engage, it is hoped, both the imagination and the reflective faculties of young readers, and to instruct, while it endeavours to entertain them. With this object in view, fairy tales and poetry are made to alternate with descriptions of the animal and vegetable world, the seasons, and the phenomena of nature. The book is divided into twelve sections corresponding with the months of the year, each of which contains information connected with the special features of the month. Thus, for instance, *January* includes the following pieces: 'Marguerite' (a vision); 'The Conservatory'; 'The Poodle and the Watch-dog' (a fable); 'The Old Carp and the Little Ones' (translated from the French of Florian); *May*: 'The Zoological Gardens'; 'Brother and Sister' (from the German of Paul Heyse); *July*: 'The Museums at Kew'; 'The Ruby and the Rose' (an allegory); *September*: 'The Swallow'; 'Birds'; 'The Apple'; 'The Park'; 'The Cottage Garden'; 'The Common'; and 'The Hedge.' The work, it is hoped, will be found suitable both for home and school reading.

A Dictionary of Artists of the English School; Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and Ornamentists: with Notices of their Lives and Works. By SAMUEL REDGRAVE, Joint-Author of the 'Century of Painters of the English School.' 8vo. pp. 480, price 16s. cloth. [December 20, 1873.]

THIS volume is the first attempt to classify the Artists of the English School exclusively; and at the same time to include Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and Ornamentists, so as to bring together artists of every class. Commencing with the artists of the earliest reigns, the work is brought down to the deceased artists of the present day; and the number who probably have been deemed worthy of record is not less than ten times as great as may be found in any preceding work. Arranged in a Dictionary form, the art-biographies contain such facts as could be gathered from any now available sources or obtained from special inquiries, with art criticisms upon the works of the most prominent of the artists. As a book of reference, the work addresses itself especially to the art-collector, the lover of art, and the antiquary, but hardly less so to all who take an interest in the arts of our country.

A Memorial Volume of Sacred Poetry. By the late Sir JOHN BOWRING. To which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author, by Lady Bowring. Pp. 256, with Portrait. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

[January 2, 1874.]

THE object of the present collection is to place before the public some poems written by Sir JOHN BOWRING, which either have not hitherto been published, or have only appeared in periodicals. But many of the hymns in this volume have been familiarly known for nearly half a century; and it has been thought that this collection of his devotional poetry may be of value as illustrating the life of one whose whole career was marked by an unwearied activity springing from the desire to promote the good of mankind, and more particularly of his countrymen.

The O'Keeffe Case; a full Report of the Action for Libel brought by the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, P.P. against His Eminence Cardinal Cullen: including the Evidence given at the Trial in the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland) before Lord Chief Justice White-side, and the Judgments delivered by the Court on the Points of Law raised by the Pleadings. Reported, with an Introduction, by HENRY CLARE KIRKPATRICK, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 638, price 12s. cloth. [March 4, 1874.]

THERE are few people in the United Kingdom who are not now familiar with the name of Father O'KEEFFE, or who have not heard of the action for libel recently brought by him against Cardinal CULLEN in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. It is a curious illustration of the spirit of modern times, that an humble parish priest should not only have courage to take legal proceedings against his ecclesiastical superior, but that he should charge as *libellous* the language of the two most solemn censures of his Church, viz. of Suspension and Interdict, which had been fulminated against him. This volume contains, as indicated in the title, a complete report of the case. The first portion comprises a statement of the various points of law raised by the pleadings, and the judgments delivered by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The questions discussed are of importance not only to the Roman Catholic Church, but to all *non-established* Churches in this country. In their judgments the Judges define the limits within which these voluntary religious associations have power to deal with their refractory members, and how far such societies are at

liberty to frame or to enforce rules of internal discipline. The old question, too, as to whether a Papal rescript issued to a legate can be recognised by our law as of any authority or force whatever, or can be pleaded as an excuse for conduct otherwise illegal, is once more elaborately investigated and decided by English Judges.

The larger portion of the volume is occupied with the evidence given at the trial at *Nisi prius*. The witnesses are all ecclesiastics, and all of them, except the plaintiff, hold the highest positions in the Roman Catholic Church. The evidence of Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop Leahy, the Bishop of Galway, together with that of some Italian priests connected with the Roman Propaganda, and specially summoned to Ireland, is given at length, and contains much interesting information with respect to the mode in which the Roman Catholic Church is administered in this country.

In the Introduction Mr. KIRKPATRICK explains, in a manner intelligible to the general reader, the points of law argued upon the Demurrer and decided by the Court. He then gives an historical narrative of the circumstances in which the action originated, and, finally, notices the various subjects of interest upon which evidence was given in the course of the trial. He adverts to certain points of importance as bearing upon the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the State, with reference to which the evidence upon this occasion differs considerably from that given by the leading Irish ecclesiastics before Committees of the House of Lords and Commons previously to the Emancipation Act of 1829; and he calls attention to some matters relating to the internal discipline of the Church concerning which the witnesses gave valuable and interesting information.

The Introduction contains nothing whatever that could give offence to the reader, whatever his religious opinions may be. It is altogether free from anything of a controversial or sectarian spirit, and is written, as far as possible, from a purely historical point of view.

Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy. By JOHN STUART MILL. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 172, price 6s. 6d. cloth. [January 2, 1874.

THE publication of a new edition of this work seems to justify the statement that the questions discussed in it turn not on accidental or unimportant points, but on the fundamental nature of a science, the province and definition of which have been and seem to be still very imperfectly understood. Accordingly, the first four essays treat of the laws of interchange between nations, of the influence of consumption upon production, and of profits and interest, while for the

last is reserved the examination of definitions of the science already propounded, and an attempt to define it with greater and more complete exactness, under the reservation that the definition of all sciences must be the last stage in the process, and that the incompleteness of the definition in no way necessarily impairs the value of results obtained by experience, or calls into question the reality and usefulness of the science.

Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By CHARLES WEST, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 858, price 18s. cloth. [December 18, 1873.

THE preface to the fifth edition, published in 1865, stated that the work embodied the results of 1,200 recorded cases of the diseases of children, and of nearly 400 post mortem examinations. The present edition contains the records of 743 more cases, and of 181 more post mortem examinations, thus raising the number of the former to nearly 2,000, of the latter to nearly 600. The Author has also brought to bear upon his task the experience of seven years more of clinical observation. In this edition much has been omitted that seemed of less importance, in order to obtain space for the introduction of additional matter, which appeared to the Author of greater moment.

An Italian translation of the last edition was published by Dr. BLASI, of Rome, in 1869; a French translation of the present edition is in preparation by Dr. ARCHAMBAULT, Physician to the Hôpital des Enfants Malades. These facts, with the previous publication of German, Danish, Dutch, and Russian translations, may be regarded as shewing that the work has to a great extent met the wants of the profession both here and abroad.

Lectures on Fever delivered in the Theatre of the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary. By WILLIAM STOKES, M.D. D.C.L. Oxon. F.R.S. Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin; Physician to the Queen in Ireland. Edited by J. W. MOORE, M.D. F.R.C.P. Assistant-Physician to the Cork Street Fever Hospital; Ex-Scholar and Diplomat in State Medicine of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 484, price 15s. cloth. [Feb. 19, 1874.

THESE Lectures, the delivery of which has been spread over a considerable period of

time, were not given in any regular sequence, so as to form a continued or systematic course. On the contrary, most of them were delivered at irregular intervals, and all as extemporary discourses.

But it has appeared to the Author that lectures addressed to successive classes of clinical students, and grounded on constantly renewed observations in the sick ward throughout many years, would have a value different in kind from, if not superior to, any exhaustive history of fever, especially as regards the various theories of the disease or the observations made by others.

In these Lectures Dr. STOKES has indeed considered in some measure the question of the separate identity of typhus and typhoid fevers, but he has preferred to dwell on the great subject of the relation of the secondary affections of fever to the essential malady, and in the light of that relation to discuss the question of treatment. In addition, the wide questions of the correlation and convertibility of essential disease are touched upon. Some of the facts connected with the change of type of disease, especially as regards the local affections of essential maladies, are mentioned. He has also spoken of the shortcomings of the numerical system in medicine, the application of which is nowhere attended by greater difficulties than in the study of essential fever, because of the ever-changing nature of the epidemic type of the disease and of its secondary local affections.

While, then, these Lectures are not put forward as an exhaustive treatise on the subject, it is hoped that, based as they are on a lengthened observation of the various forms of fever in a city where the disease has unhappily ever been prevalent, the perusal of them will prove advantageous and useful to those practitioners who may possibly never have learned fever at the bedside.

What am I? a Popular Introduction to Mental Philosophy and Psychology. By EDWARD W. COX, Serjeant-at-Law. (In Two Volumes.) Vol. II. *The Mechanism in Action.* 8vo. pp. 464, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[January 28, 1874.]

THIS volume completes the work of which the first volume was published about twelve months ago. It will be remembered that the design of the treatise is to present in a form adapted to the popular intelligence and freed as much as possible from technicalities and metaphysical jargon, a description of 'a man,' with reference mainly to his mental and psychical structure, which, it was contended, comprised soul

as well as body, and its purpose was to prove the existence of soul as a distinct entity, scientifically and not merely theologically. To this end the first volume was devoted to an outline of the bodily and mental structure of man, and to a careful examination of the proofs of the being of soul, and an endeavour to make the reader come to some distinct conception of what soul, if it is, must be.

This second volume is devoted entirely to an examination of the human mechanism in action, and chiefly to the work of tracing the mutual relationship of soul, mind, and body, as shewn by manifestation. The author repudiates the metaphysical form of inquiry by argument alone, and asserts that Psychology, like all the other sciences, can be studied successfully only by observation and experiment and by a collection of facts. In pursuance of this plan, he proceeds to investigate the various abnormal conditions of the human structure in which only can the hidden mechanism be discovered. Beginning with the phenomena of sleep and dreams, which are minutely examined and traced to their sources, he proceeds successively to delirium, insanity, and natural somnambulism, all of which are undisputed conditions. Thence he advances to the now generally acknowledged condition of artificial somnambulism, to which several chapters are devoted. He then treats of Dr. Carpenter's unconscious cerebration, to which he entirely subscribes, but attributes it to the duplex structure of the brain. Then he advances to psychism as being a condition similar to those previously examined, still strenuously maintaining his own theory of psychic or soul force, as the agent operating in most, if not in all, of the phenomena which the spiritualists assign to the agency of spirits of the dead. In conclusion, the Author shews how, beginning with sleep and ending with trance, all of the abnormal states so examined are merely the results of dislocations, more or less extensive, in the normal relationship of soul and body, the most wonderful of the phenomena being only the results of an extension of the same psychical state which attends us whenever we sleep and dream. He ends with some suggestions, which he feels sure deserve consideration as enabling us to form some conception of omniscience and omnipresence, and therefore of Deity, and which seem fitly to complete a treatise that professes to prove the existence and immortality of the soul scientifically, as a fact in nature. It should be added that, the first volume being out of print, the second volume is complete in itself, and may be read and understood without preliminary study of the first.

The Ocean; its Tides and Currents and their Causes. By WILLIAM LEIGHTON JORDAN. Pp. 370, with 14 Charts and Diagrams. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [January 6, 1874.

A *Treatise on the Action of Vis-Inertiæ in the Ocean*, published by the Author in 1808, was, in some measure, a second edition of *The Elements, or an Investigation of the Forces which determine the position and movements of the Ocean and Atmosphere*, published in 1806; and the present work is, to a great extent, a third edition of the same, revised and partly re-written; but in each the subject is treated in a different manner. In 'Vis-Inertiæ' the question of the existence or non-existence of any action of that force in the ocean is treated as a question to be solved; whereas in this work the oblate spheroidal form of the earth is accepted as a sufficient demonstration of its action in the ocean and on the surface of the earth, leaving only the amount of that action to be ascertained.

In 'The Elements,' the Author asserted, simply in consequence of purely abstract reasoning, that a tide must be raised by gravitation on that part of the earth's surface which is in advance in the earth's orbital motion, and that a counter-tide must be raised by vis-inertiæ on the opposite side; and also, that a tide must be raised by the sun's gravitation on the side of the earth turned towards the sun, and an equal counter-tide raised on the opposite side by astral gravitation. Both these assertions are absolutely correct, and yet there are only two tides raised (apart, of course, from the lunar tides), instead of the four which the assertions at first sight appear to necessitate, for he has since ascertained that the force of gravitation which draws the earth onwards in its orbit is that of solar gravitation; and that the force of vis-inertiæ, which acts in the opposite direction to that of the motion of the earth, is the force of astral gravitation, which opposes that of solar gravitation.

The effects are matters of observation, so that the point at issue is as to how those effects are caused; and the author maintains in the present volume that vis-inertiæ holds the planets in equilibrium, the centripetal force of the sun's gravitation being a part of the action of the planets' vis-inertiæ just as much as the centrifugal force. The error into which he holds that Newton fell lies in the cause to which the tangential effort is attributed; and he has endeavoured to shew that that effort is caused not by the vis-inertiæ of the planet tending to carry it onwards along the tangent, but by astral gravitation (a part of the action of vis-inertiæ) retarding it, and tending to draw it backwards farther and farther from the successive positions to which the revolving force carries it along its orbit.

The Life and Times of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, Master of the Stables to James V. of Scotland. With Notices of his Descendants who held Offices of Trust near the Person of the Sovereign in the three subsequent reigns. By Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart. M.A. M.D. LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 852, price 30s. cloth. [Feb. 24, 1874.

THE material for this work has been furnished by the public archives in Scotland and in England, and much new matter relating to history is published for the first time. The first third of the work is devoted to the Life and Times of ROBERT GIB, in which are considered many events in the reign of JAMES V. in which he shared as an actor or a spectator, and some 300 extracts relating to the stables and royal stud, taken from the Treasurer's Accounts of Scotland from 1523 to 1542, are given in the Appendix at the end of Vol. II. but referred to in the general Narrative. He was the person who planned and carried out the escape of the King from the power of the Douglasses in 1528, and this was so much appreciated that he was treated with invariable kindness and reward throughout the King's reign. One of the sons became Coroner for Edinburgh in the reign of Queen MARY. A daughter married Sir PETER YOUNG, the king's almoner, and three chapters are devoted to the YOUNG family. In the second volume it is mentioned that Dr. JOHN YOUNG, Dean of Winchester, their son, was made Archbishop of Canterbury by CHARLES I. on the execution of Archbishop LAUD, which, if correct, is a new fact in English history. Numerous errors in Scottish dates have been rectified, and some doubtful points cleared up.

The history of Sir JOHN GIB, of Knock, another son, takes up the next third of the work. He was groom of the bedchamber to JAMES VI. for forty-seven years, and the events narrated are of greater interest than those of his father's life, most of which he shared in, especially the troubles of the king's reign in Scotland. He accompanied JAMES VI. to Denmark in his marriage expedition in 1589; he bore a reprieve at the threatened execution of Lords COBHAM and GREY and Sir GRIFFIN MARKHAM, at Winchester, in 1603; and he was subjected to unjust treatment in 1618 by King JAMES, relative to some Spanish papers, for which the King subsequently went on his knees and begged his forgiveness. The esteem in which Sir JOHN GIB was held by JAMES I. is shewn by the numerous marks of favour which both he and his connexions received at the royal hands, noticed in the extracts from the Privy Seal Register of Scotland, given in the Appendix. These extend from 1498 to 1641, and relate to the family of ROBERT GIB and his descendants.

The remaining third of the work gives the career of Sir HENRY GIB, the first baronet of Falkland, a grandson, from the time when he was appointed groom of the Bedchamber to HENRY Prince of Wales, after whose death he held the same office to King JAMES. His history extends from 1603 to his death, in 1650. He got into trouble with the Parliament, who sequestered his property in England in 1648, and conferred it on Colonel JOHN LILBURN. A number of papers and documents are given relating to him in the troublesome times of the civil war. The Appendix occupies 120 pages of closely printed matter, and contains a List of Charters under the Great Seal of Scotland, as well as the details of 91 Letters, Precepts, and Gifts granted to the GIB family, besides some other matters. Each volume has a copious separate Index.

Bibliotheca Cornubiensis: a Catalogue of the
price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 6, 1874.]

IN announcing the publication of the Second Edition of the *Public School Latin Grammar*, entirely reprinted, with enlarged type and form, the Publishers invite attention to the following Extracts from the Author's Preface. These will indicate the reasons which influenced the determination to place his name henceforth in the title—
price 2s. cloth. [January 1, 1874.]

THE intention of the Authors in compiling this work is to supply a catalogue—1. Of all works written by natives of Cornwall, members of Cornish families, and persons resident in the County. II. Of all works relating to the County, even though written by persons unconnected therewith. These words are interpreted in no narrow sense; they have been made to include not merely books of permanent interest, but pamphlets, political tracts, scattered literary and scientific papers, reports of societies, patents, dramas, music, songs, extracts from sales catalogues, maps, and manuscripts. The first volume, which includes the list of names commencing with the initial letters A–O, contains between 9,000 and 10,000 entries of books, papers, and manuscripts by about 3,000 authors. To the name of every author mentioned is appended a skeleton biographical sketch, with reference, (in the case of those who have been sufficiently noteworthy to be mentioned in historical or other works,) to the works in question and to the pages where the remarks may be found.

To sum up the aim and scope of the work in one sentence, it has been this: to put upon record everything that has been printed or written (the references to MSS. are numerous and important) by Cornishmen, or about Cornwall and the Cornish. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* will

be, it is believed, one of the most extensive and minute literary county histories ever attempted, not to say published. The second volume will contain the remainder of the alphabetical arrangement, a supplement of additional matter collected during the progress of the work, and an analytical index, with which will be incorporated a mass of miscellaneous matter which could not be placed under any authors' names.

The Cabinet Lawyer; a Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil, Criminal, and Constitutional, for Practical use and General Information. Twelfth-fourth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 902, price 9s. cloth. [Jan. 15, 1874.]

IN preparing the present edition, the changes which have taken place of late years in the law have been carefully noticed; Acts of Parliament no longer in force have been expunged from the text, and recent Acts incorporated. This has been done with a completeness and accuracy which the Editor could not have attained without the assistance of the Chronological Table and Index of the Statutes, recently published by authority.

The comprehensive articles on the law of Bankruptcy and Stamps will, it is believed, be found especially useful.

The chapters on the House of Commons and Procedure in the Courts of Law and Equity have in a great measure been re-written, and analyses of the Ballot Act 1872, and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1873, inserted.

In the chapters on Licensed Victuallers and Pawnbrokers, the provisions of the important consolidating and amending Acts passed on these subjects in 1872 are given at considerable length.

A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy. By R. S. CULLEY, Memb. Inst. C.E. Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs to the Post Office. (Adopted by the Post Office and by the Department of Telegraphs for India.) Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 460, with 144 Woodcuts and 5 Lithographic Plates of Apparatus. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [March 2, 1874.]

THIS is a practical work written for those engaged in TELEGRAPHY.

The earlier chapters treat of Electricity and the laws of the Current, with instructions as to the management of batteries, the choice and testing of insulators and wire, the construction of a line of telegraph, and the discovering the locality of interruptions to signalling.

A description of Apparatus follows, including details of the most approved transmitting relays (or translators), and of WHEATSTONE's Automatic Apparatus in its most recent form.

The work concludes with a full explanation of the methods of laying Subterranean Wires, and of the construction, testing, and working of SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Author has re-written many portions of the Sixth Edition, and has given a description and drawings of the latest form of WHEATSTONE's Automatic Apparatus. He has added a chapter on the DUPLEX SYSTEM, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. STEARNS; to whom, in his Preface, he returns his thanks, as also to Mr. SABINE for a contribution (new in this edition) on Strains in Suspended Wires.

Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. LL.D., late Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London. PART II. *Inorganic Chemistry.* Fifth Edition, revised with Additions, by HERBERT MCLEOD, F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Pp. 968, with 376 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [January 16, 1874.

IN this Edition of the Inorganic Section of Dr. ALLEN MILLER's well-known work, a considerable alteration has been made in the order in which the non-metallic elements and their compounds are described, with the object mainly of facilitating the progress of the student in the theoretical part of the science, by commencing with the elements which form the least complex compounds, and gradually passing to those which form more numerous and complicated substances. For the same reason seven typical elements, and their compounds with one another, are first studied before dealing with those of which they may be regarded as representatives.

Hydrogen, as the standard of reference for the atomic weights of the elements and for the specific gravities of gases, occupies the first place, as the type of electro-positive substances. It is followed by chlorine as a specimen of an electro-negative element, which forms a large and important series of combinations. The compound of this element with hydrogen forms the subject of the next section. Oxygen is now brought before the notice of the student as one of the most important elements, and on that account is frequently placed first in order, as was the case in previous editions of this work.

Many of those compounds of carbon which are essentially organic have been placed in the

Appendix in order that they may be removed to Part III., to which they properly belong. The remaining non-metals are described in an order consistent with that employed in the case of the typical ones.

The three last chapters have undergone considerable alteration, some account being given of the recent researches in thermo-chemistry.

The formulæ remain almost as in the last Edition, unless a change has been necessary. For the convenience of some, constitutional formulæ have been occasionally introduced, and the kind adopted are those suggested by Dr. Frankland. These have always been placed in square brackets, so as to indicate clearly that they are an interpolation into the original work.

TEXT-BOOKS of SCIENCE adapted for the use of ARTISANS, and of STUDENTS in PUBLIC and other SCHOOLS.

Narrative. He was the person who planned and carried out the escape of the King from the power of the Douglasses in 1528, and this was so much appreciated that he was treated with invariable kindness and reward throughout the King's reign. One of the sons became Coroner for Edinburgh in the reign of Queen MARY. A daughter married Sir PETER YOUNG, the king's THE history of the progress of the branch of Chemical Science termed Organic Chemistry shows that during the past few years the efforts of chemists have not alone been rewarded by the discovery of an enormous number of new substances; what is of far greater importance, the nature of the relations which exist between many of the various classes of compounds has in a great measure been ascertained, and the systematic classification of the majority of organic compounds is thus rendered possible. Hence, although the number of compounds of which it is necessary to take notice has enormously increased, the study of Organic Chemistry has been much simplified.

The object of the present work, then, is to afford the student a knowledge of the relations which obtain between the various classes of bodies, and to acquaint him with the general properties of the members of each class. Necessarily a very large number of substances remain unnoticed; in fact, with few exceptions, only those compounds have been described of which the relations to other well understood bodies have been satisfactorily established.

The first part of the work deals with the methods employed in ascertaining the composition of carbon compounds; the representation of carbon compounds by empirical formulæ, and by formulæ which not only express their

composition, but also to a certain extent picture their nature, being then briefly discussed. After a short description of the action of various reagents on carbon compounds, the compounds of carbon with oxygen, with sulphur, and with nitrogen, are briefly considered. The great family of hydrocarbons are next described; and the remaining families of carbon compounds, the alcohols, the aldehydes, the acids, &c. &c. are then considered in the order of their relation to the hydrocarbons, which are regarded as forming the parent series.

The Public School Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students. By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. Second and Enlarged Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 630, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 6, 1874.]

IN announcing the publication of the Second Edition of the *Public School Latin Grammar*, entirely reprinted, with enlarged type and form, the Publishers invite attention to the following Extracts from the Author's Preface. These will indicate the reasons which influenced the determination to place his name henceforth in the title-page of the work. The addition of 100 pages of new matter to the Second Edition has rendered an increase of price inevitable; but the Publishers believe that at the price of 7s. 6d. the New Edition of the *Public School Latin Grammar* will be found one of the cheapest books of its kind ever published in this country.

Extracts from the Preface:—

This Grammar has been entirely reprinted; and it now appears with that enlargement of its type and opening out of its textual matter, which many of those who use it have desired and recommended. The Notes in smaller type at foot are mostly intended to increase the exemplification of the rules; in some instances to illustrate the subject, and extend the field of philological inquiry. Care, however, has been taken to maintain the continuity of the larger text, so that, with little exception, it may be separately readable; while the study of the Notes is subject to the judgment and option of those who use the book.

The present opportunity has been used to enlarge and improve several departments of the Grammar, especially those of Soundlore and Derivation, and to bring out somewhat more prominently than before the leading facts of Comparative Philology, so far as they concern three kindred languages—Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit. The Sanskrit words in this Edition are now generally cited in their modern form. The term Primitive

Root is, however, not withdrawn; in what sense, and by what right, it is used, appears in a Note at the close of the Appendix.

The remarks on ancient Pronunciation of Latin, drawn up, in compliance with request, by the Latin Professors of Oxford and Cambridge, are now substituted for the somewhat crude attempt made in the former Edition to explain the probabilities of this subject by a phonetically printed passage of Virgil.

When the Primer was published, seven years ago, it was right that it should be criticised, and certain that it would be impugned; nor could it be expected that all criticism would be equally candid and intelligent.

The chief objection urged against the Primer was this: that it was too abstract and difficult for the use of children beginning Latin. There would have been weight in this argument, if the purpose of the book had been rightly described. But it was really designed as a class-book, not only for the First Form, but for all Forms in Public Schools below the grade of those boys who could pass with advantage to the use of a fuller Grammar. Other companion books were in preparation for the instruction of children at home or under private care; and these have since been published.

It was, secondly, stated as a charge against the Primer, and subsequently against this Grammar (in which the teaching of the Primer is contained), that they 'bristle with new, hard, and uninviting terms.' This charge has been urged with more persistence than justice. It must be remembered that every science must have its own terminology. Grammar is a science; and in Latin Grammar, as one of its departments, there exist, probably, more than two hundred technical terms. Most of these are either actually Greek words, as Syntax, Prosody, &c. or translated from Greek into Latin, as the names of the Cases and Parts of Speech. Others are purely Latin, as Gerund, Supine, Active, Passive Voice. Of these various terms, whatever the original unfitness of some, the larger number have struck their roots in literature so deeply and widely that any attempt to extirpate them would be quixotic. A few terms, which are not only vicious, but really confusing, and at the same time unessential, have been discarded altogether or exchanged for better substitutes.

Grammar, moreover, is not only a science, but a science capable of constant improvement; and improvement in science usually brings with it some change in terminology, or some addition to it. Now, in every division of Grammar,—Soundlore, Wordlore, Syntax, and Prosody,—vast strides have been made in this century through

the fruitful labours of admirable scholars, chiefly German, some English.

As respects the Author's contributions to Latin Grammar, in the treatment of Soundlore and Wordlore he claims little originality.

But the Analysis of Sentences (Simple and Compound) which constitutes the Syntax of this book, has been, to a great extent, the fruit of personal study, personal thought, personal labour. Sketched out in the Syntax of the Author's 'Elementary Latin Grammar,' it is filled in, though far from reaching the fullness of perfection, in the present volume.

And the Author speaks from long personal experience when he says that any capable mind, which has really mastered the principles of those pages (348-500, especially 348-359 and 434-500), will be able, in reading any part of Horace, Cicero, Livy, or Tacitus, to move through their longest periods with a firm intellectual step, realising, and, if need be, stating the *raison d'être* of every constructed word, especially (for this is the most crucial test) the *raison d'être* of mood and tense in every Subjunctive Verb. The same mind, so prepared, and applying itself to write Latin, will be free from the risk of using any wrong construction.

The treatment of Latin Syntax has in the present century passed through a revolution scarcely less considerable than the treatment of Etymology.

The means by which this revolution has been wrought are: (1) the application to the whole doctrine of Syntax of the correlative logical terms Subject-Predicate and Subject-Object, with the principles they imply; (2) the distinction between the Simple and Compound Sentence, and between the several kinds of each, with the consecution of tenses in them; (3) the distinction between *Oratio Recta* and *Oratio Obliqua*, with the various affections which clauses subordinate to *Oratio Obliqua* receive.

These reforms brought into the teaching of Latin Syntax, besides the terms already named, a certain number more, perhaps from forty to fifty, including the names given to the several varieties of the Simple and Compound Sentence, with their subdivisions; including also the terms Protasis and Apodosis in sentences which, like the Conditional, take these parts; including, too, some which have been imputed to the Author, *criminandi causa*, by various critics, though he had not the merit of inventing them; as, for instance, the term Factitive, applied to a particular class of Verbs (p. 351), and the terms Sumptio Dati—Dandi—Ficti, naming (what require distinct titles) the three normal forms of Conditional Sentences (pp. 467-9).

As regards the new terms which the Author's own improvements have required, they are collected, and their several *raison d'être* are

explained, in a Note after the Appendix. Four alone have frequent and important practical use; the value of which he insists on as very great. These are, (1) Prolative (Infinitive), already mentioned; (2) Copulative Verbs, introduced first in his 'Elementary Grammar;' (3) Complement; (4) Suboblique (clause or verb), a convenient abridgment of the necessary phrase 'Subordinate to *Oratio Obliqua*.'

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As to the three Exercise-Books, the same plan has been followed. The first, called 'The Conversation-Book,' is composed of easy phrases,

increasing in difficulty. The second, called 'First Exercise-Book,' is a selection of short, easy, and interesting stories in English; and the third, called 'The Second Exercise-Book,' is a selection of English extracts offering more difficulty for translation. Each of these books has a separate Vocabulary.

Parnell's *Hermit; with Life, Explanatory Notes, Hints for Analysis of Sentences, and other Aids for the Use of Schools*. By JOHN BARROW ALLEN, M.A. Second Master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, late Scholar of New College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 46, price 1s. cloth.
[February 5, 1874.]

THIS Edition is intended principally for Candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations, 1874, in which 'The Hermit' has been set as a subject. In the notes care has been taken to explain many points on which the younger candidates may require new information, but which for more advanced readers may call for no notice.

Cicero's *Oration Pro Lege Manilia, delivered to the Roman Burgesses on the Commission of Cn. Pompey (De Imperio Cn. Pompeii)*. Edited with an Introduction, Critical Notes on the Text, and Historical and Geographical Notes on the Matter, for the use of Candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations, by THOMAS NASH, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 68, price 1s. 6d. cloth.
[Feb. 6, 1874.]

THE object of examinations like the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations being, to a large extent, very special, special editions of the subjects presented by the candidates seem needed. Where mental discipline is the chief end proposed, the study of an author assumes an intensity which to a young student may be positively injurious. He is expected to know an amount of collateral information which, to a boy under fifteen, seems unattainable erudition; and the more zealous the boy, the greater may be his perplexity when he finds that in proportion to the number of the historical allusions with which he attempts to grapple, the number of his problems is multiplied. The Third Mithridatic War lands him in the Second and the First, while the slightest allusion to the Marians springs the whole mine of the Civil War upon him. After a while he despairs of finding a path through the labyrinth of Biographical, Geographical, and Archaeological dictionaries, and becomes muddled. The author makes no apology, therefore, for having freely

imported into his notes much matter which the student is often, with cruel irony, told to find in the various dictionaries. Besides, a boy has not often access to the larger works, while the abridgments are often deficient in the little details which most need explanation.

Un Philosophe sous les Toits; Journal d'un Homme Heureux. Par ÉMILE SOUVESTRE. (Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Française.) With copious Notes for the use of English Students, by LÉONCE STIÉVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School. Edited for the use of Schools, and of Candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1874. Square 18mo. pp. 206, price 2s. 6d. cloth.
[February 7, 1874.]

UN PHILOSOPHE SOUS LES TOITS is one of the many well-known works of ÉMILE SOUVESTRE. It contains twelve interesting and amusing tales, having each for its end a moral lesson. The book abounds in idiomatical, peculiar, and familiar expressions, which, as well as all difficult passages, the Editor has explained, so as to enable the English student thoroughly to understand the text. He has also added short notices of all the places and persons mentioned in the work.

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The text is generally that of the edition of Orelli published at Turin in 1850.

The Book of Genesis, with Analysis and Notes for the use of Candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations, by HENRY MORRIS, Author of 'History of India for the Use of Schools in India,' and other works. Crown 8vo. pp. 128, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 17, 1874.]

THIS Edition of the Book of Genesis is principally intended for the use of Candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations to be held in December next. The text of the Authorised Version has been carefully retained, with the exception of a few omissions which were considered advisable; but it has been divided into paragraphs, an arrangement which has generally been found to facilitate the labours of Biblical students, and a short marginal heading has been added, describing the contents of each paragraph. The text has also been divided into the Sections into which it naturally falls, namely, the Introduction and the Generations of Adam and the Patriarchs; and into the twelve Proper Lessons of the Law, as read in the Jewish Synagogues and marked in the Hebrew Bible.

This volume is commenced with a copious Analysis, which is intended to assist the learner in his study of this venerable book, and to enable him more thoroughly to understand its structure. A few Notes have been added to elucidate obscure passages, and to point out what appear to be evidently wrong renderings in our English version. The Editor has striven to render these Notes brief, clear, and intelligible, keeping clear, as far as possible, of controverted topics, and giving the latest results of recent criticism. Where Hebraists differ, he has given the view which seems to have the weight of evidence in its favour.

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A Collection of Three Hundred Original Chess Problems. By JAMES PIERCE, M.A. and W. TIMBRELL PIERCE, Author of 'Descriptive Geometry.' Pp. 396, with 302 Diagrams engraved on Wood. Square fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 7, 1874.]

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[January 12, 1874.]

THE Writer of this treatise is aware that it is the experience of some teachers that most boys find the Study of Euclid repulsive. His experience is the reverse of this; he cannot call to mind the case of a single pupil—during the 36 years in which he was connected with Eton—who found the study of Euclid *repulsive*. They may have found it hard. They may not, in some cases, have been industrious and persevering enough to succeed in examinations. But all of them have felt that there was something real and great in Euclid. If they have failed, they have readily acknowledged that their failure was their own fault, and not because there was no meaning in Euclid.

Now the Writer, in teaching Euclid, always made it his special aim, at the first start, to give life, animation, and suppleness to the cold and rigid form in which Euclid is presented to beginners in their school books. This he found to be most successfully done by familiar talk, appeals to common sense, homely explanations, reference to things of every-day life, and even humorous illustrations, and stories in point.

In the following treatise the substance of such conversations is embodied, with the view of making Euclid a book of life and meaning to those learners who, beginning the study of it in the common, regular editions of the work—in which the style is formal, rigid, accurate—find it *only a book of words*.

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[February 9, 1874.]

THE success which has attended the 'Short and Easy Latin Book,' seems to justify the supposition of the Author that a First Elementary Latin Book was much needed.

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everything as easy as possible, and for this purpose to make everything appear so to the eye of the young learner.

With this object in view, each subject has had a page, or, if required, two pages, allotted to it, and other matter has not been crowded in; and some trouble has been taken in drawing up different Tables of the Verbs and in arranging the Tenses, that the pupil may see from the similarity of endings how little he really has to learn.

The order followed has been principally that of WORDSWORTH'S *Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta*; but the Grammar of the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY has been consulted freely throughout, and much valuable help gained from it.

A Catechism of Grecian History. Edited by ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of 'The Child's First History of Rome,' 'Catechism of English History,' &c. 18mo. pp. 148, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [February 9, 1874.

IN offering for the use of Schools a Catechism of Grecian History, the Editor feels bound to call attention to the common notion that when catechetical manuals are compiled, they are put forth as the sole method of teaching History, and to add that no idea can be further from the mind of the Writer than this.

Catechisms are useful adjuncts, but they are nothing more. Their value consists in enabling a child at the age when memory is vigorous to retain the outlines of the History of one country whilst reading in detail the History of another. Those who dislike catechisms must use abridgments of some kind if they hope to give their pupils anything like an outline of general History; and it has been thought that a taste for historical studies is more likely to be created by choosing interesting and detailed portions for reading, whilst the abridgment is made a regular lesson to be learnt by heart, than by putting into the hands of young people a dry enumeration of facts professing to be readable like other books, but which in reality is nothing but a severe tax upon the memory. It is with this idea that the Editor has undertaken a series of Historical Catechisms, the foundation of which is the work of friends, whilst for the supervision and correction she is responsible herself. It may, perhaps, be well to suggest from experience that in the use of a catechism the pupil should be made to learn the question as well as the answer.

Sermons for the Times preached in St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere. By the Rev. THOMAS GRIFFITH, A.M. Prebendary of St. Paul's; Author of 'Fundamentals or Bases of Belief,' 'The Spiritual Life,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 6s. cloth. [Dec. 6, 1873.

THESE Sermons, preached for the most part in St. Paul's Cathedral, have for their object to supply some help against the perils of an age of waning conviction and waxing credulity. The Author thinks that we are somewhat in the state of the Roman world when Religion having been undermined by scepticism, 'men felt' (as GIESSELER says) 'their need; but sought it, where it was not to be found, in external observances, in the revival of the mysteries, and in foreign rites.' And he believes that the only effectual preservative from dangerous doubt, and the not less dangerous remedies prescribed for it, lies in the recognition of our spiritual affinity to God, and of the spiritual worship and service which such affinity demands.

Hence these discourses, beginning with the infinite importance of the soul and of the conceptions which it weaves into its very substance (Sermon I.) go on to shew that we are no mere development of 'the greater ape,' but *spiritual* beings; made in the image of the Father (Sermons II. III.), and thus capable of restoration by the Son (Sermons IV. V.) and renewal by the Holy Ghost (Sermons VI.-VIII.) On this foundation, they build the superstructure of a morality, not of traditional custom, and not of utilitarian calculation, but of spiritual intuitions, motives and aims (Sermons IX.-XV.) They offer next some suggestions on man's relationship

tion to Experimental Physics, Theoretical and Practical; including Directions for Constructing Physical

publication will be found at pages 331 and 332.

methods by which the English have attempted to govern Ireland have been from beginning to end

Dialogues on the Nature, Design, and Evidence of the Theological Writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg; with a Brief Account of some of his Philosophical Works. By the late Rev. J. CLOWES, M.A. formerly Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. New Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 190, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 1, 1873.

THE first edition of this little work appeared in 1786. The Editor has reason to believe that its republication, at the present time, may prove useful in the way of removing, to some extent,

the surprising misapprehension which so widely prevails, especially among the Clergy, respecting the character and writings of a singularly gifted man.

The subject is treated in a broad and general way, with the view of leading the reader, if so disposed, to enter upon a more detailed investigation. The primary doctrines of Christianity, as to which so much diversity of opinion exists, are briefly touched upon, and the sources of further information indicated.

The Author has taken especial pains to shew that SWEDENBORG never presumed to be the founder of a Church or sect. He also fully explains the actual sense in which that writer uses the terms *New Jerusalem* or *New Church*. These appellations have hitherto been entirely misunderstood, not only by the public in general, but also by many who profess to receive and undertake to teach the New Theology. It is clearly proved, in this work, that these titles are not employed to designate a new sect, a fresh schism in the Church Universal, but to signify specifically a *renovated state* of the Christian mind and life, both in individuals and in the Church at large.

The question of non-conformity, in so far as it concerns receivers of the new light, is briefly and lucidly considered. It is evinced conclusively, that to dissent from the publicly authorised form of Christian worship established in one's country, or, in the case of an English priest or layman, to forsake the Anglican Church and form a separate sect, would be to act in direct opposition to SWEDENBORG's uniform teaching and practice.

... criticism. where Hebraists differ, he has given the view which seems to have the weight of evidence in its favour.

The Book of Exodus, edited and annotated on the same plan by the same Editor, for the use of Cambridge Local Examination Candidates and other students, is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

THE object of the Author in this work is to exhibit the origin, growth, and influence of Congregational Churches, from the Accession of Queen ELIZABETH to the Revolution of 1688. In the course of this historical investigation new light from original documents is thrown on the rise of the Puritans and their subsequent course in England, Scotland, Holland, and America—their failure in the attempt to set up a Presbyterian establishment in England, and the various modifications of the Theocracy in New England. The origin of the Pilgrim movement is traced to the Separatists, in the reign of ELIZABETH, and for the first time a clear account is given of the exiles who went to Newfoundland in 1597. The

ecclesiastical history of the Commonwealth is elucidated by the Interregnum papers, and in particular by fourteen volumes of petitions addressed to the Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL. The relation of Congregational Churches to the Presbyterians of Scotland is exhibited in the light of the papers in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh a manuscript history of the Glasgow Assembly, and original letters of CHARLES II. and JAMES II. Interwoven with this international ecclesiastical history are sketches of the prominent leaders, with extracts from their private correspondence, collected in America, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland. The secret correspondence of the agents of Rome reveals their designs in England and Ireland at different periods, and their plans for the re-establishment of the Romish Church in England, with their proposal to destroy the Protestant books in the National Libraries. To collect the materials for this history, the Author visited the different spots of interest in New England, examined the Church records, and the papers of the historical societies. With the same object he made diligent researches at Lambeth, Fulham, York, Norwich, and other Ecclesiastical libraries. He also explored the records of the Corporation of London, the minutes of the Provincial Synod of London in Sion College, and the MSS. of the House of Lords. He found collateral information in Leyden, Turin, Florence, and the Minerva Library at Rome. Apart from the development of Congregational History proper, which is related in sequential and chronological order, the work is intended to be an original contribution to the history of England and to the annals of America. A Table of Contents is given, and an Index of about a thousand names that may serve as clues to further historical inquiry.

William's Working Man and his Representative; being an Account of the Experiences of a Working Man and their Results. Crown 8vo. pp. 78, price 1s. 6d. sewed.

[February 14, 1874.]

IT had long been the Author's wish to study the working classes, and after various attempts to make himself personally acquainted with them, he found that the only means of obtaining a real knowledge of their modes of thought and ways of life, their wants, wishes, and hopes, was to become a workman himself. This the Author did, in spite of severe toil and heavy discouragements; and in the pages now laid before the public he sums up the results of his experience.

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New Work by WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q.C. M.P. Nearly ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Essays Critical and Narrative, partly original and partly reprinted from 'The Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews.'*' By WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.P. for Marylebone; Author of '*The Life of Cicero*' &c.

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Completion of Mr. FROUDE's Work on the *ENGLISH* in *IRELAND*.—In the press, '*The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.*' By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. II. and III. completing the work.

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Publication will be found at pages 331 and 332.

methods by which the English have attempted to govern Ireland have been from beginning to end mistaken; that the remedies proposed for the evils under which the country has laboured have fomented the disease—or, rather, have been the causes of that disease; and that, in the application of these remedies, generosity and forbearance have been more calamitous than systematic severity ever could have been. If almost every incident in the narrative compels the Author to set forth the same moral, the monotony which may arise from its recurrence must be set down not to any preconceived hypothesis on his part, but to the unmistakeable clearness with which the facts of the history point to the sources of all the evils which have afflicted Ireland. If the English have

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New Elementary Manual of *FAITH and PRACTICE*. Early in March will be published, in fcp. 8vo. 'The Young Christian Armed, or the Duty he Owes to God; a Manual of Scripture Evidence, Faith, and Practice, for Youth.' (Being Book III. of the 'Practical Moral Lesson Books.') By the Rev. CHARLES HOLB, Assistant-Minister of Curzon Chapel, May Fair; Principal of North Cheam School, Surrey.

The Book of Exodus, edited and annotated on the same plan by the same Editor, for the use of Cambridge Local Examination Candidates and other students, is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

THE object of the Author in this work is to exhibit the origin, growth, and influence of Congregational Churches, from the Accession of Queen ELIZABETH to the Revolution of 1688. In the course of this historical investigation new light from original documents is thrown on the rise of the Puritans and their subsequent course in England, Scotland, Holland, and America—their failure in the attempt to set up a Presbyterian establishment in England, and the various modifications of the Theocracy in New England. The origin of the Pilgrim movement is traced to the Separatists, in the reign of ELIZABETH, and for the first time a clear account is given of the exiles who went to Newfoundland in 1597. The

TEXT-BOOKS of SCIENCE, MECHANICAL and PHYSICAL, adapted for the use of Artisans, and of Students in Public and other Schools. *TEXT-BOOKS* in this Series preparing for immediate publication:—

'Telegraphy.' By W. H. PREECE, C.E. and J. SIVEWRIGHT, M.A.

'Principles of Mechanics.' By T. M. GOODBYE, M.A. Joint-Editor of the Series. [In March.]

'A Manual of Qualitative Analysis and Laboratory Practice.' By T. E. THORPE, F.R.S.E. and M. M. PATTISON MUIR. [In March.]

EPOCHS of HISTORY; a Series of Books treating of the History of England and Europe at successive Epochs subsequent to the Christian Era. Edited by EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford Head Master of the Bedfordshire Middle-class Public School. Preparing for publication, in fcp. 8vo. volumes of about 230 pages each. The three following are advancing at press:—

'The Crusades.' By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'The Aryan Mythology,' 'The Story of the Great Persian War,' &c.

'The Era of the Protestant Revolution.' By F. SEEBOHM, Author of 'The Oxford Reformers—Colet, Erasmus, More.'

'The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648.' By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, late Student of Christ Church; Author of 'History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke,' and 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage.'

EWALD'S *BIBLICAL ANTIQUITIES*.—In the Autumn will appear in 1 vol. 8vo. 'The Antiquities of Israel.' By HEINRICH EWALD, Professor of the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by HENRY SHARN SOLL, M.A. This book may be regarded as an Appendix to the Second Volume of the History of Israel, but it also forms an independent work. It presents a more complete picture of the whole condition of the nation in the earliest and fairest period of its life; and, as that vigorous nationality essentially demands, this condition is treated as a whole, and the inner unity of its life is traced down into details. If ordinary names had been used, the three main sections of the work might have been called treatises on the ecclesiastical, legal, and political state of the nation; and the internal connexion which church, law, and politics ought to have in every healthy national life is exhibited in an illustrious example. It would have been easy to have inserted accounts of other objects generally treated as 'antiquities,' such as forms of architecture, kinds of clothing, or weights and measures. But these are comparatively unimportant in relation to Israel, and they can moreover be better treated in connexion with other eastern antiquities. The few important new regulations and customs that sprung up during the second and third great epochs of the nation are explained in the history itself.

NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. LXXVII.

MAY 30, 1874.

VOL. IV.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * * Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to MESSRS. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 331 and 332.

The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. II. and III. pp. 1,064, cloth, price 32s. The work complete in 3 vols. 8vo. price 48s. cloth. [April 4, 1874.

IN these volumes the Author traces the course of Irish history from the point at which he had left it at the end of his first volume down to the suppression of the Irish Parliament, and the consequent legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. Every step in this history, as it brings the inquirer from one disaster to another, until it culminates in the awful tragedy of the great Irish rebellion, enforces the conviction that the

methods by which the English have attempted to govern Ireland have been from beginning to end mistaken; that the remedies proposed for the evils under which the country has laboured have fomented the disease—or, rather, have been the causes of that disease; and that, in the application of these remedies, generosity and forbearance have been more calamitous than systematic severity ever could have been. If almost every incident in the narrative compels the Author to set forth the same moral, the monotony which may arise from its recurrence must be set down not to any preconceived hypothesis on his part, but to the unmistakeable clearness with which the facts of the history point to the sources of all the evils which have afflicted Ireland. If the English have

persistently striven to plant their own institutions on a thoroughly uncongenial soil; if in religious and political matters alike they have sought to force the feelings of the Irish people into channels which at the time (whatever may have been the result in later periods) were distasteful to them; if the administration of English law amongst an alien people was found to be a practical impossibility, it is right that both the failure and the causes of the failure should be made known; and to the Author the most effectual mode of achieving that task seemed to lie in a careful scrutiny of the history.

This scrutiny involves no necessity of shutting our eyes to the faults committed on either side. The consciousness of fatal blunders on the part of the governing body furnishes no reason for slurring over the iniquities of the subject people. Both, it is believed, are set down in these volumes impartially and without malice; or, to speak more strictly, the very assertion that from the first the English rulers went the wrong way to work, enables the historian the more readily to do justice to those who, from whatever causes or motives, have been wronged. In fact, the great catastrophe which shewed that self-government was an impossibility for Ireland, was simply the result of a long series of errors which had subjected Ireland to a complication of neglect and ill-usage such as has fallen to the lot of few countries in ancient or modern times.

But the recognition of this fact must be accompanied by the admission that the political liberty which rulers like Lord Cornwallis regarded as the true remedy for Irish disorders was the very cause of the corruption which they abhorred; that the Irish Parliament, which closed its dishonoured existence in the last year of the last century, had become the most mischievous parody of a representative Legislature which the world has ever seen; and that the promise of permanent improvement which successive legislatures have held out, will be realised only when English statesmen of all parties shall have awakened to a remembrance of their responsibilities, and shall have determined that Ireland shall be excluded henceforth and for ever from the sphere of permitted party politics.

On the Present Attitude of Political Parties.

By EDWARD AKROYD, F.S.A. Medium 8vo. pp. 84, price 1s. cloth. [May 18, 1874.

BEFORE the close of the last Parliament, and during its concluding Session, the Author began to jot down the thoughts and observations embodied in these pages. The Author was then under the impression that they might be available for the impending General Election, which was

not expected to take place until the Autumn of the present year. The sudden and unexpected dissolution in January last, and the results of the elections, have served to verify his prognostications, and to bring into a clearer light the attitude of Political Parties.

SUBJECTS:—The Disestablishment of the Churches of England and Scotland—The Abolition of Monarchy—Elementary Education—The Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill—Other Sections of the Liberal Party—Trades' Unions—Results of the General Election.

DAVID HUME'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

A Treatise on Human Nature, being an Attempt to Introduce the Experimental Method of Reasoning into Moral Subjects; followed by Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. By DAVID HUME. Edited, with Preliminary Dissertations and Notes, by THOMAS HILL GREEN, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Ball. Coll. Oxford, and the Rev. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Queen's Coll. Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,058, price 28s. cloth. [May 23, 1874.

HUME'S 'Treatise of Human Nature' is a work which has hitherto scarcely received the attention it deserves from English students of philosophy. Since its original publication in 1738 it has only been twice reprinted—first, after an interval of nearly 90 years, at Edinburgh in 1826, and again more recently in America. Meanwhile his 'Essays' have passed through many Editions, and it is therefore not surprising that the current conception of his doctrine in regard to knowledge and morals should be derived entirely from the version of it which the 'Essays' present. This version, however, is essentially incomplete. It, in fact, represents HUME's mind as it became when (as will appear from the Introduction to the third volume of the present edition) Metaphysics had long ceased to be his chief interest, and when he only cared to reproduce so much of his original doctrine as could most readily be adapted to popular apprehension. Hence, of the original doctrine in regard to knowledge, it may be said roughly to omit an entire half, and that a half which is essential to the due appreciation of the remainder.

For the justification of this last statement reference must be made to Mr. GREEN's Introduction to the first volume. The object of the Introduction is, by a careful examination of the doctrines of LOCKE, BERKELEY, and HUME, to shew their close connexion with each other, and the place which, collectively, they hold in the history of Philosophy. The theory which the writer seeks to make good is, in brief, that it was their mission,

through the overthrow of Scholasticism, to prepare the way for a doctrine in one sense the exact opposite of their own—that truer Idealism, of which *Intellect* hitherto marks the highest stage, and which seeks to overcome the antithesis between reality and thought, between the world of experience and the world of ideas. It is found that the presuppositions of LOCKE, which in substance have been retained by the 'materialists' and 'empirical psychologists' of England and France ever since, involve a radical inconsistency. To this, through language and habit, we have become so used that it causes us no intellectual uneasiness; but with BERKELEY and HUME it was not so, and from that arises their educational value. Working upon the material which LOCKE left them, in their several ways they endeavoured to render it a consistent whole, but they could not do so without in effect reducing the theory, which was meant to explain the knowable world and our knowledge of it, to a form which logically makes knowledge unaccountable. In his 'Treatise on Human Nature' HUME, coming later and writing without theological bias, arrives at this result more distinctly than BERKELEY, and the true value of his system, it is believed, is not as laying a commonsense foundation for Inductive Logic and Positive Philosophy (which no one who had studied it in its complete statement could suppose it to do), but as shewing the necessity for making a fresh start in philosophy from the question which KANT raised—How is knowledge possible?

In the Introduction to the second volume HUME's ethical doctrine is examined in the same connexion and from the same point of view as his doctrine of knowledge in the Introduction to the first. Here again it is shewn that he simply develops LOCKE's principles, and that if his development of them renders the moral life less explicable than it is according to the parallel systems of SHAFESBURY, BUTLER, and HUTCHESON, which are here examined in connexion with it, this is only because it is more logical.

Though the Introductions have thus been written, as above explained, under direction of a theory, it is hoped that they will not on that account be found less thorough or impartial in their statement of the opinions which they undertake to abridge and criticise. It has been sought to concentrate in them everything in the way of analysis and comment which, in editions of philosophical Authors, is apt to be scattered over a succession of foot-notes, and thus to give the student a continuous view alike of the Author's system and of the Editors' estimate of it. A separate Index has been added to each volume.

In the autumn of the present year will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. DAVID HUME's *Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary*, with Notes, Disser-

tations, &c. by the same Editors. These four volumes will form a complete and uniform edition of DAVID HUME's *Philosophical Works*, to be had in two separate sections of two volumes each, as above announced.

Essays Critical and Narrative. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q.C. LL.D. M.P. Author of 'The Life of Cicero,' 'Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law,' &c. sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 470, cloth, price 16s. [April 2, 1874.]

THIS is a collection of essays and articles contributed by the Author to various periodicals at different times. They embrace legal, political, and literary subjects: such, for instance, as the Progress of Legal Reform; the Lives of the Judges; the Kingdom of Italy; and Literary Style. There is an account of the mode in which the great tunnel through the Alps was designed and executed, and a history of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a description of its wild and distant territory. There is also in the Journey to Ashango Land an account of an attempt to explore the interior of Africa from the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast. The narrative portions of the volume embrace a Visit to Russia and the Great Fair of Nijni Novogorod, with a description of what the Author saw at Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Moscow; also a Visit to Portland Prison, and an account of the discipline and treatment of the criminals under sentence of penal servitude there; and Three Days in Sark, with an account of the caves and marine wonders of that interesting island. There are also articles on EUGÉNIE DE GUÉRIN, whose Journal was 'crowned' by the Academy of France; on WILLIAM COBBETT; and on the Rules of Evidence as applicable to the credibility of History, in which last the Author has endeavoured to lay down certain canons by which to judge of the probability or improbability of the truth of so-called historical facts.

LIST of the ESSAYS:—

Speeches of Lord Brougham.
Criminal Procedure in Scotland and England.
The Kingdom of Italy.
The Judges of England.
Literary Style.
An Election in France.
A Journey to Ashango Land.
Eugénie de Guérin.
Tunnel through the Alps.
The Hudson's Bay Company.
Visit to Russia and the Great Fair of Nijni Novogorod.
Visit to Portland Prison.
Three Days in Sark.
William Cobbett.
Historical Evidence.

Waterloo Lectures ; a Study of the Campaign of 1815. By CHARLES CORNWALLIS CHESNEY, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, and sometime Professor of Military Art and History in the Staff College; Author of 'Essays in Modern Military Biography,' &c. Third Edition, revised; pp. 282, with Map. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [March 28, 1874.

SINCE the publication of the First Edition of these Lectures some valuable and wholly original details relating chiefly to the crowning event of the campaign—the Battle of Waterloo itself—have reached the Author, who has felt justified in adding them to this work, although thereby slightly enlarging its original scope. And in the present edition the Author has further availed himself of the light thrown by some of his critics on two important points, the first relating to the alleged neglect (which is now clearly disproved) of BLÜCHER to communicate to WELLINGTON his defeat at Ligny, and consequent retreat when it became inevitable; the other regarding the question of WELLINGTON's supposed line of retreat in case of his position at Waterloo having been forced before the Prussians came up. It has been usually taken for granted that this would have lain direct to his rear through the wood of Soignies, and much controversy has arisen on the probable advantage or disadvantage of such a course. But if WELLINGTON's own statement, deliberately made not many years after to a Dutch officer of high rank, may be taken literally, he looked to no such movement as advisable at the crisis of the battle, but rather to retiring with the bulk of his force directly towards the expected army of BLÜCHER. As in this view his right wing must have been left to effect a separate retreat westward, a fair solution is at once offered of that obstinate retention to the last of the large detachment at Hal, on which so much criticism has been spent.

EPOCHS OF HISTORY.

I. *The Era of the Protestant Revolution.*

By FREDERIC SEEBOHM, Author of 'The Oxford Reformers—Colet, Erasmus, and More.' Pp. 252, with 4 Coloured Maps and 12 Diagrams on Wood. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [June 1, 1874.

THIS little volume is designed to give the student a knowledge of the main facts of the Era of which it treats. It tells the story of the great Protestant Revolution. At the same time it assumes that the student cannot be really

interested in the story unless he understands the reasons of things. It thus aims at being a *history* rather than a *chronicle*. Instead of each page being crowded with as many facts, names, and dates as it could be made to hold, every fact, name, and date which did not come in the main line of the story or help to make it vivid and intelligible has been carefully omitted, the object being not to cram the memory, but to impress upon it the leading facts of the history in their real order and connexion. The same object has been kept in view in the maps—both those coloured at the beginning and end of the volume and the woodcuts at the side of the text in the course of it: their use being to impress on the eye facts mentioned in the text. They are confined strictly to this special object, and have been kept as far as possible from irrelevant details.

The first part contains a sketch of the state of Christendom, political, religious, and economic, stress being laid upon the condition of the masses of the people, and the object being to point out the main points in which, if the course of modern civilisation was to proceed, there was an evident necessity for reform, and the danger there was that, if the needful reforms were much longer withheld, there would be revolution. At the conclusion of the part, the reader is led to see, with the aid of a map, where, among the peasantry of Germany, the train of Revolution was laid and was waiting only for the match to ignite it.

In PART II. is given the story of the struggle, beginning with the revival of learning and reform at Florence and Paris in turn, from the efforts of the Oxford Reformers (Colet, Erasmus, and More) to those of the Wittenberg Reformers (Luther and Melancthon), and from the refusal of reform at the Diet of Worms to the Revolution which succeeded—the lighting of the train already laid for it in Southern Germany, the consequent Peasant War, and the Sack of Rome in 1537.

In PART III. is traced the history of the various revolts from Rome, which followed close upon these events, in Germany, Switzerland, England, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands; the aim and influence of the Geneva Reformers (Calvin &c.); the efforts at reform within the Catholic Church; the rise of the Jesuits; the reform, on the basis of reaction, which the Jesuits carried in the Council of Trent; and the future of those nations which allied themselves with Rome. In the concluding chapters are summed up the general results of the era on the growth of national life, international relations, the growth of national languages and literature, education and popular religion, and the apparent failure of advance in religious toleration.

The causes why the success of the era was so partial in some points are shewn to have been

intimately connected with the state of knowledge and the narrowness of man's mental horizon dependent thereupon; and those beginnings of progress in scientific inquiry are pointed out which have since borne so much fruit. After a chapter on the economic results of the era, and their effects on the condition of the masses of the people, in a final section the era is regarded as a whole in its relations to the future history of Christendom. The Protestant Revolution is shewn to have been the beginning of a great revolutionary war, which swelled on through the revolt of the Netherlands, the Thirty Years' War, the Puritan Revolution in England, the rise and independence of the great American republic, until it finally broke in the French Revolution. The movement was inevitable, and might have been peaceably met and aided by timely reforms; but the refusal of reform by the ruling powers at the time of the crisis in the 16th century involved ten generations in the turmoils of revolution.

At the commencement of the volume is a full *Chronological Summary* of the contents of each part, chapter, and section, in addition to the *Index* at the end.

The above which is now ready will be followed by—

II. *The Crusades*. By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'The History of Greece,' 'The Aryan Mythology,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [On June 13.]

III. *The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648*. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Author of 'History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke,' and 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage.' Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [On June 30.]

Forming the First Three Volumes of

Epochs of History; a Series of Books treating of the History of England and Europe at successive Epochs subsequent to the Christian Era, intended for use in Schools. Edited by EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, Head Master of the Bedfordshire Middle-Class Public School. Other Works by eminent Scholars in preparation, in continuation of the Series.

The French Revolution and First Empire; an Historical Sketch. By WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, sometime Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford. Pp. 360, with Coloured Maps of Europe in 1789 and Europe in 1812. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 14, 1874.]

THIS volume was originally intended to form one of the Series of 'Epochs of History,' now in course of publication; but it is produced as an independent work because the Editor of that series considers it suited to readers more advanced in years than those for whom 'Epochs of History' are especially designed.

It is unnecessary to say that, in a sketch of this kind, innumerable details must be altogether left out, and that a small space only can be allotted to even important occurrences which would be set forth at length in a complete narrative. Nor has it been possible for the Author to comment largely on the institutions of old France, or to shew fully how they contributed to the events that followed 1789. Still he is not without hope that he has represented, in something like exact outline, the great features of that period of trouble and war through which France passed from 1789 to 1815, and that the several incidents of the history have been exhibited in their true proportions.

The Author hopes, further, that this volume may be found not unfitted for comparatively young students at least, though now offered to the general public.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN 1874.

History of England from the Death of Edward the Confessor to the Death of King John. By W. L. R. CATES, Joint-Author of 'The Encyclopædia of Chronology.' With an Introductory Sketch of the Previous History by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 222, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[April 11, 1874.]

THIS work has been written specially for the use of candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations; but it is not less adapted to the use of schools generally. Its object is to trace the history of the rulers and people of England from the time of the Norman Conquest to the period which may be regarded as marking the establishment of the present English nation, and to exhibit throughout this interval the several influences which produced this result. It is hoped, therefore, that the narrative, far from involving any undue strain on the memory, may

be impressed on the reader's mind by the logical sequence of cause and effect, and may thus impart a real knowledge to be used as a basis for further and more minute study.

The Temple of Memory. By KENELM HENRY DIGBY, Author of 'The Broadstone of Honour' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 288, price 5s. cloth. [March 11, 1874.]

THE object of this Poem was to visit, with the aid of St. AUGUSTIN, some of the wonders of Memory. With these are interspersed autobiographical sketches comprising various remarkable characters, public events, artistic scenes, and even personal incidents connected with these scenes; in which it was thought the general reader might take some interest.

CONTENTS:—Canto I. Prelude; II. Of Childhood; III. Of Youth; IV. Of Scenery; V. Of Joyful Moments; VI. Of Social Circles—Portraits; VII. Of Travel and Adventures; VIII. Of Love; IX. Of Books; X. Of Happy Thoughts; XI. Of Becoming a Catholic; XII. Of Hope allied to Memory.

Ingram Place, a Novel. By a CAPE COLONIST. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 592, price 14s. cloth. [April 13, 1874.]

DIFFERENCES of rank, which, like all other differences, must be taken for what they may be worth, are not unfrequently regarded as placing an impassable gulf between man and man,—in such sense that the temptations which assail and overcome the one are, as it is supposed, wholly powerless to contaminate or degrade the other. Under this profound conviction the Lord of Ingram Place holds that he has no reason to fear for his own child the dangers which, as he sees, bring ruin to the offspring of less favoured parents. His error is brought home to him by the bitter experience of many years,—an experience which teaches him that the most beautiful dispositions may be perverted, and that the very highest rank brings with it no safeguard to those who, taken from a purer sphere, are made to herd with the most vicious and desperate of mankind. The course of the events which constitute this experience serves to exhibit the singular beauty of character shewn by the girl who, after the loss of the true heiress, is regarded as the future mistress of Ingram Place; and the haughty lord is taught in the sequel that his own heart has human wants, and that he is as little able to defy with impunity the instincts of human affection as the most hardened and obstinate of malefactors. The general effect of the story is therefore to justify the claims of all men of every class to the possession of feelings and desires which are often

supposed to be the peculiar privilege of the high-born or the highly educated; to shew that by the recognition of this fact the most selfish and self-contained of men may be brought to see not only the fatal error of their life, but the path in which they may seek a deep and permanent consolation; and to exhibit the power of unselfish devotion for the good of others as carrying men through a multitude of perils, and especially as attesting the real and legitimate influence of women on the general complexion of modern life.

The Universe and the Coming Transits: presenting Researches into and New Views respecting the Constitution of the Heavens; together with an Investigation of the Conditions of the Coming Transits of Venus, recently confirmed by a unanimous Vote of the Chief Astronomers of Great Britain. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. (Cambridge), Honorary Fellow of King's College, London; formerly Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society. Illustrated by 22 Lithographic Charts (4 Coloured), including 2 specimens from the Author's Chart of 324,000 Stars, and 22 Diagrams on Wood. 8vo. pp. 318, cloth, price 16s.

[March 30, 1874.]

THIS volume contains two series of essays; one series relating to the Universe, the other to the approaching transits of Venus. The essays on the Universe present, very nearly in chronological order, the Author's researches into and gradually advancing views respecting the constitution of the Universe. With the exception of a few papers which have appeared in his *Essays on Astronomy*, all his original researches into this subject are given in the present volume. It is believed that the account here given of the results obtained by Sir W. HERSCHEL during his long and arduous labours in the study of the star-depths is more accurate than any yet presented.

The Essays relating to the transits of Venus present the whole of the Author's more strictly scientific discussion of that subject, as well as all the Charts which the Author has drawn at different times to illustrate it. It has seemed desirable to publish these papers and charts in a collected form; because, while American, German, French, and Russian astronomers have published very excellent and complete series of charts illustrating the transit of 1874, no British series has been published, nor has any student of astronomy in Great Britain, except the Author, undertaken the thorough investigation of the conditions of the transit of 1874.

CONTENTS :—
The Universe.

Star-streams.
Star-streams and Star-sprays.
Notes on Nebulæ.
A New Theory of the Universe.
What fills the Star-depths.
Star-drift.
Are there any Fixed Stars?
News from the Stars.
Essay on a Chart of 324,198 Stars.
On two rich Nebular Regions.
The Construction of the Heavens.
Notes on Star-gauging.
Principles of Star-gauging.
Summary and Conclusion.

The Coming Transits.

The Transit of Venus in 1874.
Corrections of the Astronomer Royal's Statements.
On the Application of Photography.
The Discussion Resumed.
The Astronomer Royal's Reply.
Remarks on Sir G. Airy's Letters.
Tabular Statement of Time-differences in 1874.
The Transit of Venus in 1874.
The Direct Method of Observing Transits.
Risk of Absolute Failure.
Appeal to America.
On Stereographic Charts of the Transits of 1822 & 1874.
A New Method of Observing the Transits of Venus.
On the Southern Region in which reconnaissance should have been made between 1869 and 1874 to find what stations, if any, are convenient and suitable for observing the Transit of Venus in 1874.

List of the PLATES :—

1. Isographic Projection of the Celestial Sphere.
2. The Star-Sphere on Flamsteed's projection, shewing all the stars visible to the naked eye.
3. The Northern and Southern Nebulæ.
4. The Great Nebular Groups.
5. The Zone of Few Nebulæ.
6. The Stars to 6th Magnitude in the B. A. Catalogue.
7. The Nebulæ and Clusters of Sir J. Herschel's Catalogue.
8. Plates 6 & 7 combined in different colours.
- 9 & 10. Proper Motions of Stars, Northern and Southern.
- 11 & 12. Sections from Chart of 324,198 Stars in Taurus &c. and in Cygnus &c.
- 13 to 16. Transit of Venus in 1874. (Four Plates.)
17. Passage of the Earth through Venus's Shadow Cone, Dec. 8, 1874.
18. The path of Venus's Centre across Sun's disc, as seen from different terrestrial stations in 1874.
19. The Transit of Venus across the Sun's disc, Dec. 9, 1874.
20. Chart of the Transit of 1874 on the Stereographic Projection.
21. Chart of the Transit of 1882 on the Stereographic Projection.
22. Transit of Venus in 1874.

A Practical Handbook of Dyeing and Calico-Printing. By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. &c. Editor of the 'Chemical News' and 'Quarterly Journal of Science'; Author of 'Select Methods of Chemical Analysis,' 'A Treatise on the Manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar,' &c. Joint-Author of 'A Practical Treatise on Metallurgy, adapted from the Work of Professor Kerl.' With Eleven Page Plates, Forty-nine Specimens of Dyed and Printed Fabrics, and Thirty-six Woodcuts. 8vo. cloth, price 42s. [June 1874.

A STANDARD work on Dyeing, Calico-Printing, and their Auxiliary Arts, has hitherto been a desideratum in English technological literature. In repeating this common remark the Author would not be understood as undervaluing the writings of O'Neill, Parnell, Napier, &c. nor the articles on Calico-Printing contained in Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, and in Muspratt's Chemistry. But none of these works and treatises, however meritorious, cover the whole of the subject, and most of them were written prior to the wonderful development which tinctorial chemistry has undergone within the last few years. The Author, therefore, has undertaken the task of laying before the public in a compact and, it is hoped, convenient form, a digest of the vast mass of facts on dyeing and printing which are at present found in the scientific literature of France, Germany, America, and England. At the same time the work will not be found a mere compilation. The author has been fortunate in obtaining the active co-operation of some of the highest practical authorities in dyeing, printing, and the manufacture of colours, and the work has been largely enriched by the results of their experience. The book begins with a sketch of the rise and progress of Dyeing and Calico-Printing. Then there is a chapter on Water, its impurities and their detection. Next follows an account of Cotton, its chemical and microscopic constitution; the process of bleaching as applied to calico, muslins, cotton stockings, raw cotton; the continuous process of bleaching; an account of Linen Fibre; bleaching linen; dyeing linen yarn for carpets; an account of hemp, China grass, and jute; the means of distinguishing vegetable fibres from each other; vegetable thickenings, starch, dextrin, and gums. Next comes a description of the albumenoid substances; albumen, its uses in printing, and its qualitative and quantitative examination; casein, fibrin, and gluten; animal mordants; wool, with its chemical and microscopic characters; bleaching wool; dyeing woollen yarns and tissues; silk; method of bleaching silk; distinctions

between silk and other fibres; and an account of the nature, preparation, and examination of chemicals used in dyeing and bleaching.

The Second Division of the work, after an account of the action of mordants, gives a systematic review of Colouring Matters, beginning with those of a mineral nature. Next follow the Artificial Colours, commencing with murexid, the coal-tar colours, the preparation of which is given in accordance with the best and most recent authorities, with the addition of diagrams of the necessary apparatus, drawn to scale. Then comes an account of the Natural Dyes, especially madder, the culture, properties, constituents, and commercial preparations of which are described at length, as also its practical applications in dyeing and printing and the preparation of the mordants employed. Then follows an account of plants analogous to madder; of the red woods, logwood, cochineal, lac, and their allies, harmalared, the preparation of lake-colours; the lichen colours; safflower; chica; the red and blue colours of flowers; sooranjee and cœnolin. Next come the Yellows, quercitron, Persian berries, fustic, weld, the colour of buckwheat; the aloes colours; turmeric; certain yellow colours of Chinese origin; saffron; barberry bark; carotin, purrhee; lichen yellows; and annatto. The account of the Green Colouring Matters embraces lao-kao and chlorophyl. The description of the Blue Dyes begins with a full history of Indigo, its culture, composition, commercial examination, preparation, and uses in printing and dyeing, including an account of the new vat of Schützenberger and Lalande. Next follows a description of the Astringents, catechu, galls, sumac, dividivi, myrobalans, &c., with an account of the means of determining their value. After a notice of gallein and of a variety of bodies known to possess tinctorial properties, but not at present in use, comes an account of the preparation of extracts of dye-woods; and a chapter on mordants, obtained almost entirely from unpublished sources, and embodying the practice of some of the first modern makers.

The work also contains a systematic account of Calico-Printing, with descriptions and diagrams of the perrotine, cylinder-machines, colour-pans, straining-machines, &c. The principal styles of printing on cotton, delaines, wool, and silks are then described, with a copious selection of practical receipts.

A Chapter follows on the Action of Light upon Colours. In the Appendix is given a variety of important information on the manufacture and uses of colours, received too late for insertion in the former parts of the work. Finally, follow directions for the detection of colours and mordants upon dyed and printed goods.

The Englishman's Illustrated Guide-Book to the United States and Canada, especially adapted to the use of British Tourists and Settlers visiting those Countries: with full Information as to the best Routes of Travel, most attractive Scenery, Hunting and Fishing Grounds, recommendable Hotels, Fares, Prices, &c. With an Appendix containing a large amount of Information in relation to the Area and Population of States and Territories; Agricultural, Mineral, and other Resources; Climate, Products, Prices of Lands, Wages of Labour, Cost of Living, &c. Pp. 262, with 27 Woodcuts, a Coloured Map, and 3 Diagrammatic Panoramas of Mountains, Rivers, &c. Crown 8vo. with gilt edges, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[May 19, 1874.]

IN the preparation of this Guide-Book, the Author has sought to give, within the limits of a portable volume, all the information necessary to enable the tourist to find his way without difficulty from place to place, and to see the objects best worth seeing in such parts of the United States and Canada as are usually visited by British travellers. In addition to such information as is required by the tourist, he has compiled and presented a large mass of matter which will interest those who contemplate a residence in either of the countries named, or the purchase of landed or other property therein, and also those who feel an interest in the growth and progress of the New World. The Author has himself travelled over all the routes described, and has given the results of his own *bond fide* experience. The Appendix, describing seventeen of the States and Territories, and giving complete information in relation to climate, soil, products, price of lands, wages of labour, cost of living, &c. is compiled chiefly from the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Route.

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1. New York and Vicinity.
2. New York to Montreal and Quebec *via* Hudson River, Saratoga Springs, and Rutland.
3. New York to Montreal by Lake Champlain.
4. New York to Boston and Portland, *via* New-haven and Springfield.
5. New York to Boston by 'Shore Line.'
6. New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
7. New York to Chicago, *via* the Alleghany Mountains and Pittsburgh.
8. New York to Chicago, *via* Albany, Niagara Falls, and the Great-Western Railway of Canada.

9. New York to Chicago, *viâ* Erie Railway and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
10. Chicago to Omaha by Chicago and North-Western Railway.
11. Chicago to Omaha by Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway.
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13. Omaha to Salt Lake City and San Francisco.
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17. Chicago to Denver (Colorado) and San Francisco.
18. Chicago to Milwaukee.
19. Chicago to St. Paul (Minnesota).
20. New York to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
21. Portland to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Detroit by Grand Trunk Railway.
22. Niagara Falls to Toronto, and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal.
23. New York to the White Mountains.
24. New York to Quebec and Montreal, *viâ* Connecticut River Valley, Lake Memphremagog, and Richmond.
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26. The Yellowstone National Park.
27. The Buffalo Country.

Appendix, shewing the Area, Population, Climate, Soil, Products, Prices of Lands, Wages of Labour, Cost of Living, &c. in Seventeen of the States and Territories of the United States.

BRITISH ETHNOLOGY.

The Pedigree of the English People, an Argument, Historical and Scientific, on the Formation and Growth of the Nation; tracing Race-Admixture in Britain from the Earliest Times, with especial reference to the Incorporation of the Keltic Aborigines. By THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A. Ph.D. F.G.S. Author of 'Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and Families of Wales.' Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 600, with Coloured Map of Britain during the Saxon Heptarchy, 3 other Maps, a Plate of Crania, and a complete Index. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [April 26, 1874.]

THE Race-Composition of the people of England is, in brief, the subject of this work. To shew the baselessness of the popular theory with respect to the descent of that people from the Anglo-Saxons, and the reasonableness of the counter-opinion that their 'Pedigree' is in a large measure derived from the earlier inhabitants

of these Islands, called the Ancient Britons, especial stress is laid upon the testimony and implications of early British, Saxon, and English history, and the contributions of Philology and Ethnology in their latest researches are added. The tradition respecting the Extirpation of the old Britons, traced solely to Gildas, is shewn to be based on a blunder or a fraud. It is argued that the Norman Conquest resulted in an addition to the Celtic blood of England. The physical characteristics of Englishmen are held to be Non-Germanic, and their mental and moral characteristics to have a strong affinity to the Celtic. A high degree of homogeneity is thus made out for the whole of the inhabitants of the British Isles, and a new argument laid for national sympathy and political unity.

The English language, from a new examination of its lexicon, is held to be mainly other than Anglo-Saxon, and to be largely tinged with Celtic of the Cymric branch, resulting, as the Author believes, from the gradual incorporation of the Cambro-Britons with their Germanic conquerors. A complete list is, for the first time, supplied of Cymric words of alien origin, and another of Archaic words, common to the Celtic, Classic, and Teutonic languages.

The History and Antiquities of Glamorgan-shire and its Families; with numerous Illustrations on Wood from Photographs of Castles, Abbeys, Mansions, Tombs, Seals, &c. By THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A. Ph.D. F.G.S. With Coloured Map of the County and a full Index. Super-royal 8vo. pp. 200, cloth, price 12s. 6d. [May 30, 1874.]

THE History of the County of Glamorgan, the most remarkable in the United Kingdom for the development of mineral wealth and population, has never before been written. This work is a Sketch of its Early and Middle Age Annals, including Genealogical and Heraldic Accounts of its great Families, and numerous facts respecting the unparalleled advance of its industries. Fabulous and doubtful matter bearing upon the early period is rejected, but what is certainly known of the British Kingdom of *Gwlad-Morgan* is given. Its relation to the Silurian power, which gave the Romans so much trouble, is defined. The Conquest of this land by the Normans, and the great feudal Lordship, with the meane baronages thereby established, and the powerful alien families introduced, have received especial attention. All the baronial fortresses built by the Conquerors, many of which still continue to bear their names, are described, and the chief of their remains given

from photographs recently taken. The genealogy and heraldry of the leading modern Families of the county, and some account of households, Norman and British, once celebrated but now wholly extinct, are added. The magnificent seal of the Lordship of Glamorgan in A.D. 1229, preserved in the British Museum, and taken from a Deed of that date, is engraved in facsimile and emblazoned on the cover. In many respects this seal is one of great interest. On the back of the cover is emblazoned the seal of the Abbey of Neath.

The New Bible Commentary by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church Critically Examined. By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D. Bishop of Natal. 8vo. pp. 678, price 25s. cloth.

[May 14, 1874.]

IN this volume the Author has submitted to a rigorous scrutiny those portions of the new Commentary on the Bible, commonly known as the Speaker's Commentary, which have thus far reached him.

The portions so examined comprise (1) the Introduction to the Pentateuch, the Introduction to Genesis, and the Commentary on Genesis, by Bishop HAROLD BROWNE; (2) the Introduction to the book of Exodus, by Canon COOK, and the Commentary on Exodus, by the Rev. S. CLARK; (3) the Introduction to Leviticus and the Commentary on the same, by the Rev. S. CLARK; (4) the Introduction to the Book of Numbers, by the Rev. T. E. ESPIN, and the Commentary on the same Book by the Rev. J. F. THURPP and the Editor; (5) the Introduction to, and Commentary on, the Book of Deuteronomy, by the Rev. T. E. ESPIN, who has further contributed (6) the Introduction to, and Commentary on, the Book of Joshua.

Of the results of this examination it is unnecessary to speak. They will be patent to all the readers of this volume: but the mere lapse of time since the publication of the first part of the Speaker's Commentary, and still more, since the first announcement of the undertaking, justifies a repetition of the statement that the idea of this Commentary was directly suggested by the disturbance caused by the appearance of the first three Parts of the Author's work on the Pentateuch in 1862-3, which seemed, in spite of the strong expressions of condemnation and contempt poured out on them in certain quarters, to be producing some effect on the minds of the more intelligent laity; and that under these circumstances the Author has taken a special interest in the progress of a work, in which, as the prospectus announced, 'the chief points and difficul-

ties, which not a single writer only, but others, whether in England or on the Continent, have raised or felt, should be examined, and receive such solutions as our present knowledge and learning may enable us to give them.'

In the part devoted to the examination of Bishop BROWNE's Commentary on Genesis, the Author declared it to be his conviction that his duty to the Church of England, to mankind, and to himself, bound him to give to the world the results of his scrutiny. With that purpose, he went through every argument brought forward by Bishop BROWNE which concerned the questions at issue between himself and his opponents, and noticed every single word of his which was worthy of being quoted in connexion with the present controversy.

He has followed the same method with the later portions of the Commentary; and he hopes, if life lasts and his other occupations allow, to pursue the same course, book by book, with the rest of this work, his object being to arrive simply at the truth of facts as they have occurred in the history of the Jewish and of other races of men, without a thought of the influence which those facts may have on any theological or other traditions, dogmas, or theories. Such secondary considerations, he believes, lie beyond the province of the historian or the historical critic; and the measure in which they are present to the mind of any commentator must, he believes further, be the real gauge of the value of his researches and his conclusions.

A Commentary on the Gospel of St. John. By the Rev. W. A. O'CONOR, B.A. Rector of St. Simon and St. Jude's, Manchester, Author of 'A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans,' 'The Epistle to the Hebrews, with Analytical Introduction and Notes,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 384, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[June 1874.]

THE authority of Scripture, the claims of ecclesiastical usage, and the argument of the unbeliever can receive due and adequate treatment only by first of all ascertaining the pure and unstrained meaning of the sacred record. Whatever right Church tradition may claim to formulate the doctrines of inspiration, it clearly can have no right to deflect them from their true direction at their very source, and to carry them onwards by the force of its descending current. Whatever right the honest sceptic may have to oppose the truths of the Bible, he will claim no right, he will have no wish, that its meaning should be shaped in anticipation of his attack, as if God spoke from heaven to engage men in a trial

dialectical skill or to amuse the world with oppositions of science. It is best that Scripture should be allowed to tell its own tale, and that men should discover its purpose and end by watching the motives of the heart or the customs of society to which it instinctively addresses itself. The present work is a Commentary on ST. JOHN as distinguished from a commentary on the commentators, friendly or hostile, on ST. JOHN. The Writer believes that it will help to settle some of the questions in dispute between different sections of Christians, as well as of those between Christians in general and the opponents of revelation. In order to supply a test of its fitness for the latter object, the 10th chapter of the 'Creed of Christendom,' which contains all the chief objections to the Gospel of ST. JOHN, has been added, with the consent of the Author, as an appendix to the volume.

Supernatural Religion; an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,042, price 24s. cloth.

[March 25, 1874.]

IN this work the claim of Christianity to be considered a Supernatural Divine Revelation of truths, which otherwise the human intellect could not have discovered, is seriously examined. It is obvious that miraculous evidence is absolutely necessary for the attestation of such a revelation. The Author, therefore, first discusses miracles generally, and the question of their reality, and then enters upon a complete examination of the testimony for the date and authenticity of the four Gospels in which the Christian miracles are recorded. He makes no assertions, the grounds for which are not carefully given, and his aim throughout has been fairly and fully to place before the reader the materials from which a judgment may be formed regarding the important subject discussed. The Author finally sums up the case, and contends that the conclusions logically arrived at must be accepted by all who are not prepared to refute the evidence produced.

Divine Revelation or Pseudo-Science? an Essay. By R. G. SUCKLING-BROWNE, B.D. Author of 'The Mosaic Cosmogony, a Literal Translation of the First Chapter of Genesis, with Annotations and Rationalia.' Post 8vo. pp. 128, price 5s. cloth.

[May 11, 1874.]

THE title of this work will sufficiently illustrate its scope and purpose. The Author seeks to shew the impossibility of embracing both Divine

Revelation and the phase of science which contravenes that Revelation, and the importance of determining which of these two things is to be welcomed and accepted. In his belief the position of the advocates of what he denominates 'pseudo-science' may be reduced to an absurdity; and, to illustrate this conclusion, he examines the chronological speculations of Professor OWEN, and the theories of POUCHET, ISIDORE GEOFFROY, LAMARCK, HUXLEY, and DARWIN.

In an appendix he moots the question, especially interesting to geologists, concerning the operation undergone by the earth when it existed in a condition of desolation—(of *tohu* and *bohu*),—his theory being that the earth was not *de novo* created at the period of anthropogony, but merely renovated, or recovered from the desolation into which it had fallen by some previous disturbance, inasmuch as other diction or phraseology would have been employed if actual creation, and especially *ex nihilo* creation, had been the meaning of the writer.

The Pure Benevolence of Creation; Letters to a Friend in Perplexity. By JASPER TRAVERS. Crown 8vo. pp. 328, price 5s. cloth.

[April 1, 1874.]

IN this work the Author has attempted to account for the phenomena of life on an hypothesis which, in his belief, is based not on speculation but on fact. Apart from effort there is no pleasure; and effort involves pain, in greater or less degree. In other words, we are even incapable of conceiving a long or perpetual continuance of pleasure apart from effort or contrast, whether in the present condition of things or in any other. But in the present state the character of the pains to be endured is not within the range of our choice, for the plain reason that mankind generally would in such case choose the life of sluggish and unthinking ease, and thus frustrate the purpose of their existence, i.e. the attainment of the greatest capacity for pleasure and the highest gratification of it. Hence this very fact points to a higher and a better stage (or stages) of existence, in which the human will and intellect will have so clearly chosen the higher pleasures and braced itself to the efforts necessary to the attainment of them, that the severe pains which now press on mankind will cease to recur at some time or other in the future. Under such an order of things the Author argues that we have not only reason to rest content, but a full justification of the ways of God to man, in the midst of the pain and misery which temporarily throw a veil over the purely benevolent purpose of creation,—the attainment, namely, of the highest pleasure for every creature.

Texts and Thoughts for Christian Ministers touching the Authority and Responsibility, the Duties and Privileges, of their Office, as indicated in various aspects throughout Holy Scripture. By Bishop HARDING. Crown 8vo. pp. 332, price 5s. cloth.

[May 21, 1874.]

THE present selection of Texts had its origin in a remark of Professor J. J. BLUNT, in his Pastoral Lectures, as to the advantage of reading from time to time the Holy Bible right through, with some special topic kept before the mind. It was but natural for a Christian pastor to apply the suggestion to his own calling, and with a view to his own benefit. But, having done this, he is so forcibly struck with the long array of passages which he has noted, that he begs to present them to his brethren in the hope that they also may share the profit. For the Thoughts appended to the Texts he asks their forbearance; they are but simple suggestions for each reader to expand and improve.

The Young Christian Armed, or the Duty he Owes to God; a Manual of Scripture Evidence, Faith, and Practice, for Youth. (Being BOOK III. of the 'Practical Moral Lesson-Books.') By the Rev. CHARLES HOLE, Assistant-Minister of Curzon Chapel, May Fair; Principal of North Cheam School, Surrey; and Joint-Editor of 'Stevens and Hole's School Series.' Crown 8vo. pp. 328, price 5s. cloth. [April 22, 1874.]

IN the First Part of this little work, it has been the wish of the Author, to give some of the salient features of evidence in favour of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, in order that those who may be exposed to the influence of sceptical objections may have indicated to them the conclusive nature of the testimony in behalf of the Scriptures.

In the Second Part he has sought to shew from Scripture the great but simple truths of salvation, in the hope that he may be instrumental in leading his readers to search, with heartfelt prayer for the Holy Spirit's guidance, the testimony of the Scripture itself upon these supremely important subjects.

The list of works prefixed to this volume indicates material for the investigation of the questions that concern Christian evidence.

The volume may, he hopes, be found suitable for young persons after Confirmation, or on leaving school; and for placing in the hands of members of Christian Evidence and of Bible Classes, as presenting outlines for preparation, upon which the conductors may enlarge in their oral instruction.

The Perishing Soul; or, the Scriptural Doctrine of the Destruction of Sinners: with a View of Ancient Jewish Opinion and Christian Belief during the First and Second Centuries. By J. M. DENNISTON, M.A. Author of 'Ancient Landmarks,' 'The Sacrifice for Sin,' &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 372, price 5s. cloth.

[April 21, 1874.]

THE object of the present work (of which this is a much enlarged and altered edition) is twofold—first, to exhibit, with considerable fullness, the teaching of the divine Word in regard to human immortality as lost through sin and restored only through CHRIST; and secondly, to give a fair view of the ancient Jewish belief on the subject, as well as an account, designed to be exhaustive, of Christian opinion from Clement of Rome to Clement of Alexandria.

In examining the teaching of Scripture, the evidence from the Old Testament having been discussed, that of the New is entered upon. After an examination of miscellaneous passages, the subject of life and death is considered—with its relation to the living God, and its place in the Gospel of John; other chapters being devoted to an examination of the general teaching of our Lord in regard to future punishment, and His more specific teaching in regard to the unquenchable fire—the undying worm, everlasting judgment, everlasting punishment, and the everlasting fire. The subject of Apostolic teaching as presented in the Acts, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse, occupies the remainder of this part of the book.

Part Second begins with a view of ancient Jewish opinion as found in the Apocrypha, especially the 2nd book of *Esdra*s and the *Wisdom of Solomon*, and closes with ample quotations from *Clement of Alexandria* and *Irenæus*.

It may suffice to add that if any desire to see an argument against the future existence or bodily resurrection of the wicked, or in favour of some very brief and gentle punishment of such, they will not find it in this work. The object of the Author is to plead for the Scripture doctrine of destruction—destruction final and irreparable in the recognised sense of that word as elsewhere used, and to shew that the revealed purpose of God involves the destruction and end, at a period however remote, of evil and evil-doers; while the idea of a large portion of mankind being maintained in a state of endless sin and suffering on account of some imagined necessity, whether of human nature or divine, is only one of man's 'many inventions,' not one of the thoughts of Him whose name is LOVE, and whose 'righteousness is as the great mountains.'

A Latin-English Dictionary, adapted for the use of Middle-Class Schools. By JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Joint-Author of White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary, and Author of the College Latin-English Dictionary, the Junior Student's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary, &c. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 306, price 3s. cloth.

[May 29, 1874.]

ALTHOUGH the essential consideration of cheapness has rendered it necessary to reduce this work, it will be found to contain, it is believed, all that may be needed for the reading of such of the Latin Classics as are likely to be used in Middle-Class Schools.

The method adopted has been that of rejecting words not occurring in the easier writers, of omitting references to authors, and the logical classification of meanings, and further of giving the etymology of those words alone which have a Latin origin.

Students requiring a further insight into the Latin language beyond that which is here given, may obtain it from the Author's 'Junior Scholar's Latin-English Dictionary.'

Each page is divided into two columns, and the following column is presented as an average specimen of the work, conveying a fair idea of the scale on which the Dictionary has been constructed.

lūpa, æ, f. [akin to lupus] *A she-wolf.*

lūpātus, a, um, adj. [lupus] *Provided or furnished with wolves'-teeth; i.e. with iron spikes, etc.* As Subst.: **lupati**, ōrum, m.; **lupata**, ōrum, n. *A curb with jagged spikes, like the teeth of wolves.*

1. **lūpinus**, a, um, adj. [lupus] *Of, or belonging to, a wolf, wolf's-.*

2. **lūpinus**, i, m., -um, i, n. *A lupine (a species of pulse).*

lūpus, i, m. *A wolf; a pike or jack; a bit with jagged points like wolves' teeth; a hook for hoisting things.*

lūridus, a, um, adj. *Sallow, wan, lurid; that renders pale or ghastly.*

luseolus, æ, f.; -lus, ii, m. *A nightingale.*

luscus, a, um, adj. *Blind, that cannot see; deprived of one eye, one-eyed.* As Subst.: **luscus**, i, m. *A one-eyed person.*

lūsor, ōris, m. [ludo] *One who plays, a player at any game or amusement; one who writes or pours forth in sport any composition, etc.*

lustralis, e, adj. [lustrum] *Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods; lustral; of or belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial.*

lustratio, ōnis, f. [lustrum] *A propitiatory or expiatory offering; a going or wandering about.*

lustrum, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [id.] *To make a propitiatory offering for; to purify; to encircle, encompass; to illumine, light up, make bright or clear; to*

survey, observe; to review an army, etc.; to wander over or through, to traverse; to review mentally, to consider.

1. **lustrum**, i, n. [l. luo] *A bog, morass, muddy place; a haunt or den of wild beasts; a wood, forest.*

2. **lustrum**, i, n. [id.] *An expiatory offering, a lustration (which was made by the censors for the whole people every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered, suovetaurilia); a propitiatory offering; a period of five years, a lustrum (because every five years a lustrum was performed); a period of four years (of the Julian calendar).*

lūsus, ūs, m. [ludo] *A playing, the act of play, play, etc.; sport, amusement, toying, dalliance.*

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [l. luteus] *Yellowish.*

1. **lūtēus**, a, um, adj. [l. lutum] *Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron-coloured.*

2. **lūtēus**, a, um, adj. [2. lutum] *Muddy; made of mud, dirt, etc.; (of persons) vile, worthless; (of things) poor, miserable, wretched.*

The Georgics of Vergil, with a Running Analysis, English Notes, and Index. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Author of 'Speeches from Thucydides,' 'Easy Latin Prose Exercises,' 'Scriptores Attici,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 194, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[April 23, 1874.]

THIS Edition was undertaken with the approval of many eminent scholastic authorities, as a means of making the study of the Georgics more accessible to the Middle Forms, for whom Professor Conington's notes, though indispensable to advanced scholars, are too elaborate, too full of alternative renderings and constructions, and too expensive.

Experience has proved that the subjects of the Georgics are more attractive to schoolboys than the Eclogues or even than the Aeneid; besides, to say nothing of their exquisite literary finish, they offer the young scholar, in striking contrast with the sketchy, half-wrought style of the greater part of the epic poem, the finest model of Latin versification in that complex rhythmical system of interwoven harmonies and varied cadences which is at once the basis and the distinctive feature of the Vergilian hexameter. Hitherto, however, they have rarely been studied intelligently except in the highest forms, partly, perhaps, from the want of a suitable edition, partly from the inherent difficulties of the poems.

The pupil's path, amid these embarrassments, seemed likely to be smoothed by an expedient successfully adopted in several popular school-books, that of inserting a Running Analysis, at suitable intervals, in the text: the analysis vary-

ing in closeness with the greater or slighter difficulty of the passage, and designed to aid the student by elucidating the drift of the paragraph and the connexion of thought.

In the notes it has been thought that some aid should be offered the pupil towards translating the more difficult passages of a poem whose rendering, says Professor Conington, 'makes the heaviest demands on the power of writing English,' and which often requires a fertility of phrase beyond the average schoolboy's range. An occasional version, aiming at bringing out the full meaning of Vergil's delicate intricacies of expression, and embodying the contrast of the Latin and English idiom, may, it is hoped, tend at once to exemplify and to relieve this difficulty.

Greek Lessons, shewing how Useful and how Easy it is for Every One to Learn Greek.

By W. H. MORRIS, Principal of Clifden House School, near Brentford. Third Edition, revised. Square 16mo. pp. 104, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [April 20, 1874.

THIS little book was drawn up for three reasons:

(1) because the number of words in English derived from the Greek language renders some knowledge of the latter an essential of a sound English education, (2) because there never was such a language to educate the mind of man, and (3) because it is the language of the New Testament.

It contains 100 easy lessons, arranged for the use of young children or for self-instruction (requiring no previous knowledge of Latin), and furnishes all the aid necessary to enable the student to commence the Greek Testament, or some easy Greek author. In the present edition the accents have been added, a few simple rules introduced, and such slight alterations made in the grammatical arrangements as were necessary to bring the book into harmony with the Public School Latin Primer and Parry's Greek Grammar without departing from the original plan of the work.

TEXT-BOOKS of SCIENCE, Mechanical and Physical, adapted for the use of ARTISANS, and of STUDENTS in PUBLIC and SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Principles of Mechanics. By T. M. GOODEVE, M.A. Barrister-at-Law; Lecturer on Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines. Pp. 326, with 208 Figures engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

[April 6, 1874.

IN the present volume an endeavour has been made to present a comprehensive view of the

science, to point out the necessity of continually referring to practice and experience, and above all to shew that the relation of the theory of heat to mechanics should be approached by the student, in his earliest inquiries, with the same careful thought with which he will regard it when his knowledge has become more extended. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

INTRODUCTION, on the Representation of Forces, the Gravitation of Matter, &c. &c.

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On some Mechanical Inventions.

TEXT-BOOKS of SCIENCE, Mechanical and Physical, adapted for the use of ARTISANS, and of STUDENTS in PUBLIC and SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Qualitative Chemical Analysis and Laboratory Practice. By T. E. THORPE, Ph.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Chemistry, Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; and by M. M. PATTISON MUIR, F.R.S.E. Pp. 254, with Plate and 57 Figures engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 17, 1874.

THIS Manual is divided into two distinct parts. In PART I. the student is instructed to perform a series of experiments, in order to familiarise himself with the leading properties of the chief non-metallic elements, and of the principal substances which they form by their mutual union.

The experiments are generally of a very simple nature, and are strictly illustrative of the chemical and physical properties of the substances to which they refer. To each lesson is appended a short statement or summary of the facts which that lesson is intended to convey,—the object of these summaries being to afford the student precise ideas of the nature and extent of the information which he has gleaned from the experiments he has performed.

PART II. treats of Qualitative Analysis, and is divided into five sections.

The first section describes the general preliminary operations of testing. The second treats of systematic qualitative testing. The third gives the special tests for the rarer elements, and shews where they may be expected and how they may be separated in the ordinary course of analysis.

The fourth and fifth sections have been added mainly for the use of medical students.

The methods of analysis are mainly founded on established and trustworthy processes. Still the book will be found to contain a number of novelties both in the way of shortening the course of systematic testing and in the recognition of bodies by means of special tests.

Arithmetic, Test and Competitive; Papers given for the Civil Service, Cooper's Hill, Army, Navy, and Control Examinations, with Answers. By W. M. LUPTON, Army and Civil Service Tutor. 12mo. pp. 62, price 1s. sewed. [March 31, 1874.

THE papers here given, with their Answers, will suffice to shew the complete range of quotations in arithmetical subjects which may be placed before students in the public competitive examinations, and will furnish an adequate test of the competency of a candidate before he presents himself to the Examiners.

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THESE Lectures, delivered to the Surgical Clinical Class, at University College Hospital during the past Winter, were published at the time in some of the medical journals.

They have now been re-arranged, considerably extended, and in some respects altered. But the colloquial style of the Lecture has been preserved, as being better suited for the subject under discussion than the more didactic one of the Essay.

In these Lectures the unhealthy conditions, which are known under the name of Hospitalism, are traced to their causes; and while the extent of the evil is exhibited by facts shewing that Hospital mortality is still as high as it was forty years ago, the last lecture examines the several remedies suggested or employed, with the results thus far produced by them.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The late *EMPEROR* of the *FRENCH*.—Now in the press, to form Four Volumes, 8vo. with Portraits from the Originals in possession of the Imperial Family, and Facsimiles of Letters of Napoleon I. Napoleon III. Queen Hortense, &c. 'The Life of Napoleon the Third, derived from State Records, unpublished Family Correspondence, and Personal Testimony.' By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Vol. I. will be published early in June, Vol. II. in the Autumn, and Vols. III. and IV. completing the work in the Spring of 1875.

Authorised English Translation of COMTE'S *Politique Positive*.—In the Press, 'The System of Positive Polity, or Treatise upon Sociology,' of AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of the System of Positive Philosophy. Translated from the Paris Edition of 1851-1854, and furnished with Analytical Tables of Contents. In Four Volumes, 8vo. to be published separately, and each forming in some degree an independent Treatise:—

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Translated by E. S. BEESLY, M.A. Professor of History in University College, London.

VOL. IV. The Synthesis of the Future of Mankind. Translated by RICHARD CONGREVE, M.A. M.R.C.P. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

The *ALPINE CLUB MAP* of *SWITZERLAND*.—To be published this Season, 'Map of Switzerland and the Adjacent Countries, on a Scale of Four Miles to the Inch, extending from Schaffhausen on the North to Milan on the South, and from the Orteler Group on the East to Geneva on the West.' Constructed under the immediate superintendence of the *ALPINE CLUB*, and edited by R. C. NICHOLS, F.S.A. F.R.G.S.

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The whole will be published in June; Sheets I. II. and III. complete, and Sheet IV. with outline and lettering only; but when the engraving of the hills on Sheet IV. is completed, proofs of that sheet will be exchanged for the lettered copies.

Mr. FOWLE'S First Greek Reader.—In June will be published, in 12mo. '*A First Easy Greek Reading-Book*,' intended as a Companion to the Author's '*Short and Easy Greek Book*.' By the Rev. E. FOWLE.

New Edition of MILTON'S *LYCIDAS*.—In June will be published, in crown 8vo. '*The Lycidas and Epitaphium Damonis of Milton*.' Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by C. S. JERRAM, M.A. Trinity College, Oxford; and including a Reprint of the rare Latin Version by W. Hogg, 1694.

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Mr. CONGREVE'S Collected Essays.—In a few days will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Essays, Political, Social, and Religious*.' By RICHARD CONGREVE, M.A. M.R.C.P.L. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.

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BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

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No. LXXVIII.

AUGUST 31, 1874.

VOL. IV.

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The Life of Napoleon III. derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from Personal Testimony. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. VOL. I. pp. 482, with 3 Portraits engraved on Steel and 9 Facsimiles. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[June 13, 1874.

* * To be completed in Four Volumes. VOL. II. will be published in the Autumn of the present year, VOLS. III. & IV. in the Spring of 1875.

NO life within the memory of the present generation has more profoundly influenced the march of events than that of NAPOLEON III.; and, next perhaps to his unwavering faith in his own mission, held through extraordinary trials and vicissitudes, the most prominent characteristic of his life was the resolution with which he manifested his friendship for the English people.

His character and the chief events of his life

have, nevertheless, been not a little misunderstood by Englishmen; and this fact alone would justify the publication of a work which seeks to set forth impartially the great drama of his career.

The design of such a work has not been lately nor hastily formed. The Author had begun to collect the materials for it not many years after the establishment of the Empire. The associates of the Third NAPOLEON in his younger years were even then gradually disappearing from the scene; but, fortunately, the task was undertaken at a time which still enabled the Author to obtain a complete record of the infancy, youth, and early manhood of Prince LOUIS from his old friends, and the witnesses of all the stirring events of his long exile.

The Author has had further the benefit of help abundantly bestowed by the Imperial family; and the materials of which the first volume has been

composed, particularly the Appendices to the volume, shew the nature and the value of the family papers to which he has had access, and of the other sources which have supplied him with materials for the most important passages of the history.

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Facsimile of Letter of Napoleon to Queen Hortense.

Facsimile of Letter from Queen Hortense to M. Vieillard.

Essays Political, Social, and Religious. By RICHARD CONGREVE. 8vo. pp. 546, price 18s. cloth. [June 18, 1874.]

THIS volume is, in the main, a reprint—only two or three of the pieces it contains not having been published before. Without any exception all its parts are printed or reprinted essentially as they were originally published or spoken. The Author has preferred leaving them as they are, although, by alterations, he might in some cases have obviated objections or avoided attack; even the French discourses are left in their original condition.

Extending over a range of nearly twenty years, and touching on difficult questions of present interest, they contain here and there incidental opinions which in the shifting course of European politics have become untenable, and which, were the Author to re-write them, he must modify. Some of the judgments, too, he might wish softened in statement, or occasionally strengthened. But to the leading principles and the general tone of his disquisitions and judgments, it is to be understood that the Author steadfastly adheres.

The arrangement is in two series, each in chronological order—the more directly political writings forming one series, the more social and religious the second.

Throughout, the Author's aim has been to apply the system of AUGUSTE COMTE to the political, social, and religious state of Great Britain, her dependencies, and all English-speaking communities; and by so doing, as far as in him lay, to spread the Religion of Humanity, the sole remedy, in the Author's view, for the evils under which we in common with the whole world are labouring.

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The Letters and the Life of Francis Bacon; including all his *Occasional Works*; namely, Letters, Speeches, Tracts, State Papers, Memorials, Devices, and all Authentic Writings not already printed among his *Historical, Literary, or Professional Works*. Newly collected and set forth in Chronological Order, with a Commentary, biographical and historical, by JAMES SPEDDING, M.A. Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. VII. completing the Work. 8vo. pp. 660, price 12s. cloth; also the Work Complete in Seven Volumes, Price Four Guineas. [August 8, 1874.]

THIS volume, which concludes the 'Letters and Life' of BACON, makes the collection of his entire works complete, according to the plan originally designed and announced. The five volumes of his 'Philosophical Works,' the two volumes of his 'Literary and Professional Works,' and the seven volumes of the 'Letters and Life,' including all his Occasional Works, contain all that remains, as far as we yet know, of his authentic writings in every kind. The history of each piece, together with all discussion of matters appertaining, has in all cases been given in immediate connexion with it, either by way of introduction, appendix, or foot-note; and wherever it was practicable, the several pieces in the different divisions have been arranged in chronological order; each division having been made to be complete in itself, and at the same time to fit with the others so as to combine with them into a continuous whole.

The works contained in the last division, now completed, are all, in one sense or other, works of business. Whether they take the form of letters, speeches, political tracts, official declarations, or private memoranda, they are addressed to the business of their own day and cannot be properly understood without reference to it. To make them intelligible to modern readers, they have

been accompanied with such explanations as could be offered in each case of the matters in question: and being so numerous and dealing with such a variety of subjects, it was not possible to supply all the explanations which seemed necessary without entering not only into the particulars of his own life, but into the political questions with which he was engaged: whence it comes that the commentary contains, besides a complete biography of the man, a good deal of the history of the time as seen from his point of view; which is not, therefore, a mere repetition of the current story, but an attempt to present the facts as they appeared to him. Each volume is furnished with a full Table of Contents and Index.

This division has a little exceeded the anticipated dimensions. The portion of BACON's recognised writings which it was to contain being found to fill about three volumes of the common octavo edition, it was calculated that six volumes of the same size would be sufficient to set them forth with the Commentary as proposed: nor would this estimate have been far from the mark if the number of his own compositions, not recognised as his before, but properly belonging to this division, which were discovered during the course of the work, had not considerably exceeded anticipation. These, being dispersed among the rest according to their chronological position, do not shew their number; but if they had been collected by themselves and printed as a supplement without note or comment, they would have required an entire volume of more than average thickness to contain them.

Two or three of these, throwing some fresh light upon BACON's political views, find their place in this concluding volume. But the results of his intellectual activity during the last five years of his life belong chiefly to literature and philosophy; and perhaps the most considerable contribution to the better understanding of his character and principles will be found in a truer account of the manner in which he met his impeachment—correcting as it does, in some material points, the most popular representations of it, though most of the evidence has long been within the reach of all enquirers.

Islam; its History, Character, and Relation to Christianity. By JOHN MUEHLEISEN ARNOLD, D.D. Honorary Secretary of the Moslem Mission Society, late Her British Majesty's Consular Chaplain, Batavia. Third Edition. 8vo. pp. 426, price 14s. cloth.

[July 13, 1874.]

THIS volume reappears under a modified title, and brings to light some fresh matter which, it is hoped, may be found to be of considerable

importance. It treats of the land of the birth of Islam, of the people who first embraced it; of the age of MOHAMMED, of the religious and political state of the inhabitants of Arabia at the time; of the personal history of the Arab prophet, as well as of the history and the dogmas of the Koran. Two chapters are given to trace in detail what MOHAMMED borrowed from Judaism, and what he adopted from Christianity. Chap. VI. deals with the Sudden Spread and Success of Islam, as well as with the causes of that success, and of its permanence. Chap. VII. enlarges upon the Influence of Islam, its Characteristic as a Politico-Religious System, which claims the attention of statesmen even more than of missionaries and of Christian philanthropists. Chaps. VIII. and IX. respectively repel the reiterated charges of Moslems against the integrity of the Old and New Testament. In Chap. X. the Bible is contrasted with the Koran; and in Chap. XI. some general comparisons are made between Islam and Christianity. In Chap. XII. which is quite new, the Counter-Aggressions of the Church on Islam are reviewed from its earliest days to the present century; the literature of the contest is briefly indicated from JOANNES DAMASCENUS in the 8th to HENRY MARTYN in the 19th century. The present anxious state of the Mohammedan world is described, and a practical proposal is made as to the mode of counteracting effectually the Missionaries of Islam in Central Africa. Although the entire work is copiously furnished with literary notes, giving the authorities in the original Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, French, Italian, Spanish, and German, the text of the work is quite distinct, and is given in plain and simple language, intelligible to every educated reader.

The Valleys of Tirol; their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit them. By MISS R. H. BUSK, Author of 'Patriañas,' 'Household Stories from the Land of Hofer, or Popular Myths of Tirol,' 'The Folk-Lore of Rome,' &c. With View of Kufstein (Frontispiece) and Maps of the Valleys of Tirol, Unterinntal and the Neighbourhood of Innsbruck, and Wälsch-Tirol. Crown 8vo. pp. 454, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [June 27, 1874.]

THERE are none who know Tirol but are so forward to express regret that so picturesque and so primitive a country should be as yet, comparatively with other tracks of travel, so little opened up to the ordinary explorer and traveller.

Hitherto attention has been drawn chiefly to the mountains of Tirol. Besides the universal 'Murray,' efficient guidance to them has of late years been afforded in the pages of 'Ball's

Central Alps,' and in other works; and lately in Miss A. B. Edwards' 'Untrodden Peaks.' The aspects of its scenery and character, for which it is the object of the present volume to claim attention, lie hidden among its Valleys, Trodden and Untrodden. And down in its Valleys it is that its traditions dwell.

If the names of the Valleys of Tirol do not at present awaken in our mind stirring memories such as cling to other European routes whither our steps are invited, ours is the fault, in that we have overlooked their history. The past has scattered liberally among them characteristic land marks dating from every age, and far beyond the reach of dates—every stage even of the geological formation of the country is sung of in popular *Sagas* as the result of some poetically conceived agency.

The Author's task has been to select from the exuberant mass of popular traditions those which, for one reason or another, appeared to possess the most considerable interest, and to localise them in such a way as to facilitate their study along the wayside; not neglecting, however, any opportunity of conversing about them with the people themselves, and so meeting them again, living, as it were, in their respective homes.

The maps, it is hoped, may convey a sufficient notion of the divisions of Tirol, the position of its valleys and of the routes through them tracked in the following pages. The Author has been desirous to crowd them as little as possible, and to indicate as far as may be, by the size and direction of the words, the direction and the relative importance of the valleys.

Of its four divisions the present volume is concerned with the first (Vorarlberg), the fourth (Wälsch-Tirol), and with the greater part of the valleys of the second (Nord or Deutsch-Tirol).

Centulle; a Tale of Pau. By DENYS SHYNE LAWLOR, Author of 'Pilgrimages in the Pyrenees and Landes.' Crown 8vo. pp. 408, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [August 11, 1874.]

THIS book takes its name from its hero, CENTULLE DE LIVADOS, a descendant of the ancient noblesse of Bearn. It is a French tale, presented in an English garb, and might be intitled a story of the Pyrenees quite as much as a 'Tale of Pau.' The writer states that when engaged upon his work, 'Pilgrimages in the Pyrenees and Landes,' a French littérateur, his friend, gave him an unfinished manuscript, wild and imaginative in its conception, and that it has served as the basis of the present novel. The epoch is in our own days, and many of the characters, some of them merely flitting over the stage, have been slightly sketched from modern models. The indispensable love story is inter-

woven with descriptions of Pyrenean scenery and customs, combined with incidents which have been gleaned by the writer on the spot. A leading object of the book has been to contribute, in a somewhat original form, a new illustration of the history and habits of that interesting country. In effect, it is an itinerary for the railway carriage as much as a romance for the boudoir. The Author describes from his personal experience life and customs among the sturdy Basques, as well as among the gypsy tribes, that were so numerous and powerful about the Spanish frontier; and narrates, in many instances, stories of Basque life and gypsy adventure which are mainly founded on fact. With these are interspersed a brief dissertation on the Escalduac language, and some curious extracts from gypsy lore. The moral of the tale is the triumph of religion over the waywardness of a heart too easily seduced by human love, and the attractions of religious seclusion as a refuge to betrayed or disappointed confidence.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, with Parts of the Neighbouring Countries.

Edited by R. C. NICHOLS, F.S.A. F.R.G.S. under the superintendence of a Committee of the Alpine Club. In FOUR SHEETS, in Portfolio, price 42s. or mounted in a Case, 52s. 6d. Each Sheet may be had separately, price 12s. or mounted in a Case, price 15s. as follows:—

SHEET I. Basel, Luzern, Interlachen, Bern, Fribourg, and Neuchâtel.

SHEET II. Constanx, Zurich, Chur, and Landeck.

SHEET III. Geneva, Brieg, Aosta, Jura, and Mont Blanc.

SHEET IV. Splügen, Örtler Sp. Adamello, Sondrio, Como, and Milan.

* * All now ready excepting SHEET IV. of which a lettered proof is delivered. As soon as the engraving of the hills on Sheet IV. is complete, perfect copies of that sheet will be exchanged for the lettered proofs.

[August 18, 1874.]

TRAVELLERS in the Alps, and especially those whose tastes have led them to the higher and less frequented regions, have long felt the want of a Map which should afford much fuller and more detailed information, both as to the natural features of the country and as to routes, than is to be found in the ordinary travellers' Maps, and which at the same time should not be so cumbersome as to render it inconvenient to carry. Within Switzerland proper the former

requisite was supplied by the Federal Map, with, however, this drawback, that for an ordinary tour the number of sheets required to be taken formed a most serious addition to the traveller's impedimenta, while even this Map, beyond the Swiss frontier, that is to say for the important mass of Mont Blanc, and the whole of the southern slopes of the Alps, is very unsatisfactory and incorrect. The recent publication of some of the sheets of the new French survey of Savoy has partly supplied this defect, but increased the quantity of material requisite to furnish the information wanted by the pedestrian.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, which after having been nearly ten years in preparation is now offered to the public, has been drawn to a scale of 1 in 250,000, or very nearly 4 miles to an inch, which, without rendering the size inconveniently large, is sufficient to admit of the amount of detail being given which is absolutely necessary to make the Map of real service to the pedestrian. It is contained in four sheets, each 28 inches by 20 inches within the margin, and includes more than 34,000 square miles of country, the area of Switzerland alone being about 16,000 square miles.

From the nature of the work, the progress of Drawing and Engraving has necessarily been slow, and now that three of the Sheets are complete, the fourth wanting only the hill shading, it has been thought advisable not to defer the publication any longer, and it is hoped that the Map as now issued will be found to supply the requirements of the traveller and be not unworthy of the reputation of the Club.

The object principally aimed at in the arrangement of the Map has been to meet the wants of the English tourist, and especially of the pedestrian. With this view the heights of mountains &c. have been given in English feet, but it has not been thought desirable to attempt any translation of names. These are always given in the local form. In a few cases, however, where the local name differs much from that generally known in England, the English name has been added. In cases where there are two strictly local names, both are given.

In order to render it as accurate and trustworthy as possible, recourse has been had to the best available authorities for every portion of the Map. Within the limits of Switzerland the admirable survey of General DUBOIS has left little to be done, except to determine how much detail, and how many and what names, could be given with advantage on the reduced scale. Some corrections have, however, been made; additional mountain routes marked; several names of places, important or interesting to the traveller, inserted; and the position of inns in remote villages and solitary places, the landing-places of steamers, the

sites of important battle-fields with their dates, the positions of Roman stations, and of remarkable discoveries of earlier remains in the lake dwellings, have been given. Great pains have been taken to make these last as complete and accurate as possible. The heights of mountains and other points above the sea level have been reduced from mètres to English feet, and the depths of the lakes are also marked, in so far as information on this point has been available.

The portions of other countries included within the Map comprise parts of France, Alsace, Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Lombardy, Piedmont, and Savoy. For the French portion the authority followed has been the fine survey of the Département de la Guerre, published on a scale of 1 in 80,000. An equally good Map of Baden is in course of publication by the Grand Ducal Government, but only the northern sheets have yet been issued. The small part of that country and of Württemberg included in the Map has been taken from the Swiss Federal Survey, supplying the hill shading from REYMANN'S Karte von Deutschland.

The Government Map of Bavaria, on a scale of 1 in 50,000, has afforded unexceptionable material for the portion of the Bavarian Highlands. The Austrian surveys of the Tyrol and Lombardy have been generally followed throughout the districts which they cover, but the Orteler and Adamello groups of mountains, which are very incorrectly shewn in those Maps, have been carefully re-drawn from the admirable topographical plans of Lieutenant PAYER, published in Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, with the assistance of some original sketches by Mr. TUCKERT. On the southern side of the Bernina Chain considerable corrections have also been made.

Mr. REILLY'S original Maps of the south side of Monte Rosa, of the Valpelline, and of Mont Blanc, and the French Map of Mont Blanc, much of the detail of which was also due to Mr. REILLY, have enabled the compilers of the Alpine Map to complete in a satisfactory manner the delineation of the Pennine Chain; and by the courtesy of General BLONDEL and the Staff of the French Département de la Guerre, they were permitted to avail themselves of the materials collected for the new survey of Savoy in anticipation of the publication of the Maps.

The Editor has himself devoted much time and labour to the group of the Grand Paradis, and the neighbouring mountains. Of all the country included in the Alpine Map this portion is perhaps the least correctly represented in any previous publication, and it is now reduced from an original unpublished Map constructed from his own observations, with the valuable addition of those made by Mr. REILLY.

The Correlation of Physical Forces. Sixth Edition, with other Contributions to Science. By the Hon. Sir W. R. GROVE, M.A. F.R.S. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. 8vo. pp. 466, price 15s. cloth.

[June 30, 1874.]

TO the present Edition of the 'Correlation of Physical Forces' the Author has added a selection of papers on scientific subjects, which he has from time to time previously published. The Essays on 'Correlation' and 'Continuity' are revised with some additions. The selection consists of papers of original research published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in various scientific periodicals, mainly on Electrical subjects, but experiments and observations on other branches of science are given. The work contains all that the Author considers worth preserving of his scientific investigations.

The CONTENTS are as follows:—

CORRELATION of PHYSICAL FORCES.	Electricity of the Blowpipe Flame.
CONTINUITY.	Method of Increasing Effects of Induced Electricity.
Nitric Acid Voltaic Battery.	Apparent Conversion of Electricity into Mechanical Force.
Voltaic Polarisation.	New Methods of Producing and Fixing Electrical Figures.
Chemical Inaction of Amalgamated Zinc.	Influence of Light on the Polarised Electrode.
Voltaic Process for Etching Daguerreotypes.	Transmission of Electrolysis across Glass
Electro-Nitrate.	Experiment in Magneto-Electric Induction.
Voltaic Synthesis of Water.	Some Effects of Heat on Fluids.
Voltaic Reaction.	New Class of Aplanatic Telescopes.
Gas Voltaic Battery.	Mode of Reviving Dormant Impressions on the Retina.
Voltaic Action of Phosphorus, Sulphur, and Hydrocarbons.	Natural Photography.
Thermography and Voltaism.	Reflexion and Inflection of Light by Incandescent Surfaces.
Molecular Voltaic Phenomena.	Notes on Occultations of Jupiter, 1866 and 1867.
Voltaic Ignition and the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat.	Star Arcturus and Comet, 1858.
Effect of surrounding Media on Voltaic Ignition.	Occultation of Saturn, 1859.
Electricity as a Motive Power.	Mars when near the Earth, 1862.
Molecular Motion by Magnetism.	Aurora Borealis, 1870.
Production of Heat by Magnetism.	Artificial Rocking-Stones.
Electro-Chemical Polarity of Gases.	
Striae in the Electrical Discharge.	
Anomalous Cases of Electrical Decomposition.	

Occasional Papers on Subjects connected with Civil Engineering, Gunnery, and Naval Architecture. By MICHAEL SCOTT, Mem. Inst. C.E. and Mem. Inst. N.A. Pp. 448, with 2 Plans and 11 Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [July 3, 1874.

THESE volumes contain a collection of papers which, although previously printed at different times, partly in the Proceedings of scientific societies, have not, it is hoped, lost their value. The principal papers are first, a practical treatise on the Supply of Water to towns; followed by a paper on Arbitration as between a public body and a water company, concluding with observations upon the purification of such waters as the Serpentine. In the next two papers the construction of a certain Breakwater is described, a number of existing works are compared, and the theory and practice of such constructions considered. Two papers follow on the Purification of the river Clyde, and on Sewage Irrigation.

The paper on the Defence of Spithead will be found of interest to the Civil as well as the Military Engineer. It includes a description of a new system of submarine construction. The memoirs on Projectiles and Guns throw light upon points of importance both theoretical and practical. Experiments are described proving that elongated projectiles can be fired from smooth-bore guns without turning over during flight. Torpedoes and the ramming of ships are discussed, and the submarine gun and its action described. The papers on Improved Ships of War practically discuss vessels of the most recent type, including some now building, and the principles upon which ironclad ships should be designed. Further it is shewn that to a considerable extent it is possible to reconcile fighting and cruising qualities in the same vessel. The paper on the Channel Service and the Vessels to be employed contains a full and practical discussion of the subject, with a statement in popular language of what it is which gives steadiness to a ship at sea.

The Geography of British History: a Geographical Description of the British Islands at Successive Periods from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; with a Sketch of the Progress of Colonisation on the part of the English Nation. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. New Edition, revised and condensed; pp. 396, with Three Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [August 29, 1874.

THE present edition differs from those that have preceded it in the omission of much topographical detail—especially in regard to such

of its elements as involve the fluctuating records of population—and in the inclusion of a fuller account of the course of colonisation. The portions of the work which deal with the natural features belonging to physical geography, and with the records of historic fact, have been preserved—the latter in some respects greatly extended. By the accompanying omission of topographical detail, the bulk of the volume has, notwithstanding, been materially reduced, and the reduction of price which it has thereby been possible to effect will, it is hoped, favour its yet farther introduction into our high-class schools, as well as its usage for the purpose of private tuition.

The Lycidas and Epitaphium Damonis of MILTON. Edited, with Notes and Introduction (including a Reprint of the rare Latin Version of the *Lycidas* by William Hogg 1694), by CHARLES STANGER JERRAM, M.A. Trinity College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 156, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[June 17, 1874.

THESE two poems have been selected as the only specimens of Pastoral Elegy that MILTON has given to the world. Besides the *Arcades* and the *Comus*—which are dramatic pastorals—they are his sole contribution to a class of poetry which was in his age most fashionable, and whose influence is apparent in most of his poems, especially those of earlier date. The origin and history of the Pastoral, and its place in European literature, forms the subject of the first part of the Introduction, which also contains a full account of the origin and character of both poems, an examination of criticisms by Dr. JOHNSON and others upon the *Lycidas*, a list of the principal editions, with collation of various readings from the Cambridge MS. and remarks upon the metre.

In commenting upon both poems, the Author has tried to state clearly and without reserve the conflicting opinions of former editors upon disputed passages, fairly balancing the evidence and giving what he considered adequate reasons for choosing or rejecting any particular interpretation. In every case he has aimed at so much conciseness as was compatible with a thorough examination of each point under discussion. Besides supplying what is barely necessary for understanding the meaning of a passage, he has sought to give collateral information on points of English grammar and etymology, illustrated by references and quotations, and also to exhibit from certain lines in the *Lycidas* MILTON's relation to the history and religious opinions of his time.

The *Epitaphium* was included, not only because of its similarity to the *Lycidas*, but also from a belief that the perusal of MILTON's Latin poetry would prove a useful exercise for fairly advanced students in public schools and elsewhere. It is, therefore, annotated in the form and style of a modern school edition of a classical author. Two translations are appended,—one by Dr. SYMMONS, 1806, the other (by permission) from Professor Masson's *Life of Milton*.

The Latin paraphrase of the *Lycidas*, by W. HOGG, is inserted at the suggestion of Mr. F. A. PALEY of Cambridge, who has recently published a translation of the same poem.

EPOCHS OF HISTORY.

II. *The Crusades*. By the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'The History of Greece,' 'The Aryan Mythology,' &c. Pp. 240, with a Coloured Map for the Era of the Crusades. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[June 13, 1874.

THE history of the Crusades presents a series of magnificent pictures, and has thus been chosen as one of the subjects to be included in a series which treats of definite periods rather than of the continuous fortunes of a single nation. These pictures it has been the object of the Author to exhibit in as vivid a light as the limits assigned to the volumes in the Series rendered practicable. The growth of the local feelings and traditions which made this mighty movement of the West against the East inevitable is traced from its first germs in the first chapter, which brings the narrative to the Seljukian conquest of Jerusalem, while in the second the impulse thus imparted is shewn in the outburst of enthusiasm which attended the preaching of Peter the Hermit and the speech of Pope Urban at the Council of Clermont. The subsequent chapters give the history of each crusade successively, three chapters being inserted in their due place on the history of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem and the Latin empire of Constantinople.

In this history, while special pains have been taken to state the causes and the results of these enterprises, the writer has been still more desirous of bringing before the reader as living men, the great actors in this wonderful drama,—Tancred, the mirror of chivalry; Bohemond, Godfrey of Bouillon, Hugh of Vermandois, and the luckless Robert of Normandy in the first crusade; Bernard, the great preacher of the second crusade, with his successors Fulk of

Neully, and Robert of Courcon, of the fifth and sixth: Richard the Lion-hearted and his supple antagonist Saladin; Frederick Barbarossa, and his grandson Frederick II. who had Pope Gregory IX. as his deadliest enemy, and the sainted Louis of France as his most conscientious supporter. The portraits of such men, if clearly and sharply drawn, can never be forgotten. If this result be secured, as the writer hopes that it may be secured, by the present volume, the connexion of the Crusades with other religious wars will fasten itself without effort upon the memory, and the Crusades themselves will fall into their proper place in the history of Christendom.

III. *The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648*. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, late Student of Christ Church; Author of 'History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke,' and 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage.' Pp. 260, with a Coloured Map of Germany at the commencement of the Thirty Years' War. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[June 30, 1874.

BY treating the Thirty Years' War as part of the History of France as well as of Germany, the Author hopes not merely to have complied with the conditions of the series in which the work appears, but to have given a higher interest to his book. The reader is no longer asked merely to contemplate the melancholy failure of Germany to find a national solution of its difficulties; he is called upon to take a wider view, and to look in the face the difficulties which in the 17th century met those who attempted to establish religious liberty. Such a mode of treatment, he believes, is no obstacle to a lively and popular narrative. Men like MAXIMILIAN of Bavaria, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, WALLENSTEIN, and RICHELIEU, stand out the more clearly as their words and deeds cease to be weighed in the balance of religious or political party, and are regarded with reference to the work before them.

What that work was may be clearly stated. It was to find a political basis of order which should save religious liberty from degenerating into anarchy. One by one the great leaders of the war step forward to try their hands at the task. Within the last few years German industry has done much to enable us to understand their aims. The existing histories are now obsolete, and it has become possible for us to perceive what each man wanted, and why he wanted it. Within this framework the old biographical narratives take their due place. We can dwell with greater knowledge, but with no less interest, upon TILLY's

stern repression of the party which he regarded as anarchical, upon the mingled heroism and wisdom of the Swedish King, upon the calculating strategy and endless intrigue of WALLENSTROM, and upon the cool prudence and large statesmanship of RICHELIEU.

In one respect this work will be found to differ from most of the series of 'Epochs of History.' Except incidentally it has nothing to say about England, but it may well serve as an introduction to English history in the 17th century. When we come to understand how it was that Continental nations came so far short of complete success, we are in a better position to excuse the shortcomings, and to congratulate ourselves on the successes of our own ancestors who were engaged upon a similar task.

The above form the Second and Third Volumes of Epochs of History; a Series of Books treating of the History of England and Europe at successive Epochs subsequent to the Christian Era, intended for use in Schools. Edited by EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, Head Master of the Bedfordshire Middle-Class Public School.

To be followed by—

IV. The Houses of Lancaster and York. With the Conquest and Loss of France. By JAMES GAIRDNER, of the Public Record Office; Editor of 'The Paston Letters,' &c.

V. Edward the Third. By the Rev. W. WARBURTON, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Her Majesty's Senior Inspector of Schools.

Other works by eminent Scholars in preparation, in continuation of the Series of Epochs.

The Life of Christ for the use of Young Persons, selected from the Gospels and Chronologically arranged; with Supplementary Notices from Parallel Passages. By the Rev. ROBERT B. GARDINER, M.A. late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford; Assistant Master in the Upper School, Dulwich College. Crown 8vo. pp. 154, price 2s. cloth. [August 7, 1874.

BUT few words are needed to explain the nature and object of this work. It is evidently desirable to enable young students to obtain a chronological view of the Life of Christ, and yet to retain for them the advantage of the familiar language of the Authorised Version. The fullest account, therefore (where more than one exists), of each event in Our Lord's life has been selected for the

text, and those facts which it has seemed important to introduce from the other Gospels are added as foot-notes. The passages from which the text is formed are indicated at the head of each section, where also the parallel accounts, from which the foot-notes are taken, are noted between brackets. The notes in italics are partly suggestions of a different rendering from that adopted in the Authorised Version, partly translations of important variations in the original text.

First Lessons in Theoretical Mechanics. By the Rev. JOHN F. TWISDEN, M.A. Professor of Mathematics in the Staff College, and formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of 'Elementary Introduction to Practical Mechanics.' Pp. 256, with 154 Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[August 10, 1874.

IN writing this volume the Author has had in view the wants of a rather numerous class of readers—those who wish to study the first principles of mechanics before they have obtained the knowledge of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, which most elementary books on the subject presuppose. Some knowledge of arithmetic and geometry, it is true, must be assumed in discussing the most elementary questions as to forces; but a very large portion of the principles of mechanics admits of exposition and illustration without demanding of the student a knowledge of more than arithmetic, a few rules in mensuration, enough geometry to make accurate diagrams with compasses, scale, and protractor, and enough algebra to solve a simple equation. No more than this is needed for the study of the following pages, with the exception of Chap. VI. *on motion in a circle*, and a few articles and examples, occurring, for the most part, towards the end of the book.

Throughout the work the Author has endeavoured to explain as clearly as possible the leading ideas of the subject, to illustrate them by a great number of examples and questions, and to get rid of all difficulties that are not inherent in the subject.

Easy Exercises in Arithmetic. By the Rev. J. HARRIS, M.A. St. Cath. Coll. Cantab. Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Chester; Author of 'Graduated Exercises in Arithmetic and Mensuration' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. cloth.

[June 10, 1874.

SOON after the publication of the First Edition of Mr. HARRIS's 'Graduated Exercises in

Arithmetic and Mensuration,' the Author was requested by several Principals of Schools to add some *easier examples* to the next edition, should such be required, or to publish a separate book, *upon the same plan*, which would serve as an introduction to the larger work. A similar request has been so often repeated, that the Author has felt in a manner bound to comply with it. Hence the issue of the present work, which it is hoped will meet the wishes of the various friends at whose request it has been prepared. The examples are arranged in *sets*, as in the 'Graduated Exercises'; an arrangement that has been found especially convenient for periodical examinations, as each Exercise forms an *Examination Paper*, ready to hand, without any preparation required from the teacher. The book will also be found useful in Parochial Schools, as supplementary to the books of Arithmetic already in use, inasmuch it contains numerous examples adapted to all the latest revised Standards of the New Code. *The whole of the Examples are original.*

Answers to these Exercises may be obtained from the Publishers, price 6d. cloth, by post 8½d.

Harvey and his Times; the Harveian Oration for 1874. By CHARLES WEST, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Crown 8vo. pp. 70, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[July 4, 1874.]

AFTER brief reference to the difficulty of handling his subject worthily, and of imparting freshness to a theme so often treated before, the Lecturer endeavours, by recounting various traits of HARVEY's character, to set him with some distinctness before his audience. He next proceeds to trace his career, and gives many details as to the University of Padua in HARVEY's time, and the professors who then taught there; and dwells upon the intellectual influence of the *renaissance* in moulding HARVEY's character, and preparing the field in which he laboured.

He next gives a sketch of anatomical and physiological knowledge with reference to the circulation of the blood before HARVEY's great discovery, and describes wherein that consisted.

After briefly noticing HARVEY's other works, the Lecturer proceeds to mention, according to the terms of HARVEY's deed, the benefactors of the College, dwelling on those who have enriched it by their intellects rather than by their gifts, as SYDENHAM, and MEAD, and JENNER, and BRIGHT.

He concludes by dwelling on the spirit in which all scientific enquiry ought to be conducted; and while claiming the widest range for investigation, he endeavours to point out its limits and to assert for religion its own distinct field, where its authority is paramount.

The Tragedy of Israel; Part II. King David.

By G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A. Professor of History and of English Literature in the Queen's College, Cork, Queen's University in Ireland. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 280, price 6s. cloth.

[June 26, 1874.]

THE Drama of *King Saul* follows the history of the Hebrew people from Saul's rejection to his death on Gilboa, and the commencement of the ascendancy of David. The Drama of *King David* opens at the period of that monarch's greatest splendour, and represents the successive steps of his decline—his impotent struggles with the unlawful love, his murder of Uriah, the ruin of Tamar, the revolt of Absalom, the turmoil of the Tribes, the flight from Jerusalem, and the rebellion of Adonijah: and concludes with the King's death, and the election of Solomon.

Apparitions; a Narrative of Facts. By the Rev. BOURCHIER WREY SAVILE, M.A. Author of 'The Truth of the Bible' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[June 19, 1874.]

ALTHOUGH the existence of a world of spirits is a fundamental article in every religious creed, held more or less firmly by individuals according to circumstances and their own personal experience of much which none but themselves can know, Dr. JOHNSON pronounced it still undecided whether or not there has ever been an instance of the spirit of any person appearing after death, though according to BOSWELL, he at length arrived at this safe conclusion, expressed in his own sententious manner, 'All argument is against it, but all belief is for it;' adding that the idea of the deceased revisiting the scenes on earth, where in the flesh they had either suffered or rejoiced, seems to have been grafted in the human mind by the Creator.

It has happened to the Author to have collected, in the course of some years of research, a certain number of apparently well authenticated instances of *Apparitions*, i.e. of persons departed appearing to those who are alive on earth, which he has now published as a plain *Narrative of Facts*, leaving to his readers to determine how far the evidence he has adduced, especially in reference to the *names, places, and dates*, is worthy of the credit which he believes to be their due. And while he purposely disclaims the presumptuous idea of thinking or asserting that a disbelief in the existence of apparitions of the departed implies in any way disbelief in religion, either natural or revealed, the Author is not without hope that he may succeed in convincing

some who have hitherto rejected all such testimony, that, as the well-known proverb, *Truth is stranger than fiction*, is now admitted universally, so they will allow, in reference to the world of spirits, there are 'stranger things' taking place on earth, as well as in heaven, than have hitherto been 'dreamt of in their philosophy.'

Facts and Testimonies touching Ritualism.

By OXONIENSIS. 8vo. pp. 218, price 5s. cloth. [July 4, 1874.

AS misrepresentations are not unfrequently made respecting the character of 'Ritualism,' so called, the sentiments of the Bishops, and the decisions of the Law Courts respecting it, it is thought that the plain statement of facts and collection of testimonies on the subject, given in this volume, may, at the present time, not be without its use.

Such testimonies might have been greatly multiplied. The difficulty has been, not what to adduce, but what to exclude. But it was felt that all conciseness was desirable that was consistent with the simple and clear exhibition of the actual facts which tend to shew the extent of injury done to the Established Church of England by the open defiance which Ritualists offer to its laws.

The Spirit and the Word of Christ, and their

Permanent Lessons. By G. VANCE SMITH, B.A. (Lond.), Ph.D. & D.D. Minister of St. Saviourgate Chapel, York. Crown 8vo. pp. 160, price 3s. 6d. [June 22, 1874.

THE ten Chapters forming this work bear the following titles, which will give a fair idea of the purpose and character of the volume:—I. Introductory—Sources of the Evangelical History. II. The Earlier Period of the Ministry. III. Form and Substance of our Lord's Teaching, (1) Practical Precepts. IV. The same subject, (2) Religious Principles. V. The Final Scenes. VI. The Atonement or Reconciliation through the Death of CHRIST. VII. The Fourth Gospel—The Word made Flesh. VIII. Baptism—Baptismal Regeneration. IX. Permanent Element in the Life and Words of CHRIST. X. Fallacies and Objections.

The Appendix contains (1) a brief notice of non-Christian Testimonies respecting the life of CHRIST; (2) Some discussion of several important Texts of Scripture; (3) An exposition of the phrases 'Son of Man' and 'Son of God,' as used in the New Testament.

In the Preface, after giving a short account of the origin of the work, the Author states: '.....In what I have written, it has been my earnest desire

to exhibit the teaching and work of CHRIST simply as they were, without exaggeration, negative or positive. I have sought to observe the just mean between over-criticism on the one hand, and the strange and superstitious extremes of popular orthodoxy on the other. I may add that the effect of my inquiries and reflections, in writing this book, has wholly been to strengthen my feelings of reverence towards the Christian Master, and to give me an unbounded confidence that, in returning to the simplicity of His words, and making these, more entirely than heretofore, the foundation on which to build not only our churches, but various other organisations of civilised life, will be found the true solution for some of the most urgent and perplexing problems of our time.'

Principles of Monetary Legislation, with Definite Proposals for placing the Sound and Successful Principle into Permanent Operation. By RICHARD WEBSTER. 8vo. pp. 200, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 1, 1874.

THE admitted object of the Author is nothing less than to bring about a complete reversal of our Monetary policy. He advocates the abandonment of the present principle of regulating the course of financial affairs by exclusive reference to the foreign exchanges, and the adoption of the contrary policy of protecting them from the foreign exchanges and all other disturbing causes. This is the key-note of the work. Convertibility is held up as the object to be aimed at, and the Bank Act is in many of its provisions defended, the main object, that of regulating the currency by the foreign exchanges, which appears to have been generally lost sight of, being, however, strongly condemned.

The first two chapters are devoted to establishing the propositions—1. That the present principle of monetary legislation is utterly unsound in theory. 2. That it is equally disastrous in practice. And 3. That the contrary principle which has so repeatedly rescued us out of the midst of financial disaster in the past, will, if permanently adopted, protect us from any similar misfortunes in the future. The whole science of political economy, the experience of this country and of the United States, France and Austria, the authority of ROTHSCHILD, GLYN, BARING, and GOSCHEN amongst financiers; and of DERBY, GLADSTONE, and DISRAELI amongst statesmen; the *Times*, the Bullion Committee of 1810, and the House of Lords, are adduced by the Author in support of his position. The Foreign Exchanges, the Rate of Discount, the nature of our financial machinery and credit system are successively dealt with and brought to bear upon the matter in hand.

The third chapter is devoted to the policy advocated, definite measures being proposed, by which it may be brought into permanent operation. The Bank of England, the Bullion Reserve, the English, Scotch and Irish issues are dealt with;

and in the fourth chapter the questions of over-issue and speculation are disposed of. The Author appeals to reason and experience in confirmation of the views propounded, and challenges the theorists and doctrinaires on their own ground.

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No. LXXIX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

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THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

A *Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV.* By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq. Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Registrar of the Privy Council. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,276, price 36s. cloth. [October 17, 1874.]

IT has long been known that Mr. CHARLES GREVILLE kept a journal of the principal political occurrences he had witnessed in the

course of his long and active life, and that he left it at his death to be published, after a certain lapse of time, by his friend and colleague Mr. HENRY REEVE. Probably no man who lived in the first half of this century was more highly qualified than Mr. GREVILLE to leave behind him a vivid and faithful picture of the society around him. He had been a page of King GEORGE III. at 12; he was private secretary to Lord BATHURST, a Cabinet Minister, at 18; he lived in the intimacy of the Duke of YORK, and took the management of the Duke's race-horses at 24. In the following

year he became Clerk of the Council, and lived for the next forty years of his life in daily and intimate personal communication with the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord LYNCHURST, Lord BROUGHAM, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord MELBOURNE, Holland House, Lord DOVER, Princess LIEVEN, Lady JERSEY, TOM MOORE, MACAULAY, and, in short, all the most brilliant and illustrious society of his day. He was equally well known at Newmarket and in Whitehall, and in the literary circles of London, to which he was attracted by strong literary tastes. He was the universal referee in a thousand difficulties and disputes—ever ready to serve his friends, or to take up his pen for any just cause.

A record of the time traced by a man so conversant with it, so popular and so unprejudiced, can scarcely fail to have an unusual degree of interest; especially as these NOTES have not been rearranged or altered to square with subsequent events, but are faithfully published as they were written at the very time the different incidents occurred. They have, therefore, the character of strictly contemporary evidence, and they convey to the reader the impression of the time exactly as it existed at that moment.

On many political transactions of moment, such as the second reading of the Reform Bill, the refusal of PEEL to take office in May 1832, and his subsequent struggle in 1835, these volumes throw a new and important light. But to many readers the most interesting portion of the book will be the literally reported conversations with the Duke of WELLINGTON about his campaigns, and his Grace's opinions on a multitude of subjects. The SOVEREIGNS themselves who give their names to these volumes cut, it must be confessed, a poor figure in it. The egregious selfishness and wilfulness of GEORGE IV. and the rough buffoonery of his well-meaning successor, were never more minutely described. The young Princess VICTORIA appears in the distance, and the work closes with the striking scene of her accession to the throne.

It is impossible to give in this brief summary more than a very faint idea of the varied interest, the anecdotes, the graphic sketches of character, the curious predictions, and the acute remarks which diversify these volumes. In the judgment of the Editor they are a very valuable contribution to a most popular branch of literature—that of Memoirs—in which the French are richer than ourselves; and it is in such works that the very sources of history are to be traced, especially when they are written as this book is, with perfect frankness, independence, and good faith, and in a very pungent and attractive style.

Eight Years in Ceylon. By Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.G.S. Pacha and Major-General of the Ottoman Empire; Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and Grande Médaille d'Or de la Société de Géographie de Paris; Author of 'Rifle and Hound in Ceylon,' 'Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile,' 'Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia,' 'Ismailia' &c. New Edition; pp. 396, with 6 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 15, 1874.]

DURING the twenty years which have passed since the publication of the first edition of this work, Ceylon has become one of our most prosperous colonies. Railways have opened up the interior; excellent roads have cut through the dense jungles, connecting distant points of the island with the capital; ancient tanks have in several districts been repaired, and the system of artificial irrigation has been successfully renewed.

The result of irrigation has been an immense increase in the production of rice. In a district which in the Author's time was a dense jungle redolent of malaria, and inhabited only by wild animals, there is now a vast plain comprising 25,000 acres of rice cultivation.

The change throughout the coffee districts is extraordinary. Vast forests in which he formerly hunted the elk (sambur deer) and boar have entirely disappeared. Mountains then clothed with jungles, solitudes, damp, dreary, and pathless, are now thriving plantations which have rewarded the industry of their proprietors. The stride of civilization during the past twenty years has been enormous—the wilderness has blossomed as the rose.

It is already difficult to procure forest land that is adapted for coffee cultivation, and the time will arrive when every available acre will be made productive.

The formerly swampy plain of Newera Ellia is about to be converted into a large lake, by the formation of a dam that will prevent the escape of the river. This is intended as an ornament to the now fashionable sanatorium, but a reservoir of water at that elevation (8,200 feet above the sea-level) may be of important service for the future irrigation of the lower country.

The Cinchona plant is successfully cultivated in the Newera Ellia district. Tea has been grown of the finest quality, and it is supposed that it will eventually supplant the wild forests of the higher mountains, in the same manner that coffee has usurped their place on lower altitudes.

Such is the faint outline of the present condition of Ceylon, which the Author gives upon

hearsay. He has not seen the colony for twenty years; and he gives his old work to the public in its original integrity, as written many years ago when he worked as an early pioneer, and assisted in the advancement of the colony by opening a future for the now prosperous mountain settlement of Newera Ellia.

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon. By Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.G.S. Pacha and Major-General of the Ottoman Empire; Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and Grande Médaille d'Or de la Société de Géographie de Paris; Author of 'Eight Years in Ceylon,' 'Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile,' 'Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia,' 'Ismailia,' &c. New Edition; pp. 378, with 6 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Nov. 14, 1874.]

UPWARDS of twenty years have passed since the *Rifle and Hound in Ceylon* was published. Although this long interval of time has been spent in a more profitable manner than simple sport, nevertheless the Author's former experience of wild animals has been increased by nine years passed in African explorations.

The great improvements made in rifles have, to a certain extent, modified the opinions expressed in the first editions of the *Rifle and Hound in Ceylon*. When the Author first began rifle-shooting thirty-seven years ago, not one man in a thousand had ever handled such a weapon; and the heavy charges of gunpowder then used by him were regarded as absurd, although they are now held by scientific gunners generally to be the only means of ensuring the desiderata of the rifle, i.e. high velocity, low trajectory, long range, penetration, and precision.

The Author's opinions on the quality of the weapons required in hunting the several kinds of game are stated in the preface to the present edition.

The long interval that has elapsed since his sojourn in Ceylon has caused a great diminution in the wild animals.

The elephants are now protected by game laws, although twenty years ago a reward was offered by the Government for their destruction. In many districts the forests have been cleared, and civilization has advanced into the domains of wild beasts. The colony has been blessed with prosperity, and the gradual decrease of game is a natural consequence of extended cultivation and increased population during the last twenty years. At the beginning of that period the energetic

Tambys or Moormen were possessed of guns, and had commenced a deadly warfare in the jungles, killing the wild animals as a matter of business, and making a livelihood by the sale of dried flesh, hides, and buffalo-horns. This unremitting slaughter of the game during all seasons has been most disastrous, and at length necessitated the establishment of laws for its protection.

The brightest days of Ceylon sports have thus somewhat faded by the diminution of the game, but the Author believes that there may be Nimrods (be they young or old) who will still find an interest in the *Rifle and Hound in Ceylon*.

Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities. By A. K. H. B. Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 326, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[November 26, 1874.]

THIS volume contains fourteen Essays, all but the first contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* in the years 1869-1874. Some of the papers describe little tours in England and Scotland; others discuss moral and social subjects.

The Writer, though a Scotchman, has a specially keen interest in the rural scenery of England, and an exceptional enthusiasm for Anglican Cathedrals and Cathedral Cities. This volume contains some account of visits to Rochester, Canterbury, Winchester, and Chichester; also to Ripon, Worcester, Lichfield, and the town of Stratford-on-Avon. Two of the other papers were written in the Scotch Highlands; and one describes a summer drive from Stirling by Ardoch, Crieff, Amulree, Dunkeld, Blairgowrie and Brechin to Kincardineshire. The moral and social essays discuss several matters of present speculation, but are mainly given to such topics as are pressed on the attention of one deeply interested in a small and peculiar community, cultured, scholarly, and remote.

The CONTENTS are as follows:—

1. Of the Expression of Nature.
2. A May Ramble.
3. Of Unconsciousness and Annihilation.
4. Concerning Depreciation: with some Thoughts on Dislike.
5. A Few October Days.
6. Of Competitive Examination and Selection thereby.
7. Concerning the Disadvantages of Living in a Small Community.
8. Of Alienation.
9. Suggestions towards Making Better of it.
10. Of Growing Old.
11. Of Quarrelsome Folk.
12. My Vestry Windows.
13. In the Highlands: a non-Catholic Retreat.
14. Between June and May.

Whispers from Fairyland. By the Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M.P. Author of 'Stories for my Children,' 'Moonshine,' 'Queer Folk,' &c. Pp. 358, with 9 Illustrations from Original Designs engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [November 2, 1874.]

THIS is the sixth consecutive year in which Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN has presented the child-world with a book of 'Fairy Tales.' In the present volume five out of seven stories are decidedly fairy-like, in that they deal with Beings of the magical order and mingle the supernatural with the ordinary life of mortals after the most orthodox fashion. Fairies, witches, giants, dwarfs, are all introduced, but in such a manner as to amuse without alarming the youthful mind. Two stories differ from the rest: one (No. 2 in the series) being the History of a Rook, related by himself, which the Author deals with after the same manner in which he has previously dealt with the history of a fox, a horse, and a rabbit, in previous volumes. The other, and last in the book, is essentially a schoolboy story, and one which every Etonian, past, present, and future, will read with interest. The whole volume, written in the leisure hours of an active political life, has for its object the amusement of children, small and great; but the Author endeavours to convey sundry scraps of good advice and morsels of instruction, carefully wrapped up in lighter and more entertaining matter. There are sundry allusions to Eton throughout the work, which mark the Author's love for his own old school, but some of which require more than childish wits entirely to appreciate. The following is a List of the Stories, of which Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 will probably be most popular to the general world of children, although even non-Etonians will be interested by the graphic account of the Eton School Steeplechase in 'The Two Etonians.'

LIST OF THE STORIES:—
 THE LOST PRINCE.
 THE HISTORY OF A ROOK.
 THE SILVER FAIRIES.
 THE WITCHES' ISLAND.
 HARRY'S DREAM.
 THE RED BARON.
 THE TWO ETONIANS.

Three Essays on Religion; viz. Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism. By JOHN STUART MILL. 8vo. pp. 274, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 27, 1874.]

THESE Essays were written at considerable intervals of time, without, any intention of

forming a consecutive series. The first two of the Essays were written between the years 1850 and 1858, during the period which intervened between the publication of the *Principles of Political Economy*, and that of the work on *Liberty*; during which interval three other Essays—on *Justice*, on *Utility*, and on *Liberty*—were also composed. Of the five Essays written at that time, three have already been given to the public by the Author. That on *Liberty* was expanded into the now well-known work bearing the same title. Those on *Justice* and *Utility* were afterwards incorporated, with some alterations and additions, into one, and published under the name of *Utilitarianism*. The remaining two—on *Nature* and on the *Utility of Religion*—are now given to the public, with the addition of a third—on *Theism*. This Essay belongs to a different epoch. It was written between the years 1868 and 1870, but it was not designed as a sequel to the two Essays which now appear along with it, nor were they intended to appear all together. On the other hand it is certain that the Author considered the opinions expressed in these different Essays, as fundamentally consistent. Whatever discrepancies, therefore, may seem to remain after a really careful comparison between different passages, may be set down either to the fact that the last Essay had not undergone the many revisions which it was the Author's habit to make peculiarly searching and thorough; or to that difference of tone, and of apparent estimate of the relative weight of different considerations, which results from taking a wider view and including a larger number of considerations in the estimate of the subject as a whole, than in dealing with parts of it only.

CONTENTS:—

NATURE.
 UTILITY OF RELIGION.
 THEISM.

PART I.

Introduction.
 Theism.
 The Evidences of Theism.
 Argument for a First Cause.
 Argument from the General Consent of Mankind.
 The Argument from Consciousness.
 The Argument from Marks of Design in Nature.

PART II.

Attributes.

PART III.

Immortality.

PART IV.

Revelation.

PART V.

General Result.

The Aerial World, a Popular Account of the Phenomena and Life of the Atmosphere.

By GEORGE HARTWIG, Doct. Med. & Philos. Author of 'The Sea and its Living Wonders' &c. Pp. 574; with Climatological Map, 8 Chromoxylographs, and about Sixty Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [November 25, 1874.]

IN previous volumes the Author has endeavoured to furnish for general readers a clear and exact account of the world in which we live, in many of its aspects. The wonders of the sea, of the Arctic, Temperate, and Torrid regions, and the mysteries of the subterranean world, have thus been illustrated as fully as the limits of popular treatises would allow. The same method has been applied in the present volume to the Aerial world, the special object of the Author being to give a general view of the phenomena of the atmosphere, to point out the manifold relations between the aerial ocean and man, and to describe the life of which it is the ever-busy scene. This object will have been fully attained, if a perusal of its contents should excite in the reader a keener interest than he may thus far have felt in the great pages of the Book of Nature.

The CONTENTS are as follows:—

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|--|--|
| 1. The Magnitude and Pressure of the Atmosphere. | 21. Hail. |
| 2. Ingredients of the Atmosphere. | 22. Aerolites and Shooting Stars. |
| 3. The Propagation of Sound through the Air. | 23. The Aurora Borealis. |
| 4. Echo. | 24. The Primeval Atmosphere. |
| 5. The Colours of the Sky — Dawn and Twilight. | 25. Weather Prognostics. |
| 6. The Temperature of the Atmosphere. | 26. The Atmosphere and the Solid Earth. |
| 7. The Winds. | 27. The Atmosphere and the Ocean. |
| 8. Waterspouts — Land-spouts — Tornadoes. | 28. The Atmosphere and the Vegetable World. |
| 9. Fogs. | 29. The Aerial Life of Insects. |
| 10. Dew. | 30. Aerial Bird Life — Bats — Flying Fishes. |
| 11. Clouds. | 31. Influence of Climate on the Health and Character of Man. |
| 12. Rain. | 32. Flying Machines. |
| 13. The Rainbow. | 33. The Balloon. |
| 14. The Mirage — The Spectre of the Brocken — Halos — Mock Suns and Moons. | 34. The Pleasures and Perils of Aerial Navigation. |
| 15. Snow. | 35. The Great Nassau Balloon. |
| 16. The Thunderstorm. | 36. Scientific Aerial Voyages. |
| 17. The Means of Preventing Accidents by Lightning. | 37. The Balloon in War. |
| 18. The Cyclone. | |
| 19. The Saint Elmo's Fire. | |
| 20. The Ignis Fatuus. | |

Transits of Venus; a Popular Account of Past and Coming Transits, from the first observed by Horrocks A.D. 1639 to the Transit of A.D. 2012. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Camb. Author of 'Saturn,' 'The Sun,' 'Other Worlds than Ours,' &c. Pp. 250, with 20 Plates (12 Coloured) and 37 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[November 25, 1874.]

THIS work is intended to be partly historical and partly explanatory. No book, the Author believes, has hitherto been published in England giving a complete account of the transits of 1639, 1761, and 1769, and of the various interesting circumstances connected with them. This want he has endeavoured to meet in this volume, illustrating by maps the conditions under which those transits were observed. The chapters relating to the transits of 1761 and 1769 sketch the causes of the partial failure of the observations then made, and give an account of the attempts made in recent years to reconcile those observations with the present estimate of the sun's distance.

The fourth chapter states simply the principles on which the recurrence and observation of transits depend, while the last chapter carries on the history of the subject to the present time. It would be impossible, as Sir EDMUND BECKETT points out in the latest edition of his fine work 'Astronomy without Mathematics,' to present the subject adequately without a short account of the occurrences of 1860 and 1873—now belonging to the history of transits, and instructive in many respects. It has seemed to the Author best to quote the original papers of 1868 and 1869, and then briefly sketch the progress of events which led to the arrangements finally adopted.

The plans of the various scientific nations for the transit now at hand are worthy of the occasion. Astronomers attach just value to the beautiful method of DELISLE, while not losing sight of the favourable opportunity presented for applying the simple method invented by HALLEY. They have wisely noted the fact that all the best Halleyan stations are excellent also for DELISLE's method, and have taken such measures, that if bad weather should prevent the beginning or end from being both observed, one or other may still be utilised. In this way new Delislean stations have been obtained by the very arrangements which provided for the employment of HALLEY's method; and thus the chance of absolute failure through bad weather has been very largely diminished. The long-neglected region in North India has been occupied, and useful observations will doubtless be made there. Southern observing-stations are also now amply

provided for—first-class Halleyan stations having been quadrupled in number since last year, when it was pointed out that the want of them endangered the whole scheme of operations.

A brief account is given at the end of Chapter V. of the conditions of the transits of 2004 and 1912.

An Elementary Exposition of the Doctrine of Energy. By D. D. HEATH, M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Pp. 138, with numerous Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth. [November 19, 1874.]

THIS treatise consists chiefly of the substance of a set of lectures given by the Author in 1872 to the Sixth Form boys of the Surrey County School. His aim was to lay before them not a popular account of recent discoveries or theories, but such an exhibition of the principles and methods of modern science, and of their results, as might shew them the use of the mathematical groundwork on which they had been instructed, and induce them to pursue their own scientific education after leaving school.

The doctrine of Energy,—of its 'Conservation,' and the 'Correlation' of its several kinds—is one that binds together all the Physical and Physiological Sciences, by shewing that a principle pervades them all which is strictly analogous to, and perhaps identical with, a long-known proposition in Dynamics.

In the sections on Varying Forces and on Potential Energy, the Author has ventured on what appeared to him much the most formidable part of his task—an elementary exposition of what, in truth, is the conception known to mathematicians as the characteristic of 'Forces with a Potential.' Passing on from this old doctrine to the modern discoveries which complete the theory, he has based the extended Proposition entirely on Experiment; and he has endeavoured to describe such leading facts and experiences (or at least their nature and principles) as may suffice to establish the equivalence between Dynamical Energy, and changes in Thermal, Physical, and Chemical Condition. Lastly, he has sought to give to the young student some conception of the possibility of explaining the Correlation of Energies, thus experimentally established, by the theory that all phenomenal changes are really, in themselves, changes of motion and position among the molecules or ultimate atoms of substances. He hopes that he has succeeded in presenting this section distinctly as exhibiting a probable surmise, which may be false without vitiating the doctrine previously developed.

Out of Doors; a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History. (Uniform with 'Strange Dwellings,' by the same Author, to which it forms a Companion Volume.) By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'Homes without Hands' &c. Pp. 352, with 6 full-page Subjects and 5 Illustrations in the Text from Original Designs, engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 31, 1874.]

THIS volume is composed of a selection of original articles on practical Natural History, which have been contributed from time to time to various periodicals, and are republished by the permission of the proprietors.

Amongst the subjects are 'The Children of the New Forest,' 'Our River Harvests,' 'A Summer Walk through an English Lane,' 'A Sand Quarry in Winter,' 'A Blackberry Bush in Autumn,' 'Life in the Ocean Wave,' and 'Our Last Hippopotamus.'

The Reader will probably see that the first twelve essays are arranged according to the seasons of the year, beginning with a winter of activity, and ending with a winter of repose.

CONTENTS:—

A January Day at Regent's Park.
A Sand Quarry in Winter.
Under the Bark.
Mrs. Coates's Bath.
A Summer Walk through an English Lane.
The Wood Ant.
The Green Crab.
Medusa and her Locks.
My Toads.
The Children of the New Forest.
A Blackberry Bush in Autumn.
The Repose of Nature.
Turkey and Oysters.
De Monstris.
Our River Harvests.
The Home of a Naturalist.
Life in the Ocean Wave.
Our Last Hippopotamus.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:— (Full Page.)

Stealing a Hippopotamus.
The Sand Quarry.
Mrs. Coates's Bath.
Crabs at Home.
Night in the New Forest.
My Blackberry Bush.

(In the Text.)

Hatching-Troughs in Greenhouses.
Hatching-Plate.
Egg, Fry, and Parr.
Open-Air Troughs.
Transporting-Box.

Insects Abroad; a Popular Account of Foreign Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations. (Uniform with 'Insects at Home,' by the same Author, to which it forms a Companion Volume, or Sequel.) By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. Author of 'Homes Without Hands,' &c. Pp. 792, with Six Hundred Figures (including 20 full-page Subjects), by E. A. Smith and J. B. Zwecker, engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[November 2, 1874.]

THE object of this work is two-fold; first to shew the great and important part played by Insects in the economy of the world, and the extreme value to mankind of those insects which we are accustomed to call Destructives; and next to note the wonderful modifications of structure which enable the insects to fulfil their mission, and the surpassing beauty with which many of them are endowed.

Incidentally, many interesting points connected with insect life are described, as, for example, the manner in which many of them directly support human life by furnishing food, by being themselves eaten, while some are useful to man in a secondary manner by producing articles which are almost necessary adjuncts to civilisation, such as the wax of the Bee, the irritant juices of the Blister Beetle, the dye of the Cochineal, and the 'lac' of its near relative the Lac Insect.

In the present volume eight hundred and sixty insects have been described, six hundred of which have been figured, the illustrations and descriptions having all been made from the actual specimens. In order to ensure accuracy in rendering the 'texture,' the engraver has taken the trouble to inspect the insects themselves before touching the block on which they were drawn. The reader may form some idea of the labour which has been expended in the work, from the fact that more than three thousand drawers of insects have been examined, each drawer containing, on an average, some fifty specimens.

Roman Imperial Profiles; being a Series of more than One Hundred and Sixty Lithographic Profiles enlarged from Coins. Arranged by JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A. F.G.S. Author of 'Isca Silurum,' and Translator of Keller's 'Lake Dwellings.' Pp. 74, with 166 Lithographic Plates. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [September 26, 1874.]

A SERIES, nearly complete, of the profiles of the Roman Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars, has, it is believed, never been published in

England. Some time since it appeared to the Author that a work of this kind might be not only useful to coin collectors, but interesting to the general reader, if he had faith in the accuracy of the profiles. In order to ensure this accuracy it was necessary not only to have the features drawn correctly from the coins, but also to have an artistic knowledge of the anatomy of the human face. This accuracy, it is hoped, has been secured by the co-operation of Mr. C. E. CROFT, the well-known artist and portrait-painter of Torquay, who has spared no trouble in producing the series of profiles contained in this volume. Many of them have been shewn to experienced numismatists, who have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the accuracy of the drawing.

It may possibly be thought by those who have not made coins their study, that but little dependence can be placed upon them as likenesses; but this idea may be shewn to be groundless by a comparison of a number of well-executed coins of the same individual, or of the hereditary features which may be traced in the coins of members of the same family. The aid also of well-recognised gems may fairly be called in to give additional faith in the accuracy of numismatic profiles.

With respect to the brief notes on the lives of the Emperors and Empresses, they are almost entirely a translation from MIONNET, and they probably contain all that is necessary in a work of this kind.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS OF DAVID THE KING AND PROPHET, disposed according to the Rhythmic Structure of the Original; with Three Essays—

- I. *The Psalms of David restored to David.*
- II. *The external form of Hebrew Poetry.*
- III. *The Zion of David restored to David.*

By E. F. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. 364, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[December 7, 1874.]

IN his INTRODUCTION the Author shews the importance of attention to parallelism, not only as exhibiting the principle of Hebrew poetry, but as often exhibiting the true meaning of disputed passages. He maintains that the poetry cannot be divided into equal stanzas, but may be resolved into stanzas or paragraphs of different length, which it is therefore most important to determine accurately. Lastly, he affirms that the Psalms were repeated by the people, not verse by verse alternately, as generally supposed, and as practised by the Christian Church, but that the response or answering was confined to some striking verse or *antiphon*, which is very evident in almost every

psalm, and which is pointed out in the text. This antiphon gave life to the poem when sung, and made the psalm sung by the priest a psalm for the people also.

The *Book of Psalms* which follows is based upon the Prayer Book or Old Translation; the chief alterations from which occur: I. In important passages, such as in Psalm lxxxiv. where sparrows and swallows are supposed to build nests in God's house! Or where, as in Psalm xx. in the Bible version, we pray, Let the king hear us when we call; instead of praying that God would hear our prayers for the king. II. Where it was necessary to restore the tautology of the original, which our translators have striven so much to do away with, thinking that they thus gave greater richness to the style, being unaware that they thereby destroyed one great feature of Hebrew poetry. III. Where it was necessary to cast out superfluous words added by our translators, where such words made the line too long. IV. Where it was necessary to alter the construction of the sentence, in order to bring out the parallelism of the original.

The Author asserts that there is no superfluous line in Hebrew poetry, and that each line has its proper place and meaning; and he accordingly disposes of the 323 odd lines of our Paragraph Bible. In like manner he shews that the concluding verses of Psalms xxv. and xxxiv. are by no means superfluous and in no way interfere with the alphabetical arrangement. The seventieth psalm may be taken as an illustration of the rendering:—

[Haste Thee] O God, to deliver me:
Haste Thee, O Lord, to my help!
Let them be ashamed
And confounded together
That seek after my soul:
Let them be driven backward
And put to confusion
That wish to do me evil.
Let them be desolate
As a reward for their shame
That say: 'Aha, aha!'
Let them be joyful
And glad in Thee, all they
That seek after Thee:
Let them say away—
'Let God be praised.'
That love Thy salvation.

This part of the work is embellished with several illustrations taken from original sketches by the Author.

In the *First Essay*, which follows, the Author endeavours to prove that though in modern times fewer and fewer psalms are attributed to David, it is possible, if not probable, that the greater portion were written by him; and he combats the different arguments to the contrary, notably that arising from the pretended division

into 'Five Books,' which division he analyses at great length, shewing, he thinks, that there is no foundation for it. Another argument against the Psalms being attributed to David is adduced from the supposed invalidity of the Superscriptions, the genuineness of which the Author contends for; shewing how in many instances they could not have been added afterwards, and how analogous they are to other parts of Scripture. Lastly, he exposes the *abuse* of pretended 'Internal Evidence,' according to which some of the sweetest psalms are attributed to the most wicked kings of Judah. It is with this conviction that he has adopted as the title of his work the title of the Book of Psalms in the Syriac, 'The Book of Psalms of David the King and Prophet.'

In the *Second Essay* he points out the peculiarities of Hebrew poetry, one of the most striking of which is the *epanodos*, of which the following exhibits a specimen:—

Thou hast mightily delivered Thy people,
Even the sons of Jacob and Joseph.

The waters saw Thee, O God!

The waters saw Thee, and were afraid:

The depths also were troubled.

The clouds poured out water,

The air thundered,

And Thine arrows went abroad. [about,

The voice of Thy thunder (was heard) round

The lightnings shone upon the ground,

The earth was troubled, and shook withal.

Thy way is in the sea, and Thy paths in the great

And Thy footsteps are not known. [waters,

Thou leddest Thy people, like sheep,

By the hands of Moses and Aaron.

In the *Third Essay* he analyses the views of the writers in 'Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,' 'The Imperial Bible Dictionary,' Thrupp's 'Antient Jerusalem,' and Lewin's 'Siege of Jerusalem,' relative to the true position of Zion, the City of David, the walls and gates of the city, and other particulars. This portion is illustrated with a map.

Lastly, in a *Note* to the foregoing Essay, he endeavours to reconcile the conflicting views relative to the position of the ancient Temple. This note is illustrated with a map of levels.

The Institutes of Justinian, Latin Text, with English Introduction, Translation, and Notes.

By THOMAS COLLETT SANDARS, M.A. Barrister-at-Law; late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Fifth Edition. 8vo. pp. 668, price 18s. cloth. [November 2, 1874.

THIS Edition of JUSTINIAN's *Institutes* has been in a great measure rewritten. The admirable and exhaustive work of DEMANGEAT (*Cours Élémentaire du Droit romain*) has supplied so

much new material, and suggested so many alterations, and Mr. POSTE in his edition of GAIUS has contributed so much that bears on some of the subjects treated in the Institutes, that the Editor has found it necessary to make many revisions of the Notes and some additions to them. He has, however, endeavoured, in a work which is only intended for those who are unacquainted with Roman law, to state nothing but what a beginner can understand, and to avoid as much as possible all difficult and controverted points.

Under each paragraph of the text are placed references to the parallel passages of the Institutes of GAIUS, of the *Digest*, and the *Code*. These references are nearly the same as those given in the *Juris Civilis Enchiridium*. The text is almost the same throughout as that given in the *Corpus Juris*, edited by the KRIEGER, Leipsic, 1848.

At the end of the volume the Editor has given a Summary of the principal contents of the Text and Notes. As the arrangement of the Institutes is often deficient in method, and as the transition from the text to the notes makes the combination of the materials they respectively supply sometimes a little difficult, it is believed that a Summary may be useful to those to whom the whole subject is new.

The History of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides. Translated into English by RICHARD CRAWLEY, Fellow (non-Resident) of Worcester College, Oxford; and formerly Scholar of University College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 664, price 21s. cloth. [October 20, 1874.]

THIS translation is intended for the intelligent English reader, who would like to be acquainted with THUCYDIDES, but who, for want of time or knowledge, cannot think of studying him in the original Greek. It is meant to be honestly, though not slavishly, faithful to its original; or, to give a precise idea of the kind of fidelity aimed at, it is believed that a page taken at random in the present work would be regarded as accurate by an Examiner in the final schools at Oxford. Otherwise, Mr. CRAWLEY has attempted to translate his author as if he had written in French or German, and as if the English public really felt an interest in his book and wished to read it. Often the structure of a sentence has been altered, or its length abridged; and, throughout, every effort has been made to avoid offending the taste and puzzling the understanding of the reader by the intrusion of Greek idioms and un-English modes of expression. The Translator believes that the true ends even of scholarship are better served by a translation made upon the above principles than by what is vulgarly known as a 'crib,' whose chief use

appears to be too often to teach bad English to idle schoolboys. And it may be doubted whether the works of MOMMSEN and GUIZOT would not be still unknown to English readers if they had been treated in the same absurd way as most of the Greek and Roman authors. A new arrangement of chapters has been adopted to render the work more agreeable to the reader; there is also a careful summary of events and an Index. Lastly, it may not be superfluous to mention the fact that Mr. CRAWLEY's work is some fifty pages shorter than the admirable, though now obsolete, translation of his predecessor HOBBS, of Malmesbury.

It can be scarcely necessary to say anything in commendation of an author so universally admired as THUCYDIDES. In all ages he has been regarded as the model of a philosophic historian, and men of the most different pursuits and opinions have combined to do him honour. When Mr. PITT went to College, THUCYDIDES was the first Greek book which the great CHATHAM desired should be read by the future orator, and it was no doubt not without influence on his lofty and masculine eloquence. The historian of the Peloponnesian War has been alternately admired for his calm, judicial view of political transactions, and for the passion and dramatic interest of his narrative; the practical wisdom of his speeches has passed almost into a proverb, and the physician still reads with advantage his account of the Plague at Athens. No one has ever written history more briefly, more impartially, or more eloquently; nor is there any ancient history so full of interest for modern readers. The work of HERODOTUS may charm the poet, or instruct the scientific student of the history of mankind, but the pages of THUCYDIDES have a human interest which appeals to minds more accustomed to act than to speculate; and they have probably never been read even by the most practical of politicians without making the deepest impression. Factions like those of France, and parties like those of England, live and move under his pen; the great Athenian democracy is painted in all its pride and prosperity, contending alone against Boeotia, Corinth, and Sparta, forbidding the master of Asia to sail upon his own sea, and after a catastrophe like that of Moscow, still erect, building new fleets and equipping new armies, and opposing as firm a front to the traitor within her walls, and all Greece, her enemy, without. The readers of THIRLWALL and GROTE are no doubt already familiar with the chief features of this struggle, but no historical compilation can compare with the vividness of a contemporary narrative, and the truest admirer of these great English writers will perhaps not be the least ready to welcome a translation of their chief and best authority.

Essays, Critical and Biographical, contributed to the Edinburgh Review. By HENRY ROGERS. New Edition, with Additions. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 830, price 12s. cloth. [October 19, 1874.]

CONTENTS:—

1. Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller.
2. Andrew Marvel.
3. Luther's Correspondence and Character.
4. Life and Genius of Leibnitz.
5. Genius and Writings of Pascal.
6. Literary Genius of Plato; Character of Socrates.
7. Genius and Writings of Descartes.
8. John Locke.
9. Sydney Smith's Lectures on Moral Philosophy.
10. Structure of the English Language.
11. History of the English Language.
12. Sacred Eloquence; The British Pulpit.
13. The Vanity and Glory of Literature.
14. Huc's Travels in China.
15. Archer Butler's Remains.

Essays on some Theological Controversies of the Time, contributed chiefly to the Edinburgh Review. By HENRY ROGERS. New Edition, with Additions. Crown 8vo. pp. 350, price 6s. cloth. [October 19, 1874.]

CONTENTS:—

1. Anglicanism, or the Oxford Tractarian School.
2. Recent Developments of Tractarianism.
3. Ultramontane Doubts.
4. Right of Private Judgment.
5. Erasmus and his Age.

The Politics of Aristotle; Greek Text, with English Notes. By RICHARD CONGREVE, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 554, price 18s. cloth. [September 30, 1874.]

THE second edition of ARISTOTLE's Politics is a careful revision of the first. The Editor has added no new matter, adhering to his original conception of the object of such a work—that it should as far as possible make the Greek text accessible to the student.

It contains, therefore, only a very summary review of ARISTOTLE's life, and an estimate of what may be called his general political standpoint. To each separate book is prefixed an analysis of its contents, and a few essays are added on points of general interest touched on in the work.

The notes are directed mainly to the clearing up of the difficulties in the Greek, and to the

translation of such passages as seemed to require translation. On historical points references are given to sources generally available.

There is added an Index—I. of the proper names; II. of the Greek words.

The Life and Correspondence of the Rev. John Clowes, M.A. Rector for Sixty-two Years of St. John's Church, Manchester, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited from materials collected by the late GEORGE HARRISON, Esq. with the addition of other documents and information, by THEODORE COMPTON. 8vo. pp. 268, price 6s. cloth. [Sept. 5, 1874.]

FORTY years ago, soon after the death of Mr. CLOWES, a fragment of his autobiography was published; but the present is the first complete account of this remarkable man, whose character and sermons were highly esteemed by the past generation of the Royal Family, and whom DR. QUINCEY apostrophises as 'holiest of men whom it has been my lot to meet!' unequalled 'in child-like purity, apostolic holiness, and perfect alienation of heart from the spirit of the world.'

The present work contains a short account of CLOWES's early and college life; his entrance into holy orders, and his refusal and subsequent acceptance of the Rectory which he held for the remainder of his life; the singular way in which he was introduced to the writings of Swedenborg, of which he became the principal translator and promulgator; his citation before Dr. BILBY PORTEOUS, then Bishop of Chester, and his acquittal of heresy; of the spread of the doctrines of the 'New Jerusalem,' and CLOWES's catholic and unsectarian views concerning them; of his refusal of a bishopric offered him by Mr. PITT, and the high esteem in which he was held.

His numerous works are briefly described; extracts from his correspondence are given, with recollections of his conversation and manners, and other particulars not hitherto published.

The Life of John Holland, of Sheffield Park, from numerous Letters and other Documents furnished by his Nephew and Executor, John Holland Brammall. By WILLIAM HUDSON. Pp. 576, with Portrait and Illustrations. Medium 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [September 28, 1874.]

THE subject of this biography, who was born in 1794, and died in 1872, devoted his long life almost wholly to literature. He succeeded JAMES MONTGOMERY as editor of the *Sheffield Iris*, subse-

quently edited the *Sheffield Mercury*, and to the end of his days largely contributed to the newspaper press. He was the intimate friend and became the biographer of JAMES MONTGOMERY; and he published many works in prose and verse, which are described in this volume as theological, antiquarian, historical, biographical, scientific, critical, poetical, and miscellaneous.

The present volume is, therefore, almost of necessity a literary biography. Its subject found never-ending variety and pleasure in letters. He was an extensive and careful reader in almost all departments of human knowledge; and as a *litterateur* he took so wide a range, that the best history of his writings must be, *ceteris paribus*, the best biography of himself.

In Sheffield Mr. HOLLAND enjoyed a reputation somewhat akin to that which the Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON created for himself at Brighton. His career was indeed so completely identified with the course of events in his native town, that this book has some claim to be considered as a supplementary history of Sheffield.

Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with additions and a Preface. By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. President. 8vo. pp. 74, price 3s. cloth.

[September 21, 1874.]

Extract from Author's Preface:—

THIS Address is reprinted, with a few slight alterations, at the request of the Publishers, strengthened by the expressed desire of many Correspondents.

It was written under some disadvantages this year in the Alps, and sent by instalments to the printer. When read subsequently it proved too long for its purpose, and several of its passages were accordingly struck out. Some of them are here restored, and a Preface has been prefixed.

The address has provoked an unexpected amount of criticism. This, in due time, will subside; and the Author confidently looks forward to a calmer future for a verdict, founded, not on imaginary sins, but on the real facts of the case.

In connexion with the charge of Atheism, the Author would remark that Christian men are proved by their writings to have their hours of weakness and of doubt, as well as their hours of strength and of conviction; and that men like himself share, in their own way, these variations of mood and tense. Were the religious views of many of his assailants the only alternative ones, he does not know how strong the claims of the doctrine of 'Material Atheism' upon his allegiance might be. Probably they would be very strong. But, as it is, he has noticed during years of self-

observation that it is not in hours of clearness and vigour that this doctrine commends itself to his mind; that in the presence of stronger and healthier thought it ever dissolves and disappears, as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell and of which we form a part.

Philosophy, Science, and Revelation. By the Rev. CHARLES B. GIBSON, M.R.I.A. Lecturer at St. John's, Hoxton, Author of 'Historical Portraits' &c. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 248, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[August 31, 1874.]

THE object of this book, a second edition of which has been called for within a few months, is to shew that there is no real contradiction between Philosophy, Science, and Revelation. 'We are beholden,' says the Author, 'to geology, astronomy, and natural history, for opening our path, and widening our view of the Mosaic account of the Creation. We hold the Book of Nature to be as much God's Book as the Bible, and therefore feel disposed to conclude, *a priori*, there can be no real contradiction between them. The apparent contradiction results from our ignorance, or inability to interpret them aright. The mere divine is as incompetent to interpret the Book of Nature, as is the mere student of Nature to interpret the Book of Revelation. A certain knowledge of both these books is necessary for those who would collate them, and reconcile their apparent difficulties.'

The Author shews that the cosmogonies or theories of creation of the wisest and best of the heathen do not differ materially from that of Moses. Although there is not any one of them which agrees altogether with the account of the Creation in the first chapter of Genesis, there would be but little difficulty in extracting from them, or in constructing out of them, a system of cosmogony agreeing in its main features with that of the Jewish Lawgiver. This general accordance of the old Greek philosophers with the cosmogony of Moses, the Author thinks, can hardly be accounted for on any other hypothesis, than that these wise men, having visited Egypt, the birthplace of Moses, in search of philosophy, drank at the Mosaic fountain of inspiration, and also to the fact that the conclusions of philosophic minds, earnestly seeking after truth, and thirsting for divine knowledge, are likely to harmonise, at least to some extent.

The first chapter of the work contains a pretty full and complete account of the ancient theories of creation, held by the wisest and best of the ancient philosophers, with the apparent geological and astronomical difficulties removed. Chapters II. and III. treat of the Mosaic account of '

Creation and the six days' work. Chapters IV. to VII. treat of the origin and antiquity of man. Chapter VIII. deals with the difficult question of variety of race in the human family. Paradise, the Temptation, and the Death Penalty, are also considered, but from a new stand-point. The last chapter treats of Serpent Worship.

A Companion to the Higher English Grammar; Examples and Discussions of Important Principles and Usages, intended as a help to the thorough Mastery of English. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Crown 8vo. pp. 396, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 3, 1874.

IN supplying a series of examples, together with a running commentary, to accompany and follow out the Higher English Grammar, the Author's aim is to be thoroughly practical: that is, to dwell upon such principles and usages as bear most directly upon the art of writing well.

Seeing that precision in grammar must start from correctly defining the Parts of Speech, an introductory chapter is devoted to a criticism of all the current definitions.

In exemplifying the Parts of Speech in detail, various novel points of view are opened up. Under the Noun, great importance is shewn to attach to the verbal abstract nouns. The various classes of Pronouns, more especially Demonstratives and Relatives, are exemplified in proportion to their vital bearings upon clearness of style. Under the Adjective is fully discussed the principle underlying the employment of nouns as adjectives. The Verb is viewed in its noun transformations, which are shewn to retain verb characters important to signify in parsing.

In the treatment of Inflection, stress is laid upon whatever has practical interest. The usages in respect to Gender, Number, and Case, are criticised with reference to the clear conveyance of meaning. The extensive subject of the Conjugation of the Verb lays open many delicate enquiries, which are followed out into copious illustrations.

Derivation falls under two heads—the Sources of the Vocabulary, and the Composition of Words. Under the first, the relative merits of the Saxon and the classical elements of the language are carefully weighed and exemplified. Under the second, there is given a full account of the Prefixes and Suffixes, both native and classical, together with an estimate of their shades of meaning. Examples are given of the misuse of these particles; and an attempt is made to shew how the teaching of this part of grammar may be made interesting.

In Syntax, the scheme of Concords is discussed with the view of shewing how to make these aid in imparting energy to the style. A large space is devoted to the supremely important topic—Order of Words: by a critical examination of passages, the effects of various dispositions of words, phrases, and clauses, are fully made apparent.

Although avowedly a Companion to the Author's 'Higher English Grammar,' the work is also intended for general reading. It is only in part a compilation of existing materials; much the larger portion is occupied in discussing new questions as regards composition, and in considering how to make grammatical principles more thorough as well as more practical.

The Last Lays of Shiloh. By the Rev. JABEZ RADCLIFFE. Crown 8vo. pp. 150, price 5s. cloth. [October 15, 1874.

THE era of the Judges was the Heroic Age of the Hebrews. This, indeed, is what might be expected from its being the era of the Settlement. We accordingly find that the deeds of Hebrew heroism performed in that era will rank with those of any other nation. EHUD is equal to SCÆVOLTA, if not superior; GIDEON and his three hundred do not suffer by a comparison with the three hundred of LEONIDAS; DEBORAH ranks as high as BOADICÆA, while the tale of the Daughter of JEPHTHAH touches us with a tenderness equal to that of the Daughter of AGAMEMNON.

It may be safely stated, however, that if any historical account of these deeds existed before the time of David, it was not generally known till the early time of the Monarchy. The analogous history of other nations leads to the supposition that these deeds had, down to that time, been transmitted in song; a supposition which becomes very much strengthened when we take into account that few national histories recognise, as the Hebrew history does, both by reference and quotation, the existence of old national songs. These Lays, as in the case of other nations, are long since lost; and hence, in consistency with the theory of NISBUHR, which has been so well illustrated by MACAULAY, there is an attempt in the following compositions to reproduce what may be regarded as lays belonging to the Heroic Age of the Hebrews.

The National Assemblages at Shiloh must have been to the Hebrews what the Great Games were to the Greeks. The recital of national events being common to both, the minstrels, or the poem-makers, were to the former what the rhapsodists were to the latter. We can scarcely imagine that the Feast of the Tabernacles—the Great National Harvest-Home of the Hebrews—

would be observed without such celebration or recital as that referred to; and hence, in accordance with that supposition, the last assemblage in Shiloh, the one immediately before the capture of the Ark, has been chosen as the time of the supposed recital of these Lays.

LIST of the LAYS :—

The Burial of Joseph.
The Left-Handed.
The Rape of Shiloh.
The Ox-Goad.
The Battle of Tabor.
The Thresher.
The Marriage of Ruth.
The Victim Maiden.
Samson's Death-Song.
The Proselyte's Hymn—Noah Leaving the Ark.

Christabelle, a Tale of Christmas; and other Poems. By AURA. Pp. 30, with a Frontispiece in Facsimile, by the Autotype Process, after a Drawing by W. Reader. Fcp. 4to. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 12, 1874.]

THESE poems, some of which speak of children taken away in their infancy, or living on to do their duty in the world, are intended to serve as an expression of the feelings which may be naturally awakened by the thought of Christmas as the birth-time of Him Who knew no guile, and Who pronounced a special blessing on the child-like character.

Picture-Logic, or the Grave Made Gay; an Attempt to Popularise the Science of Reasoning by the Combination of Humorous Pictures with Examples of Reasoning taken from Daily Life. By ALFRED SWINBOURNE, B.A. Queen's College Oxford. Pp. 150, with 23 Original Illustrations from Drawings by the Author, engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [Dec. 5, 1874.]

THE manuals, which have of late years been published on the subject of Logic, have not, in spite of the clearness of their exposition and the excellence of their method, removed altogether the fear and distaste with which many regard the science. These manuals, in fact, shoot over the heads of readers who cannot brace themselves to the effort needed for mastering technical treatises, and who are further deterred by the clouds of imaginary difficulties which, owing to long neglect, had gathered around the science of thinking. But the necessity of gaining a sufficient knowledge of logic still remains, if the University examinations are to be passed. The Author has therefore, in the interests of such

readers, attempted in this volume to popularise the science of Reasoning by means of practical and often humorous illustrations, which he has found exceedingly useful in bringing home to the mind and fixing on the memory of a pupil the signification of logical terms; and he believes that a perusal of the work will afford an adequate amount of information on the laws and forms of Reasoning without leaving the sense of effort and weariness generally experienced in the study of such subjects.

LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS :—

Destrawney overcomes the Sphinx 'Logic.'
Nonplussed.
Science preserved in Jars.
Superstition.
The Beginning of Science.
The Beginning of Art.
Art.
The Logical Sausage Machine.
Troja Fuit.
Sindbad and the Sailor.
Logic Pays a Visit.
Logic in Trouble.
The Logical Hand.
Denotative and Connotative Hand.
The Great Logic Branch.
'A Word to the Wise.'
The Essence of Man.
The Biped Animal whose sole Metal is Memory.
The Fight of Propositions.
Death of the Universal.
The Syllogistic Alp.
The Front of a Collar.
Mood-hunting.

The Logic of Style; being an Introduction to Critical Science. By WILLIAM RENTON. 8vo. pp. 152, price 6s. cloth.

[November 30, 1874.]

THE object of the Author in this treatise is to present once for all the fundamental principles of literary science. The distinction is made at the very outset between the mental sciences which are concerned with Sensibility, like Music and Literature, and those, like Logic, which are not. The possibility of an Æsthetic Science of literature is then demonstrated; and the expansions, and advantages for other branches of mental science, of a theory of Style, indicated. This occupies the Introduction. In the body of the work, the principles of Expression generally are first of all treated; then Style is defined in relation to Expression, as the 'differential in Expression'; and is contradistinguished from Rhetoric, which is the regulative and practical science of Style. More particularly, in Chapters II. and III. the ultimate relations of Style are specified, as Quality and Quantity. And here the

science is shewn to be the converse and complementary science to *Logic*. Its Quality founds on the same basis with that of Logical Quantity; literary effect being determined by the relations of Subject and Predicate. Here the catholic qualities of Style are defined and illustrated as *Subtlety* and *Comprehensiveness*, and the ordinary Logic extended into a new sphere, by means of the *qualification of the Predicate*, i.e. in logical phrase, its 'quantification' in point of connotation, in so far as the connotation of Terms consists of a *numerical* aggregation of attributes. Then, (in Chap. III.), the Proposition being shewn to be the unit of length in Style, and to depend for its completeness on the Copula, the Quantitative relation in Style is exhibited as identical in its basis with Quality in Logic. The primary relation of Quantity is that of Co-ordination, and its secondary, that of Subordination; which obviously fall to be treated of respectively as *Extension* and *Intension*. While the method of the work is thus formal, the illustrations are essentially of a literary interest.

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The Prometheus Vincit of Aeschylus, Greek Text, with short English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, for the use of Candidates for the Oxford University Local Middle-Class Examinations in 1875. By the Rev. NORTH PINDER, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 90, price 2s. cloth. [October 30, 1874.]

THIS edition of the *Prometheus Enchained* will, it is hoped, supply all the information needed for young students. All grammatical difficulties are explained in the Notes, while the Preface gives an analysis of the contents of the play, with an account of the sources from which AESCHYLUS derived his matter; of the method in which he has handled it; and of the mode in which it was exhibited on the stage.

—
The Twenty-First Book of Livy. With Explanatory and Grammatical Notes and a Vocabulary of Proper Names, adapted for the use of Candidates for the Oxford University Local Middle-Class Examinations. Edited by THOMAS NASH, M.A. Balliol College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 148, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 11, 1874.]

FOR young readers the career of HANNIBAL, with his personal gallantry, his wonderful power over his forces, and his unshaken composure in adversity, should have an especial charm. The Editor has therefore written notes to the

history rather than to the language of LIVY, whose singularly clear style leaves not much work to be done by way of explanation. He has not, however, neglected the grammatical difficulties of the text, or omitted to supply notes on the construction wherever a reasonable doubt could arise. With much matter from Dr. SMITH's dictionaries, he has added numerous extracts from ARNOLD and MOMMSEN, wherever either of these writers seemed to express the essence of the Latin in a few happy words calculated to impress themselves on a schoolboy's memory.

—
The First Book of the Cyropædia of Xenophon. Edited, with an Introduction, Running Analysis, and Notes for the use of Candidates for the Oxford University Local Middle-Class Examinations in 1875. By HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 82, price 2s. cloth. [October 21, 1874.]

THIS edition has been specially prepared for the use of Junior Candidates at the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations of 1875; and for this purpose a Running Analysis has been placed at the head of the several chapters, to aid the student in following the drift of each paragraph, while in the Notes the Editor has endeavoured to offer a solution of all the difficulties that can fairly be supposed to occur to the average school-boy of fifteen. Points of grammar and syntax, so prominent in the examinations of the day, have been carefully elucidated, while, here and there, a literal version has been offered, as a guide to the pupil in bringing out the full force of the original and the genuine significance of the particles.

—
Homer's Odyssey, BOOK II. Greek Text, with short English Notes, for the use of Candidates for the Oxford University Local Middle-Class Examinations in 1875. By the Rev. WILLIAM ALMACK, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. Composition Master of Bradfield College. 12mo. pp. 36, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [October 17, 1874.]

IN compiling these Notes, the object of the Author has been that they should be as simple as possible, and also, as far as possible, complete in themselves. On this account, in place of those references to passages from other authors, these passages are quoted in full. A brief summary is added of the events related in this book, which are the events of 'the second day.'

Herodotus, Book VI. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, for the use of Candidates for the Oxford University Local Middle-Class Examinations, by the Rev. G. F. LOVELL, M.A. Ball. Coll. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 96, price 2s. cloth. [November 30, 1874.]

THE notes in this edition are intended chiefly to explain verbal and grammatical difficulties; and of these it is hoped that none have been passed over which the reader may not overcome by reference to the dictionary. It has not been thought necessary to enter at length into questions of the historical credibility of HERODOTUS, but some remarks have been made on points to which it is desirable that the attention of even young students should be called. The Introduction gives some account of the conditions under which the history of HERODOTUS was composed. A short summary of the contents of each chapter of the book accompanies the notes.

EPOCHS OF HISTORY,

EDITED BY E. E. MORRIS, M.A.

IV. *The Houses of Lancaster and York, with the Conquest and Loss of France.* By JAMES GAIRDNER, Editor of 'The Paston Letters.' Pp. 266, with Five Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[November 23, 1874.]

FOR the period of English history treated in this volume, we are fortunate in possessing an unrivalled interpreter in our great dramatic poet, SHAKSPEARE. A regular sequence of historical plays exhibits to us not only the general character of each successive reign, but nearly the whole chain of leading events, from the days of RICHARD II. to the death of RICHARD III. at Bosworth. Following the guidance of such a master mind, we realise for ourselves the men and actions of the period in a way impossible in any other epoch; and this is the more important, as the age itself, especially towards the close, is one of the most obscure in English history. During the period of the WARS of the ROSES we have, comparatively speaking, very few contemporary narratives of what took place, and anything like a general history of the times was not written till a much later date. But the doings of that stormy age—the sad calamities endured by kings—the sudden changes of fortune in great men—the glitter of chivalry and the horrors of civil war,—all left a deep impression upon the mind of the nation, which was kept alive by vivid traditions of the past at the time when our great dramatist wrote. Hence, notwithstanding the scantiness of records

and the meagreness of ancient chronicles, we have singularly little difficulty in understanding the spirit and character of the times.

SHAKSPEARE, however, made ample use besides of whatever information he could obtain from written histories; and there were two works to which he was mainly indebted, which deserve to be read more generally than they are at the present day—the *Chronicles*, namely, of HALL and HOLINSHED. The former, written in the reign of HENRY VIII., gives a very complete and interesting account of the events of the period; while the later *Chronicles* of STOW and HOLINSHED, published during the latter part of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, add many important particulars not to be found in HALL.

But if the student desires to examine the original sources from which information about the period is obtained, he must of course go to earlier writings even than HALL's *Chronicle*. He must examine the authorities used by HALL himself, and a number of other chronicles and narratives besides, many of which have been only published in comparatively recent times. It is right to say that the present volume has been written from a direct study of all the contemporary testimony that exists relative to the events of each particular reign.

List of the Maps:—

- I. France at the Death of Edward III.
- II. Extent of English Conquests in France.
- III. Henry V.'s First Campaign in France.
- IV. England during the Wars of the Roses.
- V. Europe in the Fifteenth Century.

V. *Edward the Third.* By the Rev. W. WARBURTON, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Her Majesty's Senior Inspector of Schools. [Early in December.]

Dental Pathology and Surgery. By S. JAMES A. SALTER, M.B. F.R.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Examiner in Dental Surgery at the College; Dental Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. Pp. 428, with 133 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 18s. cloth. [November 21, 1874.]

BEFORE the Author determined, now twenty-three years ago, to devote himself to the practice of dental surgery as the profession of his life, he had been long impressed by the too narrow and circumscribed view comprehended by the literature of the speciality he had adopted.

It had appeared to him that even eminent hospital surgeons were scarcely aware how serious are some of the maladies dependent on tooth

disease, and how largely the pathology of the teeth is associated with serious morbid changes in contiguous structures. On the other hand the pathology of the teeth themselves was very imperfectly investigated by dentists. It appeared to him, therefore, that there was a considerable field of surgery and pathology,—a sort of debatable ground between that occupied by the surgeon and by the dentist—which was open to further labour, and which would amply repay the labour of investigation.

His appointment to Guy's Hospital, as Dental Surgeon, gave him abundant opportunities for prosecuting such researches. The records of these, as well as of others furnished by private practice, supplemented by communications and specimens sent to him by friends, have constituted many single and serial papers, which have been published in the Transactions of learned Societies and in medical periodicals.

The present volume is a digested collection of all his previous essays and papers, arranged in the form of chapters; and several more chapters have been added to the matter previously published.

If some subjects which may perhaps be fairly held to belong to dental surgery have not been considered, the reason is found in the Author's desire to express views and to record observations only where he could do so with authority, or at least as the result of independent thought and investigation.

Ten Years of Gentleman Farming at Blennerhasset with Co-operative Objects. By W. LAWSON, C. D. HUNTER, F.C.S. and others. Post 8vo. pp. 416, price 5s. cloth.

[November 16, 1874.]

THE Blennerhasset establishment, of which this volume is designed to give an account, lasted for ten years, from 1862 to 1872. It included a farm, extensive farm buildings, a market garden, artificial manure works, steam-ploughing machinery, a free library, a free school, and several grocery shops.

Many reasons besides those which are purely local have led the Writers to make public the history of these ten years of farming. The social experiments included a village parliament, and were of quite an unusual character. Several of the field experiments are new, and, with the field and crop balance-sheets, are likely to prove of value to the agriculturist. Many valuable tables and agricultural facts and statistics are also given, calculated and condensed from various sources not accessible to those who have not the command of a large and varied library.

The volume will furnish, it is hoped, some

information which readers who may wish to repeat similar experiments may find useful on the subject of co-operation in farming, with its probable difficulties; and also on high farming, including steam cultivation, artificial manuring, thin seeding, crop rotation, &c.

A Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial. By the Rev. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D.D. D.C.L. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University. 8vo. pp. 256, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 1, 1874.]

THE main object of this work is to present a brief but systematic account of the leading phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism which have been brought to light by the labours of recent years, and are as yet imperfectly known.

As the present attempt to bring together and to compare the observed results may fall into the hands of the scientific observer, as well as those of the general student, the Author has given a somewhat detailed exposition of the principle and construction of the instruments employed, which have been for the most part the same at all the Observatories which took part in the great magnetic co-operation organised by the Royal Society in 1839. In the earlier chapters of the work he has given such an account of the general properties of magnetic bodies as seemed a necessary introduction to what follows.

Brinkley's Astronomy, revised and partly rewritten, with Additional Chapters. By J. W. STUBBS, D.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College; and F. BRÜNNOW, Ph.D. late Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin. Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved, with an Appendix of Questions for Examination and 49 Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 346, price 6s. cloth.

[October 1, 1874.]

IN bringing out a second edition of this work, the Editor has endeavoured to carry out still further the plan adopted in the former edition, of adapting Bishop BRINKLEY's text-book to the requirements of students, and to the present advanced state of the science. The original work has for more than sixty years been used as a text-book by the students of the University of Dublin.

But it has long been felt that many points in the reasoning sufficiently clear to a thinker of Dr. BRINKLEY's ability, required much further elucidation before they could be made intelligible to

the ordinary student. Some important subjects connected with the science were omitted altogether, and in recent times it was universally felt that the treatise was not in keeping with the advanced state of Astronomical Science.

The whole of Bishop BRINKLEY's work has therefore been carefully revised, corrected, and in many places altogether rewritten. Some considerable portions of the book which were found to be unsuited to the students have been omitted, new chapters and portions of chapters have been added, which are not to be found in the original work; and those which are required of all students, at the ordinary Term and Degree Examinations, have been placed together. The Editor has written a chapter on the masses of the heavenly bodies and on the Tides, and has also supplied an account of the principal comets, and a method of treating the equation of time different from that adopted by BRINKLEY.

Dr. BRÜNNOW has furnished new chapters on the physical constitutions of the sun and heavenly bodies, on the discoveries made by means of the Spectroscope, on the proper motions of the fixed stars, on the recent methods of ascertaining the parallax of the fixed stars, and on the general advance of Stellar Astronomy. He has also remodelled the portions of the work which treat of instruments, and made them suitable to the present improved condition of practical Astronomy.

The Editor has further endeavoured to substitute new and simpler mathematical demonstrations in many cases where his experience led him to think that the old ones were too cumbrous, and has added a series of questions on the first thirteen chapters, which he hopes will be found useful to the Students preparing for examinations.

A Course in Descriptive Geometry, for the use of Colleges and Scientific Schools. With an APPENDIX, containing Stereoscopic Views of the Solutions in Space of the Principal Problems. By WILLIAM WATSON, Ph.D., Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 4to. price 18s. in portfolio.

[November 3, 1874.]

THE Contents of this work comprise Problems of Position relating to the Point, the Right Line, and Plane; the General Method of Rotations; the Method of Changing the Coördinate Planes; Plane Curves and their Tangents; Curves of Error; Cylinders; Cones and Surfaces of Revolution; Tangent Planes; Section Planes; Intersection of Surfaces; Spherical Projections; Developable Surfaces; Warped, or Skew Surfaces.

The text (4to. pp. 80, sewed) is accompanied by Thirty-two Engraved Plates, and Thirty-six Stereoscopic Views. The latter, many of which are elaborately coloured, are designed to supersede for the student the use of the costly models generally employed to illustrate this subject. It is believed and hoped by the Author that the work will be found the most completely illustrated practical treatise on descriptive geometry in the English language.

Latin Exercises on Barbarism for Junior Students. By R. M. MILLINGTON, M.A. Author of 'The Senior and Junior Local Student's Selections for Latin Prose.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 24, price 1s. stitched.

[September 21, 1874.]

THIS is a collection of English Sentences to be turned by way of exercise into Latin; and it aims at enabling pupils to remember readily what words look like good Latin and yet are not. There is no more common error with young students than to suppose that a word like 'intention' in English is to be translated by the Latin *intentio* instead of *consilium*. Each Exercise is furnished with a vocabulary, giving other meanings besides those used in the sentences; and the Author believes that these twenty exercises contain all the instances of this class of barbarism likely to be required by pupils beginning to write Latin prose.

A Manual of the Elements of Vocal Music for School Use. By F. LESLIE JONES, Organist and Music Master to the City of London Middle-Class Schools and at Hanover Church, Regent-street. Post 8vo. pp. 82, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[October 8, 1874.]

THE Author has endeavoured in the present work to bring together the rudiments of vocal music in such a manner that they may be readily grasped by students of average capacity.

Having found, after much experience, that a text-book is an indispensable supplement to the efforts of a teacher, he hopes that this manual may be of use in smoothing the way towards a practical acquaintance with the language of music, and that it may be a means of enabling many to ultimately enjoy the advantages of being able to sing at sight.

The Exercises are intended to be suggestive of the kind of thing required, and a running fire of directions for conducting music lessons is kept up throughout the work.

In the last chapter, treating of Intonation and Enunciation, the Author has had in view the

particular deficiency which is generally so noticeable in school vocal music, a great point being made of the *words*.

The explanations and diagrams, which the Author has endeavoured to make as lucid as possible, are intended to be thoroughly learned by the pupils; and the subject-matter being divided into paragraphs, with diversity of type, can be more readily studied in preparation for examinations, which should be frequent and searching.

CONTENTS:—

- I. The Scale: Musical Pitch.
- II. Musical Notation: the Stave, Clefs, Music and Science.
- III. The Keys: Sharps and Flats, Key-Signatures.
- IV. Musical Notation: Time, Notes and Rests, Rhythm.
- V. The Keys (*continued*).
- VI. The Scale (*continued*).
- VII. The Intervals.
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- IX. Expression.
- X. Practical Hints on the Art of Singing.

Songs &c. for School Use, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Written and composed by F. LESLIE JONES, Organist and Music Master to the City of London Middle-Class Schools, and Organist of Hanover Church, Regent Street. Imperial 8vo. pp. 16, price 1s. cloth. [October 15, 1874.]

CONTENTS:—

- I. *Forward, Boys!*.....Choral March.
- II. *Summer Song*
- III. *Winter Song* }Part-Songs and Choruses.
- IV. *Holiday Song* }
- V. The Song of the Banner, *Perseverance Wins.*
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Answers to Questions on the English Language set at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, June 1873. By RICHARD FRANCIS WEYMOUTH, D. Lit. Lond. &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 96, price 2s. 6d. cloth: [April 1, 1874.]

THIS little book is intended to meet the wants especially of those students who seek to prepare themselves by self-tuition to pass the

Matriculation Examination. Many teachers also, there is reason to believe, will be glad to avail themselves of its aid.

The Author's endeavour is to give his readers the benefit of his five years' experience as an Assistant-Examiner, by exhibiting the *manner*, or at least one manner out of perhaps many, in which questions may be most advantageously answered, as well as by other useful hints.

Introduction to the Study of Early English History. By PYM YEATMAN, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law; Author of 'The History of the Common Law of Great Britain and Gaul' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 350, price 6s. cloth. [October 2, 1874.]

THIS volume incorporates nearly the whole of the Introduction to the Author's History of the Common Law; the historical problems there indicated being more fully and elaborately worked out; several additional chapters being added. The Author's views, if correct, are, it must be admitted, important. Although written from an independent point of view, and in ignorance of that work, the Author has arrived at the same conclusions with regard to Roman British History, which the Rev. WILLIAM WHITTAKER published more than a hundred years since, and which appear to have been ignored by the present generation. Many of the Author's views upon the subjects of Saxon literature, the origin of the English language, and the effects of the French and Danish intervention in the affairs of this country, are, he believes, entirely original, and are based chiefly upon a careful and systematic study of our national records, to popularise and to obtain full access to which is one of the main objects of this book. One great position which he has sought to establish is, that the history of the English race and tongue is identical with the history of the English laws; and that as the laws of this country are essentially British—that is, that they existed prior to the Roman occupation, and were never materially altered by the Romans or during the troublous times of Saxon and Danish domination—so also must be the bulk of the English population and the roots of the English tongue. In order to prove this, the Author endeavours to shew that the early British annalists and the Norman and Saxon chronicles have been tampered with, and matters relating to alleged Saxon history interpolated. The bulk of the English people are declared to be of Llogrian or Ligurian descent—a kindred people with the British of Wales, but for many centuries living entirely distinct from them. This Introduction, in fact, attempts to shew the necessity of studying English history upon entirely new methods and principles.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work by Earl RUSSELL, K.G.—In December will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Recollections and Suggestions of Public Life, 1813-1873.*' By JOHN EARL RUSSELL, K.G.

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FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

VOL. IV.

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System of Positive Polity. By AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of System of Positive Philosophy. VOL. I. containing the General View of Positivism and Introductory Principles. Translated by J. H. BRIDGES, M.B. formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 678, price 21s. cloth.

[February 20, 1875.]

THIS, the second and most important of COMTE's principal works, contains the complete exposition of his views upon Religion, Politics, History, and Social Organisation. These have

been much discussed, and are attracting a growing attention in this country; but it may be said that the original work has been very little read in anything like a systematic way. This is principally due to the many difficulties presented by the original to any but the most patient reader. The Author thought it right to confine his statements to the most abstract form, to leave his readers to supply all allusions and references for themselves, and to employ a very exact and special terminology. Nor has the reader of the original any assistance from subdivisions of the work, Tables of Contents, or marginal notes. The language employed, and

the principles referred to, can only be understood by constant collation with other parts of this and other works of the Author.

The design of the Translators of the work has been to meet these difficulties, so far as it could be done in what is strictly a translation and not a commentary. It was thought that a very careful presentation of the Author's technical phrases and special formulæ in the language, as far as possible, of English philosophy, and the suggestion, whenever practicable, of the references or allusions of the original, by the use of more familiar equivalent expressions, would be more useful and satisfactory than any commentary. The course of the argument has been illustrated throughout in the marginal notes at the head of each paragraph, and the Table of Contents added by the Translators forms a current analysis of the whole work.

The four volumes have been translated by different writers, who have had the advantage of joint consultation when needful, and have thus been able to bring combined labour to bear on the task. On points of difficulty and of general principle they have been able to obtain the opinion of those who had the best opportunity for knowing the Author's meaning.

VOL. II. *The Social Statics, or the Abstract Laws of Human Order.* Translated by FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn. [In May.

VOL. III. *The Social Dynamics, or the General Laws of Human Progress (the Philosophy of History).* Translated by E. S. BEESLY, M.A. Professor of History in University College, London. [In September.

VOL. IV. *The Synthesis of the Future of Mankind.* Translated by RICHARD CONGREVE, M.A. M.R.C.P. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford; and an Appendix containing the Author's Minor Treatises, translated by HENRY DIX HUTTON, M.A. Barrister-at-Law. [Before Christmas.

'Down the Road,' or Reminiscences of a Gentleman Coachman. By C. T. S. BIRCH REYNARDSON. (Dedicated to the Rising Generation of Coachmen.) Pp. 248; with Twelve Illustrations from Original Paintings by H. Alken, engraved and printed in Chromolithography by M. & N. Hanhart. Medium 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[February 11, 1875.

VERY few now remain who have really worked a coach by night and by day, through wind and rain, frost and snow, and who have really done the thing in rough and smooth. If any

such should read the present volume, they will probably bear out the Author that, pleasant as it was, it was on many occasions hard work, and at times not quite devoid of danger, and a considerable amount of responsibility.

But the present time is one of revived coaching, and as there seems to be a perfect mania amongst young men for a trip 'down the road,' the Author trusts that he may not be thought presumptuous in offering a sketch and a few anecdotes of old times to the young Coaching British Public.

The incidents recorded and the anecdotes related in this work have all come under the Author's personal observation. They were written down originally not for publication, but for the amusement of those of tenderer years to whom he was in the habit of relating them, and whose frequent reply was, 'Why don't you publish them? They would make a capital book to read on the railroad.' He has therefore put together these facts belonging to years now long past, but of which the memory still clings on.

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'What! Drunk again, you lazy old Beggar?'	A Cheery Look-out.

Recollections and Suggestions, 1813—1873, by JOHN EARL RUSSELL, K.G. 8vo. pp. 486, price 16s. cloth. [January 16, 1875.]

THIS volume is designed to furnish a sketch of the whole political life of EARL RUSSELL. To the first chapter, which formed the introduction to his report of his 'Speeches and Dispatches,' are added chapters treating the several stages of his public life. These involve a review (Chap. II.) of LORD PALMERSTON's policy in the East, of the measures (Chap. V.) for Parliamentary Reform, of the causes of the Crimean War, and of English foreign policy from 1859 to the death of LORD PALMERSTON (Chaps. VI. and VII.); of the Irish question, and of other important topics which occupy the attention of the public at the present time.

Introduction to Experimental Physics, Theoretical and Practical; including Directions for Constructing Physical Apparatus and for Making Experiments. By ADOLF F. WEINHOLD, Professor in the Royal Technical School at Chemnitz. Translated and edited (with the Author's sanction) by BENJAMIN LOEWY, F.R.A.S., First Science Master at the International College, Spring Grove, London; Examiner in Physics at the College of Preceptors, London. With a Preface by G. C. FOSTER, F.R.S. Professor of Physics in University College, London. Illustrated by 3 Coloured Plates and 404 Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 868, price 31s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 1, 1875.]

EVERYONE who has tried to teach elementary Physics must have become aware of the great difficulty which the subject presents to the majority of pupils. This difficulty is of a twofold kind, and arises partly from the nature of the facts with which the science deals, and partly from the nature of the reasoning, whereby the general laws of physics are established. A large proportion of the facts are such as either do not fall within common experience at all, or do so only under such complex conditions that their true nature is not easily recognised. These characteristics of

the study of physics give to it a value, as a means of training in habits of exact thinking, which probably no other study possesses in the same degree, but at the same time they make this study more than usually difficult, especially to beginners. The consequence is, that many students of elementary physics never succeed in gaining any really valuable acquaintance with the subject; and what little is retained, in relation either to the experimental facts or to the laws of physics, is kept in mind by a pure effort of memory, in which the intelligence has no perceptible share.

It is probable that the frequency with which results such as these attend the teaching of the fundamental parts of physics has furnished one of the motives that have induced some authors and teachers to try to arrange this subject in a series of consecutive propositions, set forth in a manner imitated from Euclid's *Elements*. But practically such a mode of teaching generally leads, at least in the case of beginners, to an aggravation of the evils it is intended to obviate. The true way to make the somewhat abstract notions necessarily encountered at the outset of the study of physics intelligible to beginners seems to be, not to emphasise the abstractions, but to provide the learner with the clearest possible ideas of the concrete facts from which the abstractions are derived.

Hitherto it has been very difficult for a teacher, even when thoroughly convinced of the importance of making the first instruction in physics as thoroughly practical as possible, to carry his views into practice; he has derived little or no assistance from the existing text-books of physics; and, unless he has been able not only to devise a general plan of instruction, but also to contrive every detail of the experimental work he gave his pupils to do, he has had no choice but to fall back upon the usual plan of reading a text-book, or at best of showing experiments with ready-made apparatus. The present translation of Professor WEINHOLD's *Vorschule der Experimental-Physik* will, it is hoped, supply the wants of those who wish to adopt a more satisfactory system. This work constitutes a systematic treatise on elementary physics, founded upon a well-chosen series of experiments, which it is intended that the reader should perform with his own hands; and in order to facilitate the carrying out of this intention, very full instructions are given, both as to the precautions needed in making the experiments and as to the mode of constructing the necessary apparatus. These instructions are extremely clear and precise; and although to readers unaccustomed to experimental work they may sometimes seem needlessly minute, it will be found in actual trial that the apparently small matters to which attention is sometimes called are just such as make the difference between success and failure.

DAVID HUME'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.

Essays Moral, Political, and Literary. By DAVID HUME. Edited, with Preliminary Dissertations and Notes, by THOMAS HILL GREEN, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Ball. Coll. Oxford, and the Rev. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Queen's Coll. Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 900, price 28s. cloth. [February 10, 1875.]

IN this Edition of DAVID HUME's *Essays Moral, Political, and Literary*, the usual order has been observed in arranging the contents. The first volume contains HUME's Autobiography, ADAM SMITH's Letter to STRAHAN, giving an account of HUME's last moments, and the *Essays* generally. In the second volume the Enquiry concerning Human Understanding is followed by the Dissertation on the Passions, the Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, and the Natural History of Religion. Afterwards are given (1) the Eight Essays withdrawn from circulation by their Author, including the celebrated Character of Sir R. WALPOLE; (2) the unpublished Essays, consisting of those on Suicide and the Immortality of the Soul, which were first published surreptitiously after HUME's death; of a paper in manuscript on the Authenticity of OSSIAN'S Poems, first printed in Dr. BURTON'S *Life of HUME*; and of an article on WILKIE'S Epigoniad, contributed to the 'Critical Review,' but not republished by the Author; (3) the Dedication of an early volume to JOHN HOME, which, with the two preceding Essays, serves to illustrate HUME's capacity as a critic; fragments of a paper in HUME's handwriting, describing the Descent on the Coast of Brittany in 1745, under General S. CLAIR, first published in Dr. BURTON'S *Life of HUME*; and the List of Scotticisms. Of the last five papers none excepting the List of Scotticisms have been hitherto included in editions of HUME's Literary Works.

The present Editors have carefully collated all the editions which HUME produced. They have printed in the text an exact copy of the Posthumous Edition of 1777, which had been finally corrected for the press by HUME himself. They have given in notes, uniformly distinguished from HUME's, all variations of text other than purely verbal alterations, printing in all cases an exact facsimile of the latest text, and correcting only palpable typographical errata. In the second volume the heading of each Section and divisions into Parts have been reproduced on every page. The precise reference has been added to most of HUME's quotations from the Classics, in which HUME as a rule did not cite the exact chapter, section, or line.

A History of the Editions is prefixed to the third volume, in which the Editors have endeavoured to collect the most interesting points that are known concerning the special circumstances attending the publication of the contents of the four volumes of the present Edition, and by this means to illustrate, to some extent, HUME's character and achievements in literature.

Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature, being an Attempt to Introduce the Experimental Method of Reasoning into Moral Subjects, and Dialogues concerning Natural Religion.* By the same Editors. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cloth. [Lately published.]

* * These four volumes form a complete and uniform Edition of HUME's *Philosophical, Political, and Literary Works*, for the latter two of which Mr. GROSE is chiefly responsible.

A History of England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I. 1624-1628. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, late Student of Christ Church; Author of 'A History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke,' 'Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage,' and 'The Thirty Years' War,' in the *Epochs of History Series*. Pp. 788, with 2 Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. cloth.

[January 14, 1875.]

THE Author's intention is to give an account of the important period in which the Crown and the House of Commons became alienated from one another through the support which CHARLES I. first as Prince of WALES, and afterwards as KING, gave to the Duke of BUCKINGHAM. For this purpose he has had at his disposal much hitherto unused material in our own State Papers, and in the correspondence of the French, Dutch, and Venetian Governments. He has been able, he believes, to give for the first time a complete account of the negotiations which led to the marriage of CHARLES with HENRIETTA MARIA, and of the warlike preparations the extent of which alarmed the Parliament of 1625. Here, too, will at last be found a narrative of the secret intrigue connected with the loan of PENNINGTON'S squadron to the French, and of the real causes which led to the war with France in 1627. The Parliamentary history of the time, too, has not been left untouched. The debates of the House of Lords, hitherto a sealed book, are now laid open, whilst our knowledge of the discussions in the House of Commons in the session which produced the Petition of Rights, receives the most important additions. The parts taken in them

by BUCKINGHAM, WENTWORTH, and WILLIAMS, at length become cleared from unwarranted assertions, and the conduct of WENTWORTH especially comes out in an unsuspected light.

But it is not merely by the additional information which he has been able to acquire, that the author believes himself to be justified in laying the result of his labours before the public. If the ground seems to have been preoccupied by great writers, it cannot be denied that no one has yet approached the subject with complete impartiality. Those who have approached it have had, more or less unconsciously, if not a party to serve, at least a number of definite principles in the political life of the present, to which they have conformed their judgment of the past. The present work has been undertaken in a different spirit. Looking at the views of government and religion enunciated by the parties in the 17th century as simply the result of the action of considerations arising from the action of the circumstances of the time upon the political and religious principles handed down from the previous generation, the Author believes it to be possible to come to a better understanding of the motives of those engaged in the conflict, than if either the standard of the 19th century, or some general proposition about the evils either of parliamentary predominance or of absolute monarchy, is constantly obtruded upon the reader. He believes that fairness of judgment is not to be sought in indifference to the mighty issues involved in the struggle, but in a due appreciation of the difficulties with which the actors had to contend, and the powers which they possessed for overcoming these difficulties.

Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches, 1642-1649. By J. ROLAND PHILLIPS, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 852. Price 42s. cloth. [November 10, 1874.]

THE works which have hitherto appeared on the history of Wales have, but with few exceptions, closed with the conquests of that country by EDWARD I. Some one or two have attempted to bring that history up to the Union of Wales with England under HENRY VIII. But no work hitherto published has given any account of the part which the inhabitants of Wales and the Marches played in the quarrel between CHARLES I. and the Parliament, or in the war which was the result of that quarrel. In fact, for that period there is a gap in the history of the Principality.

These volumes are intended to fill that gap.

The first volume is in the form of a narrative, and is divided into eight chapters. Of these the first affords a glance into the social condition of

the country between the conquest under EDWARD I. and the accession of CHARLES: comprising also some account of the development of the natural resources, and the trade and commerce, of the Principality. The second chapter deals with the period between the accession of CHARLES and the outbreak of the civil war, 1625-1642, treating generally of the history of the King and the Parliament, and particularly of the way in which the aggressions of the King were viewed in Wales. Some interesting particulars are given of ship-money and loans. The third chapter gives the history of the year 1642; and each of the remaining chapters are devoted to an account of the transactions of each successive year; the eighth chapter ending with the execution of the King. In the war the Welsh took a very prominent part. At the outset they were extreme Royalists, nearly all the gentry being so, and the people were led by them. Some eminent men were, however, entrusted to command the Parliamentary forces, such as Sir WILLIAM BRERETON, Sir THOMAS MYDDELTON, and Colonel MYTTON, in North Wales; Major-General LAUGHARNE and Colonel POYER, in South Wales. For a long time these had a difficult task to perform, the whole country being averse to them; but their great skill and daring, and the many disasters which attended the Royalists in England, greatly strengthened their condition, and Wales was subjugated by the Parliament soon after the battle of Naseby. The King spent some time in Wales after his defeat at Naseby, and tried in vain to raise forces there. In North Wales, however, some determined leaders of the Royalist party held out, and it is somewhat of a noteworthy fact that Harlech Castle was not surrendered until seven months after all the King's garrisons in England had yielded.

The reaction in 1648 broke forth with great vigour in Wales: LAUGHARNE and POYER having gone over to the Royalists. They refused to disband, headed a fresh rebellion, and CROMWELL himself was sent down to suppress the insurrection. The main body was routed before CROMWELL entered Wales, and the few who remained retreated to Pembroke Castle, whither CROMWELL followed them. It took him six weeks to reduce that fortress. POYER was executed.

During these years scarcely a town in Wales escaped being the scene of conflict; and no family of note abstained from the war. The best blood was spilt on one side or the other. This work cannot therefore fail to be of interest to those who are connected with the Principality.

The second volume consists entirely of documents upon which the history is based. Many of these are here published for the first time, and most of the others are extremely scarce.

Every possible source of information has been ransacked. All the State Papers, and all the newspapers and pamphlets which were issued during the period, have been carefully looked through. The newspapers and pamphlets alone number several thousands.

A full INDEX is added.

Studies from Genoese History. By Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I. Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Author of 'History of the French in India' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 360, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[February 27, 1875.]

THE difficulty experienced by the Author in 1872 in obtaining in a concise form, from any English work, information regarding the political history of Genoa and the men who had moulded her destiny, induced him to devote a considerable portion of his leisure, after his return to India, to a study of the subject. With this object in view, before he left Europe, he provided himself with the authorities likely to assist him in his research.

Such is the origin of these 'studies.' It occurred to the Author that striking pictures of events fraught with interest, and fertile in results to the Republic, combined with a sketch of the four great families whose members most influenced her fortunes, would convey to the public mind a more vivid picture of the salient points in her history than could be derived from the perusal of a more methodical narrative.

Thus, whilst the story of the conspiracy of GIANLUIGI DE' FIESCHI shews clearly that not even the oligarchical constitution of 1528, watched over by an ANDREA DORIA, could secure the Republic against the ambition of discontented nobles—and that of GIULIO CESARE VACHERE, that she was not more safe against democratic discontent, the sketches of the careers of the DORIA, the SPINOLA, and the GRIMALDI bring into brighter contrast the actions of the men under whom she gained her greatest victories and achieved her most splendid successes.

The Author claims for this work no greater merit than that of being an accurate narrative derived from the best authorities. Thus, for the conspiracy of FIESCO, he has consulted the annals of BONFADIO, the story of AGOSTINO MASCARDI, the history of M. VINCENS, and the COMPENDIO of CARBONE. For the story of JACOPO BONFADIO, he has had the authority of the excellent work of Count MAZZUCHELLI and the writers to whom he refers.

For the rest, he has consulted and translated freely from the works of CASONI, BONFADIO, SISMONDI, VINCENS, and CARBONE.

The CONTENTS of the Volume are as follows:—

1. THE CONSPIRACY OF GIANLUIGI DE' FIESCHI.
2. JACOPO BONFADIO.
3. SANPIERO DE BASTILECA.
4. THE CONSPIRACY OF VACHERO.
5. THE DORIA.
6. THE FIESCHI.
7. THE GRIMALDI.
8. THE SPINOLA.

APPENDICES.

- I. The Several Constitutions of Genoa.
- II. The Conspiracies of Genoa.
- III. List of the Doges of Genoa.

Isaac Casaubon, 1559-1614. By MARK PAT-
TISON, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.
8vo. pp. 548, price 16s. cloth.

[January 28, 1875.]

IN this volume the personal history of the great Grecian is traced from sources partly printed, partly manuscript. CASAUBON's letters, and his journal, are in print, but they are in Latin. The letters addressed to him by his numerous correspondents are still in MS. and are preserved in the British Museum. His Note-books, 'Adversaria,' are in the Bodleian.

A scholar's life is proverbially devoid of incident. But the minuteness with which we are able to trace week by week, and almost day by day, CASAUBON's movements and occupations, confers a biographical interest upon the narrative of his life which is often wanting in the lives of more conspicuous persons.

Besides narrating, by the aids above mentioned, the course of CASAUBON's private life, the Author has endeavoured to bring before the reader the position of classical letters at the period. The exposition here offered of CASAUBON's learned labours will, it is hoped, not be unacceptable to the professional scholar. We have, in the English language, no history of classical learning beyond the brief summaries contained in the chapters devoted to the subject by HALLAM in his History of Literature. But it is not the technical history of Greek philology which has been here aimed at. The scholars of CASAUBON's day were not a guild of experts who wrote for each other. They had in their hands the editing, commenting, and interpreting of the books which were read by all. Both literature and education were wholly classical. The Author has aimed at exhibiting this popular function of the scholar, and the relation in which he stood to the world of letters and education.

Again, literature was not the only side on which the scholar was connected with the thought and movement of his age. CASAUBON's life synchronises with the full energy of the catholic

reaction. Learning and learned men were not only intimately associated with this phase of thought, but were themselves the contending parties in the strife. In the person of ISAAC CASAUBON are represented, on the one hand, the struggle of knowledge to vindicate for itself an independent footing outside of party: on the other, the absorbing force of theological passion, drawing all science, classical learning included, within its vortex.

The contents of the volume are arranged in the following chapters:—

1. Parentage and Education, 1559–1578.
2. Geneva, 1578–1596.
3. Montpellier, 1596–1599.
4. Paris, 1600–1610.
5. London, 1610–1614.
6. Casaubon and Baronius' Church History.
7. London, Ely, and Cambridge, 1610–1614.
8. Oxford Visit, 1613.
9. London, 1610–1614—continued.
10. Last Illness, Death, and Characteristic, 1614.
11. Index of Casaubon's Works in chronological order.

Charles the First, a Tragedy in Five Acts.

By ARTHUR GRAY BUTLER, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Pp. 160, with Portrait after Van Dyk. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [January 1, 1875.]

THE Preface to this work gives a sketch of the state of parties in England during the Great Rebellion, shortly after the battle of Naseby, and points out the difficulties that stood in the way of settlement and reconciliation. The Army and Parliament, having overcome the King, were at war with each other, and CHARLES was playing a waiting game, hoping to profit by their dissensions.

It is on this unfortunate attempt that the plot of the above Drama is made to turn, an attempt which might have succeeded had CHARLES been a more wary politician, or CROMWELL less resolute and keensighted. The chief characters of the time, ORMONDE, IRETON, FAIRFAX, MILTON, HENRIETTA MARIA, and Bishop JUXON, figure in the Play, in addition to CHARLES and CROMWELL. The Drama closes, after great efforts made by CROMWELL's own family and others to avert the tragic ending, with CHARLES's trial and execution.

The Trojan Queen's Revenge; a Translation of the Hecuba of Euripides, with Elucidations.

By A. H. BEESLY, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 110, price 5s. cloth. [December 5, 1874.]

WHILE reading the *Alcestis* with some pupils the Author also read with them Mr. BROWNING's poem *Balaustion*. The interest they took in their work was very great, and the effect

not only on their taste but on their scholarship most marked. The *Hecuba* was the next play read. In order in some measure to fill up the blank which was felt in the absence of any accompaniment to that play, like *Balaustion*, the Author wrote this book.

Boys beginning a Greek play for the first time can only get through a small portion in a term, and their interest in it must therefore be slight. It is hoped that '*The Trojan Queen's Revenge*' may do something to obviate this disadvantage in the case of the *Hecuba*, and that some masters will try an experiment which the Author found very successful. This is the main reason why he has published the book; but he would only be too glad if he could hope that it might give some pleasure to older readers.

Restormel, a Legend of Piers Gaveston; the Patriot Priest; and other Verses. By II. SEWELL STOKES, Author of '*The Vale of Lanherne*' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 216, price 5s. cloth. [January 11, 1875.]

THE principal poem in this volume is partly descriptive and legendary, and embodies some of the authentic incidents in the life of PIERS GAVESTON, to whom the Castle of Restormel came, with other Castles in Cornwall, on his being created Earl of Cornwall by EDWARD II. Notes are appended, with extracts from BORLASE, CAREW, NORDEN, and WALSINGHAM. This is followed by a series of occasional verses on characters and scenes in Devon and Cornwall, including the legend connected with INA's Combe, near Tavistock, the birthplace of WILLIAM BROWNE, the Author of *England's Pastorals*; A Lawyer of the Old Type; A Parson of the Old Type; The Gull Rock, &c. The last poem, *The Patriot Priest*, is a tribute to the Italian priest, scholar, and patriot, ENRICO TAZZOLI, executed at Mantua in 1852, the incidents being taken from his biography by GAETANO POLARI.

Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare in a discursive Series of Essays on a variety of Subjects connected with the Personal and Literary History of the Great Dramatist. By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. PART the FIRST; pp. 136, with 16 Facsimiles and Engravings on Wood. Folio, price 42s. cloth. [December 19, 1874.]

THE chief design of the present work is to give, in a series of miscellaneous essays, a critical investigation into the truth or purport of every recorded incident in the personal and literary

history of SHAKESPEARE; and it is proposed to add notices of his family and friends, the stage on which he acted, and other matters likely to enable the modern reader to realise the conditions under which he lived and wrote. The nature of the work is sufficiently indicated by the following list of the contents of the First Part:—

Scarcity of materials; a knowledge of the customs and appliances of the early stage essential to an effective study of SHAKESPEARE'S dramatic art; the chronological order not determinable by internal evidence; period of SHAKESPEARE'S arrival in London his poverty; entered the theatre in a very low rank; the London of his day, with facsimiles of old plans; reasons for believing that the horse-holding story is founded on truth; only two theatres at that time in London north of the Thames, one called the Theatre, the other the Curtain, both situated in Shoreditch; the poet commenced his theatrical career in one of those theatres; historical accounts of them; their exact sites and various other particulars respecting them; the Theatre pulled down in 1598, and its materials used in the erection of the Globe Theatre in the following year; *Romeo and Juliet* produced at the Curtain; notice of SHAKESPEARE acting with the Lord Chamberlain's Company before Queen ELIZABETH at Greenwich in 1594, with facsimile from the original manuscript; alteration in the constitution of that Company about 1593; the plays which were acted at the Globe in 1599; facsimile of view showing the first Globe Theatre; the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, its date of composition and sources of plot; observations on the old English religious drama; probability that SHAKESPEARE witnessed some of the later representations of the Coventry mysteries; the characters of *Herod and the Black Souls*; description of the pageant and the actors; religious uses of the early drama; moral-plays in the time of SHAKESPEARE; the first secular drama; origin of the surname of SHAKESPEARE; families of that name in most parts of England from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century; especially abundant in Warwickshire; mistakes in identification; the SHAKESPEARES of Rowington not connected with the poet's family; the mulberry-tree tradition; SHAKESPEARE'S rural life; early history of New Place; the Guild Chapel and its gargoyles; New Place either rebuilt or restored by SHAKESPEARE; no authentic view of it known to exist; reasons for believing that a parcel of SHAKESPEARE'S manuscripts may be concealed in an ancient house belonging to Lord OVERSTON; contract for the erection of the Fortune Theatre; Bill of Privy Signet, Writ of Privy Seal and Patent licensing SHAKESPEARE and others to act, 1603; curious theatrical anecdote from Rateis Ghost; transac-

tions between the actors and proprietors of theatres; a collection of papers respecting shares and sharers in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres; the story of *Felix and Felismena*; TARLTON and the fiddlers; FLECKNOE on the stage; licence to the Queen's Players, 1609; Privy Council orders and letters respecting actors and theatres; indenture giving a minute description of the house which was converted into the Blackfriars Theatre; other papers relating to that theatre; the Master of the Revels and the drama in 1581; NATHANIEL FIELD and the preacher at Southwark; the Queen's Players at Norwich in 1583; Bill of Complaint, 1589, containing the only positive notice of SHAKESPEARE between the years 1585 and 1592 which has yet been discovered.

The British Army in 1875; with Suggestions on its Administration and Organization.
By JOHN HOLMS, M.P. for Hackney, &c.
Crown 8vo. pp. 138, price 2s. 6d. cloth.
[February 23, 1875.]

THE object of the Writer is to call attention to the present position of the Military Forces of the United Kingdom, to the complete failure which has attended the recent measures which have been adopted for their reorganization, and to the critical position in which our Army is now placed. An earnest appeal is made to the business and commercial men of the country to think for themselves on this important subject. For the first time the Military Budget of Prussia is analysed and placed before the public, so that it may be at once seen that the means by which that country has attained such immense results is simply sound organization. In the Appendix some useful and valuable statistical information on military affairs is given.

The Rights and Duties of Neutrals. By WILLIAM EDWARD HALL, M.A. Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 220, price 8s. 6d. cloth.
[June 27, 1874.]

THAT portion of International Law which deals with the relations of belligerents and neutrals has of late years greatly increased both in volume and importance, partly because of the serious practical questions to which the conduct of neutral nations has given rise, and partly because of the dislike felt by foreign publicists for much of the law which has hitherto been looked upon in England as authoritative. But, great as is the amount of attention which the subject has everywhere excited, no English writer has treated it in a systematic manner, and with reference to modern facts and opinions. It is the object of

the present work to remove this deficiency, and to ascertain, apart from all prepossessions in favour of English or of Continental views, what the relative authority of conflicting doctrines in fact is, and to separate distinctly those usages which are obligatory from those which are either still in course of growth or are falling into desuetude.

After laying down the general principles upon which the law of belligerents and neutrals depends, the Author proceeds to discuss it in detail under the heads of—(1) law affecting *belligerent and neutral states*, and (2) of that affecting *belligerent states and neutral individuals*. In this detailed discussion he is careful to trace historically the practice of the more important nations, to define so far as possible the attitude assumed by them at the present time with respect to controverted points; and to present the reader with the opinions of modern writers. He finally states the conclusion at which he arrives with respect to the degree of authority possessed by the various doctrines and usages. He has endeavoured by copious references to afford the means of testing his views and assertions at every point. An Appendix contains a selection from State documents bearing upon the subject.

The Civil Laws of France to the Present Time, supplemented by Notes, illustrative of the Analogy between the Rules of the Code Napoleon and the Leading Principles of the Roman Law. By D. M. AIRD, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister-at-Law; Author of 'Blackstone Economized.' Post 8vo. pp. 300, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 20, 1875.]

THE Notes exhibiting the analogy between the rules of the Code Napoleon and the leading principles of the Roman Law will, it is hoped, prove of great practical utility to the students of this volume, which comprises the whole of the *Code Civil*.

It is divided into Three Books. BOOK I. (*of the Civil Law*) gives a concise Synopsis of Civil Rights; *Les Actes de l'Etat Civil*; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Judicial Separation; Paternity and Filiation; Adoption; Guardianship; Emancipation, &c. BOOK II. (*of the Law of Real Property*) treats upon Property, real and personal; Right of Accession; Usufruct; Right of Common and Habitation; Servitudes, &c. The Third Book, on a subject of much importance to the legal student, deals with the laws appertaining to Succession; Gifts; Testamentary Dispositions; Partition of Property; Contracts; Obligations; Agreements; Sales; Hiring of Labour and Skill; Partnerships; Debts; Privileges; Mortgages; Expropriation; Prescription, &c.

To render the work clear and interesting, the Author has carefully avoided all unnecessary technicalities, and has taken pains to substitute English equivalents for French idioms; and whenever such a course was practicable, he has blended two or more articles into one concise paragraph. The book is dedicated, by special permission, to the Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER J. E. COCKBURN, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England.

A Sketch of the German Constitution and of the Events in Germany from 1815 to 1871.

By A. NICOLSON, Third Secretary in H.B.M. Embassy at Berlin. 8vo. pp. 134, price 5s. cloth.

[December 26, 1874.]

THE Author of the present work has no higher ambition than that of giving to English readers some idea of the mode by which a country holding so prominent a position in Europe is governed. A short explanation of this Constitution may be acceptable to those who have neither the leisure nor the inclination to wade through the elaborate German works from which the Author has drawn his materials, and of which a list is given in the preface.

As the present Constitution is, with a few exceptions, identical with that of 1867, he has devoted more space to the latter, and then pointed out the alterations which were rendered necessary by the admission of the South German States into the North German Confederation, and by the transformation of the latter into the German Empire.

The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance. By Henry Edward ARCHBISHOP of WESTMINSTER. 8vo. pp. 204, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

[February 1, 1875.]

IN writing this volume the Author has had to face the difficult task of gaining a fair hearing on subjects about which the opinions, and still more the feelings, of so many men are not only adverse, but even hostile.

The topics treated have not been of his choosing. They have been raised by Mr. GLADSTONE, and in all the range of Religion and Politics, none, in the Author's judgment, can be found more delicate, more beset with misconceptions, or more prejudged by old traditional beliefs and antipathies. And yet, if Mr. GLADSTONE's appeal is to be answered, treated they must be. The Author's reply to the argument of the Expostulation on the Vatican Council will be found in the first, second, and fifth chapters; but as Mr. GLADSTONE has brought into his impeachment the present conflict in Germany, and has reviewed his own conduct in respect to the Revolution in Italy, the questions

thus raised have been examined in the third and fourth chapters. This examination was forced upon the Author by the terms of the two letters printed at the opening of this volume; he holds himself pledged to justify their contents. These two topics, moreover, fall within the outline of the subject treated by Mr. GLADSTONE, which is, the relation of the Supreme Spiritual Power of the Head of the Christian Church to the Civil Powers of all countries. So much for the matter of these pages.

As for the manner, the Author can say with truth that, to avoid offence, he has weighed his words, and if there be one still found which ought not to have been written, he wishes it to be blotted out. What he believes to be truth, that he has said in the clearest words and calmest that he could find to give to it adequate expression.

The Liberal Party and the Catholics. Second Edition, with a Note from Mr. Gladstone to the Author. 8vo. pp. 34, price 1s. sewed. [January 9, 1875.]

THIS short sketch deals with the political consequences of Mr. GLADSTONE's expostulation. Thoughtful Liberals have long recognised a certain inconvenience in the alliance between the Roman Catholics and the Liberals. Some years ago the *Spectator* foretold that a time would come when the Liberal Party would sever the alliance sooner than allow any compromise of its fundamental principles. Mr. GLADSTONE has done so now, and has strengthened his position with the Party by doing so. The Writer of this *brochure* points out, from a Roman Catholic point of view, that Mr. GLADSTONE should not be blamed for this, and that it is not fair to charge him with inconsistency.

Though the Roman Catholic Members of the House of Commons since the Emancipation Act have been invariably Liberals, except one solitary instance in the Parliament from 1859 to 1865, yet the Roman Catholic aristocracy of England, some of the Irish Priests, and a considerable portion of the electoral body of Roman Catholics, have shewn Conservative tendencies. Those who have been most trusted at the Vatican have been the Conservative Roman Catholics, such as the late Cardinal WISEMAN.

The Author traces the influence of the Roman Catholic voters at the General Elections of 1859, 1868, and 1874. He shews that, owing to the pretty even balance of the two great parties in many of the boroughs, the electoral power of the Roman Catholics is considerable, and that it mainly contributed to the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE in 1874.

He shews that the illogical position of Cardinal Cullen has deprived the Cardinal of political influence; that, though the Liberals have broken with the Roman Catholics, they gain some able and wealthy supporters in Ireland from the Presbyterian and Protestant ranks; whilst, on the other hand, the springing up of a friendly feeling between the Conservative gentry and the Roman Catholic tenants would be likewise beneficial to the country. On the whole, though the loss of the Irish Roman Catholics is a formidable one, yet by it the Liberals gain in consistency and get into thorough accord with the Liberals of Europe.

An Examination into the Doctrine and Practice of Confession. By the Rev. WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D. sometime Censor of Ch. Ch. Bampton Lecturer 1857, Whitehall Preacher 1846; Author of 'Quousque' &c 8vo. pp. 256, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 18, 1875.]

IN this volume, which, it is hoped, may be found to contain a full account both of the theories urged in favour of the institution of Auricular Confession and the history of its practice, the Author has carefully abstained from grounding any of his arguments on the extravagant utterances of some amongst its supporters. He has impugned the practice as unauthorised by Scripture, unknown in the Primitive Church, and unrecognised in our own. His purpose is not to object to confidential communications between a Pastor and his Flock, but to formal Absolution as an ordained channel of actual pardon, or a recognised preparation for the Holy Communion.

Both in this part of his task and in drawing out all the objections to be urged against it, the Author has thought it best not to load his pages with numerous references to patristic books (not on the shelves of ordinary libraries) in support of facts, the authorities of which may be found almost exhaustively, certainly abundantly and sufficiently, in the pages of such works as Bingham and Usher, and in the notes to the translation of Tertullian in the Library of the Fathers.

The Formation of Christendom; PART the THIRD. By T. W. ALLIES, M.A. Oxon. 8vo. pp. 520, price 12s. cloth.

[February 27, 1875.]

IN this volume the Author concludes the subject with the introduction of which he terminated the second, and exhibits the great intellectual conflict upon the most important problems of human life which was carried on for three centuries, from the reign of CLAUDIUS to

that of CONSTANTINE, between the thinking minds of heathen Greece and Rome and the Christian Church.

The volume is composed of eight chapters. The first describes the foundation of the Roman Church, its contrast with Philosophy and its development of the Judaic embryo. The second shews the character of the Neostoic school in its four chief representations, SENECA, MUSONIUS, EPICTETUS, and MARCUS AURELIUS, ending with a detailed statement of the points of analogy, contact, or contrast between Neostoicism and Christianity. In the third chapter the Author passes to the Neopythagorean School, tracing it from its beginning through PHILO and PLUTARCH, whose doctrine he sets forth at length. In the fourth he further illustrates the standing ground of Philosophy, from NERVA to SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, the contrast between the Greek and Latin mind, and the position of philosophers in the Roman Empire. In the fifth chapter a full picture of the Neopythagorean thought in its last development is given from the life of APOLLONIUS, by PHILOSTRATUS, which introduces the Neoplatonic philosophy and epoch in the sixth. This is wound up by a systematic comparison of it with the Christian religion. The seventh chapter is a summary of all that precedes, with regard to the respective action of Philosophy and Religion in moulding society. The eighth and last points out six great principles of the natural order which heathenism had lost, and which the church supplied then, and for all future time.

Theism; an Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the General Committee of the Voysey Establishment Fund. By BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq. 8vo. pp. 16, price 6d. stitched. [February 3, 1875.

THIS Address was designed in the first place as an appeal to the supporters of the Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY to make more strenuous effort to place the religious movement of which he is the most prominent spokesman on a wider and more permanent footing.

The second, but more important, aim of the work is to remove the almost universal ignorance which prevails in regard to this religious movement and Mr. VOYSEY's ministrations, and to expound the nature, the principles, and the aims of Theism. In doing this the Author has given a concise and lucid exposition of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, in order to exhibit more forcibly the contrast which Theism presents to them both. He shews how Theism, while free from anthropomorphism, supernaturalism, and dogmatism, teaches a devout faith in God entirely

reasonable and in harmony with science; and while claiming no authority from ancient writing or tradition, rests on grounds altogether unsailable.

All readers interested in the development of religious thought, or in the substitution of a reasonable religion in the place of decaying systems, will, it is believed, find in this address a brief but complete statement of the claims of Theism.

Modern Pleas for State-Churches Examined.

By the late HENRY WILLIAM PARKINSON, Independent Minister, Rochdale. 8vo. pp. 376, price 5s. cloth. [December 11, 1874.

THIS work was undertaken by the late Rev. H. W. PARKINSON with the view of dealing with some of the graver aspects of the argument advanced in defence of the State-Church system. The controversy, of which the Established Church is the centre, is constantly varying in its character. Ancient lines of defence are abandoned, and fresh ones are taken up. It has been the Author's object to include and to examine in the present work all the most recent pleas on which stress has been laid by writers who deserve respectful attention.

He also thought it necessary to advert to the use of Episcopacy and to its introduction into this country; and this part of his task has been completed. But he was prevented by death from concluding it with the section on Comprehension, which it was his purpose to add. As it stands, the treatise may, in the judgment of the Editor, be regarded as treating the whole subject not merely with learning, candour, and ability, but without a particle of the asperity which it has too often excited.

Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D. late Archbishop of Dublin. By his Daughter, E. JANE WHATELY. New Edition, in One Volume, with Additional Correspondence; pp. 512, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 9, 1875.

IN the two former editions of this work the Editor was unable to include a selection from the Archbishop's almost life-long correspondence with Dr. HAWKINS, Provost of Oriel. This important addition has been made to the present volume, which contains further some new contributions from other friends.

Spain; Art-Remains and Art-Realities; Painters, Priests, and Princes: being Notes of Things seen and of Opinions formed during nearly three years' Residence and Travels in that country. By H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M.D. Author of 'What I Saw on the West Coast of South and North America, and at the Hawaiian Islands.' Pp. 848, with Map. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [January 15, 1875.]

IN these volumes it has been the object of the Author to give an account of Spanish Art which, not being clogged with technical minutæ, may be acceptable to readers generally as well as to those who may deal with the subject professionally. Of the Art-Realities in Spain, which have not suffered by neglect or wanton injury, the present work furnishes, it is hoped, a fuller description than may be found elsewhere. In speaking of the morals, religion, and politics of Spain, the Author has sought to trace accurately, and to exhibit clearly, the several causes which have brought about the present condition of the country.

Here and There Among the Alps. By the Hon. FREDERICA PLUNKET. Pp. 104, with Vignette-title. Post 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth. [February 12, 1875.]

SWITZERLAND is now so well known to the great majority of travellers, that an endeavour to give the charm of novelty to a description of its familiar views would be vain. In offering the present volume to the public, the Authoress is actuated, not so much by the motive to describe her own especial excursions, as by the wish to persuade other ladies to depart more than is their usual habit from the ordinary routine of a Swiss summer tour; to urge them no longer to pause on the threshold of the Alpine world, but to pass its snow-marked boundaries, and to see and admire for themselves those wonders of nature which many of them are content to gaze on from a distance, thus losing half their beauty.

The chapter headings are as follows:—

1. The Alps and their Visitors.
2. The Mettenberg and the Tschingel Pass.
3. The Engstlen Alp and the Titlis.
4. Piz Languard and the Surlei Forela.
5. The Diavolezza Pass and Piz Morteratsch.
6. The Bernina Pass and the Val Viola.
7. Monte Confinale and the Stelvio Pass.
8. The Hochnarr and the Pfandelscharte.
9. The Schwarzkopf and the Steinerne Meer.
10. Hints to Lady Pedestrians.

The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America. By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. VOL. I. pp. 848, with 6 Maps, 8vo. price 25s. cloth. [January 18, 1875.]

THE term Pacific States, as employed by the Author, embraces the Western half of North America, with the Pacific seaboard, extending from Alaska to the Isthmus of Darien, for its western boundary, and the Rocky Mountain chain for its eastern. The whole of Mexico and Central America lie within this territory, the area of which is equivalent to about one-tenth of the earth's surface. The purpose of the Author is to embody in these five volumes all that is known of the aborigines of this immense domain; that is to say, all that has been handed down by those who first saw them. Their discovery and disappearance being almost simultaneous, no attempt is made to follow them in their decline, but rather to picture them as they were in their primitive state.

Without indulging in theories respecting race, origin, and the like, the Author makes of the nations inhabiting the Pacific States six territorial divisions, and distinguishing, so far as possible, the families, nations, and tribes belonging to each, gives their manners and customs, traditions, myths, and languages, describes their material relics, and narrates such primitive history as was held by them before the coming of the Europeans. This information is drawn from twelve hundred writers—most of whom were eye-witnesses of the scenes narrated by them—whose works form part of a private library of over 16,000 books and manuscripts relative to the Pacific States, which the Author has been collecting for the last fifteen years. To be completed in five volumes, which will be published successively in the course of the present year:

- Vol. I. Wild Tribes; their Manners and Customs. Now ready, price 25s.
- Vol. II. Civilized Nations of Mexico and Central America.
- Vol. III. Mythology and Languages of both Savage and Civilized Nations.
- Vol. IV. Antiquities and Architectural Remains.
- Vol. V. Aboriginal History and Migrations; Index to the Entire Work.

Forty Years of American Life. By T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. Author of 'Esoteric Anthropology' &c. Second Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 526, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [December 26, 1874.]

THE first edition of this book was published in 1864, in two volumes octavo. It was favourably received by the leading organs of critical

opinion and soon went out of print. A continual and of late increasing demand, which could only be supplied by the libraries, has induced the Author to prepare a carefully revised edition, largely rewritten, and with several added chapters, describing the close of the civil war, and its consequences, ending with the political revolution of November 1874. It is now compressed into one smaller volume, with an explanatory preface and a copious index.

An idea of the scope, character, and interest of the book may be gathered from the titles of its forty-five chapters in the table of contents:—

New England Forty Years ago—Life in a New Country—'The Spirit of Seventy-Six'—Education, Lectures, and Reformers—Religion and Morality—American Ingenuity and Versatility—Peculiarities and Eccentricities—Travelling and Hotel Life in America—Boston—Lowell—Buffalo—An Excursion on the Lakes—Cincinnati—From New York to New Orleans—New Orleans—Galveston—Mobile—Up the Alabama—From Cleveland to Memphis—New York—New York Institutions—Excitements and Sensations—Recreations and Amusements—The Periodical Press—Books and Authors—Law, Physic, and Divinity—Social Theories and Experiments—Spiritualism—Adopted Citizens—Catholics and Convents—American Politics—A Group of Politicians—Horace Greeley—American Presidents—Political Corruption—The Negro Slavery—Hatred to England—Secession and the War—The Right of Secession—The Causes of the War—The War Begun—After the War—The Future of America. Additamenta—Postscriptum.

The book is described in its title, 'Forty Years of American Life,' but it is more, for it treats incidentally of colonial history; of the Wars of Independence and 1812; of the whole line of American Presidents from General WASHINGTON to General GRANT; and describes American scenery, character, and manners, from New Hampshire to Texas, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; from the Merrimac to the Mississippi.

The Author of this work has in preparation a companion volume, to be intitled 'Twelve Years of English Life.'

The Philosophy of Modern Humbug. 8vo. pp. 204, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[February 20, 1875.]

IN stating the object with which this book has been written, there is little need to write more than the words contained in its title. Abuses in every shape and form, as we all know, abound in the world, and, with the advancement of civilization, there is a tendency to gloss over the most pernicious faults in individuals rather

than hurt their feelings. Whether an effort in literature to stay or eradicate some of the weaknesses of human nature, a few of which the Author has in the present volume endeavoured to illustrate, prove effectual or not, no harm can be done in holding up a mirror which shall reflect not so much the looks but the actions of those with whom intercourse with 'the world' brings every man into contact. Men are the creatures of circumstances, and with difficulty shake off habits once acquired. But, as has been often said, 'it is never too late to mend'; and if, by shewing the ridiculous figure which large numbers cut before the world by mimicking their betters, and to still greater numbers how little good they do for themselves in the end by endeavouring to humbug everyone with whom they come in contact, the Author can bring a few to reflect and mend their ways, the object with which he has written 'The Philosophy of Modern Humbug' will be achieved.

Diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Derangement. By W. HOWSHIP DICKINSON, M.D. Cantab. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician to and Lecturer on Pathology at St. George's Hospital; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine of New York. In Three Parts. Part I. *Diabetes*; pp. 248, with 3 Plates of Figures and 17 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. sewed. [February 15, 1875.]

DIABETES, now published as above, is the First Part of a comprehensive work treating of all the disorders which either belong to the kidneys or are mainly declared by the urine. The First Part, now before the public, may be regarded either as a work complete in itself, which, with Index, &c. it actually is, or as a portion of the larger publication. It treats both of saccharine and insipid diabetes. As to the former the Author has sought to take this disease out of the category of functional disorders, and place it, in a manner not hitherto attempted, upon a definite pathological basis. The Second Part will be, in fact, a second edition of the Author's treatise on *Albuminuria*, which has been long out of print. The Third and concluding Part will deal with the organic renal changes which do not come under the heading of albuminuria; abscess, embolism, and thrombosis, growths and cysts, renal calculi, their antecedents and results, and finally with some conditions, for the most part symptomatic rather than diseases, which, since they may be dependent on several morbid states, are most conveniently considered subsequently to all. Among

these may be mentioned suppression of urine and hæmaturia. And, as conceivably related to the discharge of blood with the urine, the disorder which is characterized by the admixture with it of chyle will follow.

The Second and Third Parts will quickly succeed the First; the Second has been already before the public, and will shortly re-appear with some necessary additions; the Third is nearly ready for the press, and will shortly follow the Second.

The Origin of Creation; or, the Science of Matter and Force. A New System of Natural Philosophy. By THOMAS RODERICK FRASER, M.D. and ANDREW DEWAR. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 8s. cloth.

[November 30, 1874.]

THE Authors are aware that in issuing the present work they are liable to be charged with presumption, especially as their names are entirely unknown to the world of science. They feel also that they may merit censure for the universal disregard which they have shewn to the statements of the most eminent men of science, from NEWTON downwards. But, however much they may regret this, they feel that, in order to arrive at the truth, they were compelled to do so, because no new system of philosophy could be promulgated without running counter to the theories of preceding writers.

The Authors assert that they would never, in the first place, have presumed to lay down a new system of natural philosophy, had there not existed such confusion and wild speculation in all acknowledged systems; but the great incentive which induced them, as it were, to fly in the face of the whole world of science, was the discovery of that natural force which alone could excuse them for so doing. This was the almost accidental discovery—while pursuing experiments in magnetism—of THE FORCE OF MATTER: which is neither more nor less than magnetism in its attraction of dissimilar poles, and repulsion of similar poles, coupled with the atomic attraction of like to like; every atom being necessarily a magnet.

This force has so long eluded the utmost efforts of the highest minds to grasp it—it having been understood until now that all science must stand or fall by that law—that at last we have had it publicly asserted that *no man ever will find out the force of matter*. Whether any man is justified in making such an assertion has already been sufficiently questioned.

On the assumption that this new law is correct, the Authors proceeded to test every branch of

physical enquiry by it, and they themselves have been surprised to find how wonderfully simple is the action of nature in all her workings. Even so exact a science as Astronomy has been found by them to be very faulty: they have thus given new theories of the sun, comets, meteors, and auroras. A theory of the tides caused by *pressure* is given; while CARPENTER'S and WYVILLE THOMPSON'S theories of the circulation of the ocean is rejected, and another offered in place. Spontaneous generation is upheld, and the mystery of life explained.

The cause of boiler explosions, chemical action, digestion, the circulation of the blood, and the variation of ships' compasses, are all explained by the new law, merely as a matter of course, and as nothing extraordinary. The most important and startling announcement, however, in connexion with matter, apart from its force, is the division of it into two classes of mineral and vegetable atoms, and their sexuality. The Authors in conclusion range themselves on the side of religion and the Bible, and shew that materialism only proceeds from ignorance of that divine power by which the laws of nature are upheld and controlled.

An Elementary Treatise on the Integral Calculus, containing Applications to Plane Curves and Surfaces; with numerous Examples. By BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, M.A. Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin; Author of 'An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus.' Crown 8vo. pp. 276, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[January 20, 1875.]

THIS work has been written as a companion volume to the Author's Differential Calculus. Great attention has been paid to the arrangement of its several parts, and the portion devoted to the application to curves will be found to contain a more complete account of the results hitherto arrived at than is given in any English treatise on the subject.

Fragmentary Papers on Science and other Subjects. By the late Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart. Edited by his Son, Rev. FRANCIS HOLLAND. 8vo. pp. 428, price 14s. cloth.

[January 21, 1875.]

SIR HENRY HOLLAND was referring to the papers here brought together, when on October 8, 1873, he wrote at Rome the following words:—'I put the first pen here to a volume which I shall continue at intervals, if health of body and mind be still continued to me. The following is the object proposed:—

'In my desk are numerous papers or essays, chiefly written within the last ten or twelve years. The subjects they treat of are, partly, the discoveries and speculations of modern physical science; partly, those great problems of human life in its various relations to the world around, which have been touched upon in ages of philosophy, but have become better defined in our own day, in effect of those stricter laws of induction which have been imposed upon human thought however directed.

'In writing these papers I made it a chief object to define as far as possible, for my own instruction, the knowledge actually attained on each subject; the direction and possible attainments of the future; and the limits which in their very nature are impassable by human reason or research.....

'Judging, that the larger part of these papers could not be published in their present shape, and seeing that needful changes could not be incorporated without re-writing the whole, which at the age of eighty-five would have been an impossible task, I have thought it best to summarise in a more abridged form what may seem worth retaining of their contents, with such additions as are suggested by the progress of recent research. Such summary indeed I cannot feel to be an easy one.....The horizon of our knowledge continually, though unequally, expands—obscure in its boundary on every side, and ultimately defined by limits impassable to human reason. One man by genius or happy accident may press more closely than another towards this horizon; but the ultimate limit is the same to all, involving those mysteries of Matter, Force, and Creative or Governmental Power, to which all other problems are subordinate.

'Seeing then the magnitude of the subjects touched upon, all that I can venture to draw from the papers I have written must be desultory in character, and very imperfect in its handling of each. All that I can expect to afford is a summary of our actual knowledge on some of these great topics, denoting especially what may be considered truths conclusively proved, as distinguished from what is hypothetical or presumptive only. Much, probably more than we care to acknowledge, comes under the latter head.....'

With this unfinished sentence the pen of the writer was laid down for ever; and that these closing words are thoroughly characteristic, will be felt by every reader of the Essays here brought together.

No further preface is needed for these Essays. As they were left in the MS. so are they now printed for the first time without any material alteration.

To the papers not hitherto published have been added three reviews contributed to the 'Edinburgh Review' in the years 1864, 1871, and 1873.

First Easy Greek Reading Book. By the Rev. EDMUND FOWLE, Author of 'A Short and Easy Latin Book,' 'First Easy Latin Reading Book,' 'Second Easy Latin Reading Book,' and 'Short and Easy Greek Book. 12mo. pp. 324, price 5s. cloth.

[February 26, 1875.]

THIS *First Easy Greek Reading Book* is framed entirely on the model of the Author's *Latin Reading Books*. The latter have been so generally approved of, that there seemed no need for any alteration of plan in bringing out corresponding Greek ones. We subjoin a plan of the Book, with its contents:—

- PART I.—1. S. John's Gospel, Ch. I.
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These lessons have copious Notes, separate Vocabulary for each, with the same arranged also in alphabetical order at the end of each Part.

- PART II.—1. S. John's Gospel, Chs. II. III.
2. Short Anecdotes.
3. Mythology.

These lessons have Notes less full than those in Part I. No separate vocabularies, but the words will be found in an Alphabetical Vocabulary at the end of Part III.

- PART III.—1. S. John's Gospel, Chs. IV. V.
2. Anecdotes and Mythology.
3. Conquest of Thebes.

These lessons are of somewhat greater length and more difficult than those in Parts I. and II. They have no Notes, but the words are found in the Alphabetical Vocabulary at the end.

- PART IV.—1. Lessons to Parts I. and II. are here given, without Notes, that in class or at examination the pupil may have his work before him without the help which the Notes at the foot of the page give him.

2. The Formation of Tenses in S. John's Gospel, Ch. I.

It is hoped that this Book will supply what the Author is assured on all hands is much needed—a first Greek Reading-Book after the pupil has mastered the elements of his Greek Grammar.

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[February 1, 1875.]

THIS work is intended to give information, hitherto not available to the public, respecting the security of life and property from fire and thieves. Particulars are given of notable burglaries and fires, and the best modes of preventing loss from either cause suggested. The construction of Locks, and of Burglar and Fireproof Safes, is described; and the various systems of building Strong-Rooms and Fireproof Warehouses explained.

The Extinction of Fire, with full details of the Steam Fire Engine and other appliances, forms an important subject; and some valuable information and statistics have been furnished by Captain SHAW, of the London Fire Brigade, and Colonel FRASER, of the City Police. In the appendix are plans and a description of a novel construction adapted for fireproof buildings; together with lists and a summary of all Patents taken out for Locks and Safes.

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[February 16, 1875.]

THIS volume, which has been written expressly for beginners, is intended to serve as an introduction to more advanced text-books of Mechanics, and to the study of Physical Science generally. The Author has endeavoured to bring

into prominence the leading principles of the subject, to give clear and concise definitions of the terms employed, and to point out the connexion between Mechanics and other branches of Physics, by the introduction of a short notice of the doctrine of Energy. The work is plentifully supplied with exercises and examination questions, the solutions of which are given; and in order to render it especially serviceable to candidates preparing for the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations of the University of London, all questions set during the last few years at these examinations have been classified, and appended to the several chapters to which they correspond. The book contains that amount of matter which a student may be expected to acquire in a first course of lessons on the subject. In accordance with the results of modern teaching, the Author has endeavoured to shew the dependence of Statical problems on the laws of Dynamics, and has consequently been led to arrange the contents of the volume in a different order from that usually adopted in elementary works on this subject published in this country.

The New Shilling Arithmetic; a Treatise for Beginners, designed to Promote Intelligence and Expertness in the Application of the Best Modern Methods of Calculation: including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Chief Commercial Rules. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. one of the National Society's Examiners of Middle-Class Schools; Author of 'The Modern Arithmetic' &c. 18mo. pp. 206, price 1s. cloth.

[February 13, 1875.]

IN this little work an attempt has been made to provide for beginners a school treatise, characterised by somewhat simpler exhibitions of those methods of reasoning and operation which have obtained much favourable acceptance for the Author's larger treatise of 'Modern Arithmetic.' His experience as an examiner of Middle-Class Schools has amply and distinctly shewn him the main sources both of success and of failure in the arithmetical work of candidates; and he is confident that a careful cultivation of such methodical propriety and neatness as he has endeavoured to exemplify in the present manual will greatly help the growth of intelligence, and the attainment of credit, in a very important department of school instruction. The Short Answers to all the EXAMPLES are appended.

A KEY to the *New Shilling Arithmetic*, by the same Author, will be published shortly, containing the Solutions in full of all the Questions and Problems set in the work.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work on the ITALIAN ALPS, by DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD.—In April will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, '*Italian Alps*.' By DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Author of '*Travels in the Central Caucasus and Bashan*,' and Editor of '*The Alpine Journal*.'

Mr. W. B. SCOTT's *POEMS*, illustrated by the Author and L. ALMA TADEMA.—In March will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*Poems*.' By WILLIAM B. SCOTT. I. *Ballads and Tales*; II. *Studies from Nature*; III. *Sonnets &c.* Illustrated by Seventeen Etchings by L. ALMA TADEMA and WILLIAM B. SCOTT.

Professor HELMHOLTZ on the *THEORY of MUSIC*. In April will be published, in One Volume, '*On the Sensations of Tone, as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music*.' By H. HELMHOLTZ, Professor of Physiology, formerly in the University of Heidelberg, and now in the University of Berlin. Translated from the Third German Edition by ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and B.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.C.P.S. &c.

ONE-VOLUME EDITION of the Life of Admiral Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON.—In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*A Memoir of the Life of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; with Selections from his Private and Official Correspondence, including Particulars of the Battles of the First of June 1794 and Trafalgar, the Expeditions to Walcheren and New Orleans, War Service on the Coast of Spain, and the Battle of Navarino*.' Abridged from the larger work and edited by his Daughter, LADY BOURCHIER.

SHARP'S BRITISH POST-OFFICE GAZETTEER.—At the end of May will be published, in One thick Volume, containing about 2,000 pages, double columns, price Two Guineas, '*The Post-Office Gazetteer of the United Kingdom: being a Complete Dictionary of all Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Unions, Registrars' Districts, Territorial Divisions, &c. and of Gentlemen's Seats, Railway Stations, Natural Features, and Objects of Note, in Great Britain and Ireland; including several Thousands of Extra Names of Places, supplied by permission of the Postal Authorities: the whole adapted to the Postal, Railway, and Telegraph Systems, and to the Sheets of the Ordnance Survey*.' By J. A. SHARP, Author of '*The New Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands and Narrow Seas*'; assisted (in the Postal information) by R. F. PITT, of the General Post Office.

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No. LXXXII.

AUGUST 31, 1875.

VOL. V.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 32 to 36.

Lectures on the Science of Language. By F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford; Foreign Member of the French Institute. Eighth Edition. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 1,184, price 16s. cloth.

THIS work is based upon two series of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the first series in the year 1861, the second in 1863. Both series, as soon as printed, attracted the attention of the learned world. The soundness of the Author's conclusions respecting the origin and transitions of human speech has been generally admitted, and his work accepted as fully representing the present state of the science of language. The complete work has been several times reprinted, each successive edition having been carefully revised by the Author. The volumes have in fact become a text-book not only in England and America, but abroad. New

editions have lately been published on the Continent of three several translations into French, German, and Italian.

In the first of the two distinct series of lectures of which the work consists, the chief aim of the Author is to shew that the several varieties of human speech admit of classification under three general heads, and that the affiliation of languages in each family is to be determined by their grammatical structure. The researches of scholars in all parts of the world are rapidly increasing the materials which are needed to complete this analysis of language; but instead of describing the results recently attained by philologists, especially in the dialects of Africa and Polynesia, the Author decided in the second series of lectures to examine a very limited area of speech in order to discover or to establish more firmly some of the fundamental principles of the SCIENCE. Thus the examination of the so-called present participle of English verbs leads by a comparison with French,

German, Bengali, and Bask idioms, to the conclusion that such participles are really the locative case of nouns. A general principle is thus established, that what is real in modern formations must be admitted as possible in more ancient formations, and that what has been found to be true on a small scale may be true on a larger scale. This analysis also shews that the minutest changes in the form of words in the same or different languages are strictly subject to law, and that by the admission of any guess-work a science of etymology is at once rendered impossible. The Second Series thus consists of two parts. In the first the Author treats of the body or outside of language, i.e. the sounds in which it is clothed. He gives a full physiological explanation of the alphabet, and shews that a scientific treatment of Phonetics forms the only safe basis for a study of the phonetic changes in the history of all languages. Similarity of sound and meaning, hitherto the recognised evidence of etymology, is rejected as of no scientific value, and true etymology is established as dependent on historical research and phonetic laws. Some of these laws, particularly GRIMM'S law, are more fully treated, and traced back to their true principles. In the second part the Author examines what he calls the soul or inside of language, the origin of conceptions, their combinations and ramifications; their growth, their decay, and their resuscitation, and he applies the results thus obtained to a new explanation of Mythology, in the widest sense of the word.

General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus, B.C. 753—A.D. 476. By the Very Rev. C. MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely; Author of 'History of the Romans under the Empire,' 'Fall of the Roman Empire,' &c. Pp. 742, with Five Maps. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July 10, 1875.]

THE title of a General History has been chosen for this work, as being addressed less to any special class of readers than to the reading public generally, who may desire to be informed of the most noted incidents in the Roman annals, the most remarkable characters which play their part on the Roman stage, and the main course of events, together with their causes and consequences.

With such an object directly in view the Writer is under no obligation of loading his pages with references, or of justifying his statements by notes and critical discussions: and for the same reason he is debarred from entering into disquisitions and speculations which cannot be conducted safely or

fairly without them. This task the Author has already accomplished in former works which cover a large portion of the space traversed in the present volume.

The title of a General History may further be claimed for this work as embracing the whole course of Roman history from the reputed foundation of the city to its capture by the Vandals and the extinction of the Western Empire a few years later. Of the three chief stages of this history the first may be designated as the antiquarian. In spite of the legendary character both of their main features and their details, the narratives belonging to this period are found on examination to be curiously adjusted to the existence of many actual institutions. The institutions survived; it is certain that they must have had an historical origin; and that origin seems to be accounted for by the traditional narratives. The task of tracing these institutions to their real foundation belongs to the historian of ancient civilisation; but it can not be performed by the bare analysis of either Greek or Roman tradition. After all that has been done in the way of historical construction, it may well be doubted whether we have advanced much beyond the rude destructive processes of PERIZONIUS and BEAUFORT: and the Author is constrained to admit that there is scarcely one particular of importance throughout three centuries of our pretended annals on the exact truth of which we can securely rely.

But inasmuch as these particulars were accepted as historical by the Romans themselves, and had much to do with forming the character of the people and even in directing their career, they must be related as they have been handed down to us by ancient writers. The Author has accordingly so related them, warning the reader at the same time of the little stress which he lays on them as historical documents.

Of the second, or 'dramatic' period of Roman history it may be fairly said that no other annals, either ancient or modern, are so rich in the representation of human character. From the fifth to the ninth century of Rome no personage of mark comes across the stage who does not leave a distinct personal impression on our recollection. The Author hopes that in the present volume he has preserved the truth and spirit of their portraits.

The third stage brings us to the history of opinion. The political history of the times becomes imperfect and fragmentary; but the ideas and principles which are involved in it are placed before us in records of deep and enduring interest. This portion of the subject the Author has been compelled to pass under a general review only, yet, he hopes, with sufficient detail to guide the

reader to the great works which go more fully into a subject perhaps inexhaustible,—the history, namely, of the dissolution of Paganism and the development of Christian usage and doctrine.

A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, comprising the Definitions and Derivations of the Scientific terms in general use, together with the History and Descriptions of the Scientific Principles of nearly every Branch of Human Knowledge. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, D.C.L. F.R.S.L. & E. and the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A. Author of 'A History of Greece' &c. New Edition, revised. 3 vols. medium 8vo. pp. 2,990, price 63s. cloth.

[August 27, 1875.]

IN the present edition the work of revision has embraced the articles in General Chemistry and Physics, in Law, and in General Literature.

In the first of these subjects, the labour of revision has been great, as the unsettled state of chemical notation at the time when the last edition was prepared has rendered it necessary to treat all the articles most carefully in order to bring them into harmony with recent chemical science. Accordingly, the atomic weights on the scale H = 1, O = 16, now in all but universal use, have been adopted throughout, and the symbol of each element is given, thus: OXYGEN, symbol O, atomic weight 16. Vapour densities on the Hydrogen scale have also been given in all necessary instances, and much new information has been supplied as to the modern ideas of chemical action. In a work of this kind it has not been thought needful to employ the so-called 'rational formulæ' except in a few cases; and therefore those known as unitary formulæ have been made use of. A few minor articles have been omitted in order to make room for more important matter. The purpose of revision has, in short, been to introduce the most recent and accurate information; and it is hoped that this object has in fair measure been attained.

The articles in Physics have received the corrections which the interval between the last revision and the present has rendered necessary.

In Practical Astronomy, there has been little to add to our stock of knowledge. Distances of planets have been given according to the mean of the values obtained by HANSEN, WINNECKE, STOKR, and LEVERRIER for the sun's equatorial horizontal parallax, i.e. 8''·940, the results of the observations of the last Transit of Venus being not yet published. Since the last revision of this work the number of small planets or asteroids known has been increased from 71 to 146, the last having been discovered at Marseilles by

M. BORRELLY on June 9, 1875. The list has accordingly been enlarged; but many of these asteroids are as yet unnamed.

In Physical Astronomy, the researches of LOCKYER, JANSSEN, HUGGINS, SECCHI, RESPIGHI, and others on the constitution of the sun have considerably modified our ideas as to the nature of that body and of stars in general. It is hoped that an adequate summary of our latest knowledge on the subject will be found under SUN, which the reader should connect with the article on SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. A further result of these researches has been to attract greater attention to the subject of AEROLITES. This article has accordingly been rewritten.

The articles in Law have throughout been amended, so as to give the results of recent legislation; and in like manner such changes have been made in the Political and Historical articles as the events of the last ten years may have rendered necessary.

A Dictionary of General Biography; containing Concise Memoirs and Notices of the most Eminent Persons of all Countries, from the Earliest Ages; with a Classified and Chronological INDEX of the Principal Names. By WILLIAM L. R. CATES. Second Edition, with a Supplement completing the work to the Present Time. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,308, price 25s. cloth. [August 7, 1875.]

*** The SUPPLEMENT, comprising 502 additional Memoirs and Biographical Notices, may be had separately. Medium 8vo. pp. 162, price 4s. 6d.

EIGHT YEARS have elapsed since the publication of the *Dictionary of General Biography*. The Editor has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the issue of a second edition, to prepare a copious supplement, which makes the work complete to the present year. The SUPPLEMENT, which extends to one hundred and sixty-two pages, includes about five hundred memoirs and notices of eminent persons recently deceased. Among these additional names are the following:—Agassiz, Dean Alford, Sir A. Alison, Dr. Neil Arnott, Auber, Charles Babbage, M. W. Balfé, A. G. Barante, Immanuel Bekker, Sir Sterndale Bennett, P. A. Berryer, Thomas Binney, Franz Bopp, Sir John Bowring, Sir D. Brewster, Rajah Brooke, Lord Brougham, President Buchanan, Sir John Burgoyne, J. J. Champollion-Figeac, Earl of Clarendon, Professor Conington, P. von Cornelius, J. B. Corot, Victor Cousin, A. de Morgan, Earl of Derby, E. O. Deutsch, C. Dickens, Sir H. Durand, Sir H.

Edwardes, Earl of Ellenborough, Dr. John Elliottson, Professor Ewald, M. Faraday, G. Finlay, A. W. Fonblanque, Théophile Gautier, G. G. Gervinus, Professor Goldstücker, Prince Gortschakoff, Lord Gough, Sir J. H. Grant, G. Grote, Guizot, Dr. Guthrie, Sir A. Helpa, Professor Hengstenberg, Sir J. Herschel, Sir H. Holland, Professor C. Innes, Jules Janin, Count of Jarnac, Dr. H. Bence Jones, Owen Jones, President Juarez, W. von Kaulbach, C. Kingsley, C. Knight, Lamartine, Sir E. Landseer, General Lee, Baron Leys, Baron Liebig, David Livingstone, Dr. Lushington, Sir C. Lyell, Lord Lytton, D. MacIise, W. C. Macready, A. Manzoni, J. F. D. Maurice, the Emperor Maximilian, Earl of Mayo, Mazzini, Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, Michelet, J. S. Mill, Dean Milman, Count Montalembert, Sir R. Murchison, Napoleon III., Omer Pasha, Sherard Osborn, F. Overbeck, G. Peabody, Duke of Persigny, Professor John Phillips, Marshal Prim, Lord Rosse, Rossini, Lord St. Leonards, Sainte-Beuve, Professor Sedgwick, Mary Somerville, Howard Staunton, Baron Stockmar, D. F. Strauss, C. Sumner, J. J. Tayler, Professor Tischendorf, Dr. Tregelles, Count Walewski, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Rowland Williams, Professor Willis, Captain John Wood, &c.

The New Reformation, a Narrative of the Old-Catholic Movement from 1870 to the Present Time; with an Historical Introduction. By THEODORUS. 8vo. pp. 308, price 12s. cloth. [August 7, 1875.]

THIS volume is designed to supply an authentic and accurate history of the Old Catholic movement, from July 1870 down to the present time. It seems in every way probable that the principles advocated by the leaders of this movement will before long become the subject of deep and widespread interest not only on the Continent, but also in England; for while, on the one hand, Old Catholicism holds firmly by all that is most ancient and truly catholic in Christian doctrine, it is, on the other hand, strictly in unison with the increasing tendency of the age to merge minor dogmatic differences in the recognition of fundamental truths. An effort at Church Reform and Christian Unity, supported by scholars and thinkers of confessed ability, like DÖLLINGER, FRIEDRICH, REINKENS, VON SCHULTE, and MICHAUD, abroad, and Bishop WORDSWORTH, Bishop HAROLD BROWN, Dean STANLEY, and Canon LIDDON, at home, seems to merit a closer attention than it has yet received from the religious public in England. The comments of the daily press too often shew how imperfectly the remarkable development that has taken place in the aims and relative position of the Old Catholics

is comprehended; and it is hoped that this endeavour to trace out that development as discernible in the successive Congresses, the Synodical enactments, and the Conference of Bonn, may be of service in assisting to win for the whole movement that serious consideration which it deserves from the politician as well as the theologian, from the Protestant Dissenter not less than the English Churchman.

An Historical Introduction, explanatory of the chief points at issue in relation to the subject throughout the history of the Church, has been prefixed, and will probably be of service to those with whom the question of the Romish supremacy has not been the object of previous investigation. To this, again, the account given of the assembling and proceedings of the Vatican Council has appeared a necessary addition, as a connecting link with the subsequent narrative.

Pilgrim-Memories; or, Travel and Discussion in the Birthcountries of Christianity with the late Henry Thomas Buckle. By JOHN S. STUART-GLENNIE, M.A. Barrister-at-Law; Author of 'In the Morningland' &c. 8vo. pp. 532, price 14s. cloth. [June 12, 1875.]

THIS volume is intended as a Preface or Proemium to the Author's general work on *The Modern Revolution*. Of that work the purpose is the enunciation, verification, and application of a Law of History, which, as at once a correction and explanation of COMTE'S Law of the Three Periods, may, by the connecting of it with a certain general and fundamental Law of Thought, be qualified as an Ultimate Law. The first aim, therefore, of this prefatory volume is to lead the reader up to this Law through the consideration of those facts which—particularly in travel and in discussion with Mr. BUCKLE—led the Author himself to its discovery.

The discovery, however, even of an Ultimate Law of History was, with the Author, not an end, but only a means. For, just as the Christian theory of History has been, it appeared that a scientific theory of History—expressed in the characteristic scientific form of a *Law*—would be, in the moral or emotional presentation of it, an Ideal, a Religion. The second, therefore, of the Author's three main objects in recording these *Pilgrim-Memories*, is to suggest, at least, to the reader, something both of the moral and poetic grandeur of that New Ideal which—amid scenes, in their historic pathos and tragedy, of such profound suggestiveness as the Holy Places of Christianity—gradually dawns upon us as we gain some glimpse of the Law of Progress, the Law of Human Development.

But as, notwithstanding his philosophical antagonism to Mr. BUCKLE, the Author was, through the discussions recorded in this volume, greatly advanced in the discovery of the Law of History which he has stated; and as, also, no biography of Mr. BUCKLE, and but certain biographical materials only have been published; it has seemed by no means beyond the scope of this *Proemium* to endeavour in it to make as complete a farther contribution as was in the power of the Author, to the biography of him to whom he was thus indebted. Within such limits, therefore, as seemed imposed at once by the loyalty of friendship and the *maximæ de mortuis*, the Author has interwoven in his narrative of travel and discussion not only his own, but all other accessible reminiscences of Mr. BUCKLE. For the sake of greater completeness, there is given in an Appendix a brief account of Mr. BUCKLE's student-life, an American's reminiscences of Mr. BUCKLE at Cairo, and three letters on the death of Mr. BUCKLE.

Remains of Archbishop Leighton; comprising 27 Sermons from MSS. recently discovered in the Bodleian Library; also Papers on the Accommodation and Indulgence, from the the Wodrow MSS; and the Rule of Conscience. With a Bibliographical Appendix and Notes, Corrections of the Text of the Whole Works, and a Glossary. By the Rev. W. WEST, B.A. Incumbent of St. Columba's, Nairn. 8vo. pp. 510, price 15s. cloth. [July 27, 1875.]

THE Preface to this volume describes the LEIGHTON MSS. in the RAWLINSON collection, one of which was discovered as recently as February 19, 1873. Amongst the Sermons may be specially noted the six concluding Lectures on Psalm xxxix. the first twelve (all then discovered) having been printed in 1870; also three on the Excellency of God's Praise, two on ENOCH, two on the Worth of the Soul, two on the Incarnation, one from Canticles, three from Ephesians, and two from 1 PETER.

The Occasional Papers would certainly have interested Sir WALTER SCOTT, and are illustrated by extracts from his works. The introductions prefixed shew their connexion with LEIGHTON's Life and Times. Interesting as historical documents, they bring out aspects of LEIGHTON's mind and character little known, exhibiting metaphysical and scholastic tendencies, lively and pungent humour, keen irony, and a trenchant vigour of thought and expression. The 'Rule of Conscience,'—a very remarkable treatise, intended to meet one of the crying evils of the time, viz. the

fanaticism of the doctrines respecting Conscience common among the Covenanters,—is very fully illustrated in the Introduction and Notes. Among the Accommodation Papers is a Letter written in November 1669 by GILBERT BURNET, then aged 26, and Incumbent of Salton. It is drawn up chiefly from LEIGHTON's papers; but while it is pervaded by the fussy, self-important air characteristic of BURNET, it has also the peculiar whine which BURNET sometimes affected, especially when he attempted to imitate LEIGHTON.*

The Bibliography gives a list of LEIGHTON's writings in the order of publication, from his Letters printed at Rotterdam in 1671, to the Remains now first printed in 1875; also a full account of the various editions (with their prefaces) from first to last, and a notice of the works that bear his name in German, French, and Dutch; also articles on the Chronology of his Writings, the MSS. used in this edition, the MSS. formerly at Dunblane, &c. &c.

The Supplement contains a revision of the text of the whole works, with emendations and various readings. Amongst the additional notes on the Commentary on St. PETER may be mentioned an article on LOUISE LATEAU, a living instance of the miracle of the sacred Stigmata, chiefly from Dr. LEFEBVRE,† supplemented by a note of the Report of the Belgian Medical Commission. Attention may also be drawn to an article on CHRIST Preaching to the Spirits in Prison.

The Spiritual Exercises receive additional illustration from two works with which they are connected, and which LEIGHTON most highly esteemed,—HILTON's 'Scale of Perfection,' and BAKER's 'Sancta Sophia.' The Supplement also contains a collection of Quotations in the works lately traced by the Editor, some having been found by him in the text for the first time; a note on LEIGHTON's favourite book, 'L'Esprit de St. François De Sales,' and an article shewing that YOUNG's poem, 'Night Thoughts,' is indebted for its title and perhaps many of its expressions to LEIGHTON.

* At the close (not printed) BURNET exclaims: 'O that my head were a fountain, that I might run down in tears night and day for the abominations and divisions that are among us! And next to the undisturbed rest in the grave, I know not what is to be more wished for than a lodge in a wilderness, to mourn over the passions and follies of the world!' This last sentence is evidently an *improvement* on LEIGHTON's words in his Parliament Sermon, November 14, 1669 (Vol. II. p. 425). As BURNET left Salton November 18, this gives us the exact date of the letter.

† The second edition of Dr. LEFEBVRE's book, bringing his account of LOUISE LATEAU down to March 1873, has been translated. The English version, edited by Dr. Northcote, was published by Messrs. Burns & Oates in 1873.

As a specimen of the Glossary we give the following word:—

Adding—expounding, discoursing, 639, l. 19: 'Now the Apostle adding here of the duty of Christians.' Dr. Doddridge, taking it in the English sense, struck out the 'of.' It frequently occurs in the Dalkeith Presbytery Records, e.g. 'Decr. 19, 1644. No addition because of Mr. Robert Lighton's sickness. Mr. R. Carson ordered to mak, and Mr. Robert Lighton to adde, if health permit.'

We may here note some misprints discovered since the work was printed. Preface, p. vii. 'Scongal' for *Scougal*, 'lending' for *sending*. P. 197 in the Note the final letter has dropped from the words 'assaults,' 'the,' 'He,' 'name.' P. 321, l. 1, *Paranesis* is misprinted 'Parænæsis.' P. 428, the quotation mark has been transferred from BURNS' lines to the Editor's words. It should have been noted in the Preface that the Unprinted Sermon MS. A. No. 31, described in the MS. as 1 PETER i. 12, is really 1 PETER iii. 12.

This volume of Remains is printed for the LEIGHTON Club, only a small impression being offered for sale. It forms Vol. VII. of the set, and completes the Works, which may be had separately as follows:—

VOL. II. *Sermons & Charges*, price 15s.

VOLS. III. & IV. *Commentary on S. Peter*, price 21s.

VOL. V. *Expository Lectures*, price 10s. 6d.

VOL. VI. *University Lectures &c.* price 10s. 6d.

VOL. VII. *Remains* (as above), price 15s.

To be followed by—

VOL. I. Containing the Life & Letters.

Game Preservers and Bird Preservers, which are our Friends? By GEORGE FRANCIS MORANT, late Captain 12th Royal Lancers; Major the Cape Mounted Riflemen. Crown 8vo. pp. 222, price 5s. cloth.

[July 24, 1875.]

IN whatever part of the world the Author has found himself, Birds have furnished an endless source of amusement to him.

It was therefore with great pleasure that he heard that the subject of their preservation was to be brought before Parliament; and he read with interest the Report of the Evidence given before the Select Committee appointed in 1873, to inquire into the advisability of extending the protection of a close season to certain wild birds.

But no one, he thinks, can read this evidence without noticing how little the subject of the preservation of birds is understood, or without wondering whether some of the naturalists, who appear as witnesses, are not wolves in sheep's clothing, who, far from really wishing to

see all beautiful and useful birds protected by law and increasing in numbers, care little if they are nearly exterminated, provided they can carry out certain theories of their own.

The Report of the proceedings of this Committee is printed in a folio volume, and in every case in this little book, where the Author has quoted the opinion of any of the witnesses, he has cited the very words used in the printed Report.

The opinions expressed by some of these witnesses are likely, in the Author's belief, to lead to serious and permanent mischief, being based on the notion that birds of prey do good rather than harm by taking off only diseased game birds. This notion, he feels sure, is altogether opposed to facts, which seem to prove that on the contrary strong birds generally fall victims to the carnivorous birds, of which one pair with their young will consume some 1,000 healthy birds in the course of a year. His conclusion, therefore, is that all birds of prey ought to be destroyed, as far as possible; and this opinion is strengthened by further facts which seem to shew that the grouse disease arises from these birds being unable in certain seasons to obtain sufficient wholesome food; and that if men wish birds to exist in unnaturally large numbers they must take steps to supply them with increased means of subsistence. Our system of cultivation has done this for our partridges and wood-pigeons; but though our grouse have probably increased fifty-fold in the last one hundred years, we have done literally nothing to increase the food supply of these birds. In fact, the plan adopted on many sheep farms has seriously diminished it, while the ravages of birds of prey can have nothing to do with its mitigation or extinction.

The Author believes that the whole subject of game preserving is very generally misunderstood, and that the successful game preserver is really no more open to the charge of cruelty than the successful farmer. The one causes birds, the other beasts, which are useful as food for man, to exist in greater numbers. He thinks that game birds ought to be eaten in millions all over the world by men, instead of being, as they are at the present time, a luxury which only the rich taste, or the habitual food of other birds and beasts; and his opinions are formed from pursuing and collecting birds over a great part of India, and for some years in South Africa. He has resided of late years in the wildest part of the Highlands of Scotland; and having had the sole right of shooting over more than 100 square miles of country, he has, with the greatest satisfaction, watched the increase, in return for the protection bestowed on them, of all birds whose presence upon our property adds most to its value.

Health in the House, Twenty-five Lectures on Elementary Physiology in its Application to the Daily Wants of Man & Animals delivered to the Wives & Children of Working Men in Leeds and Saltaire. By CATHERINE M. BUCKTON, Member of the Leeds School Board. Pp. 270, with 41 Woodcuts & Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [June 6, 1875.]

AFTER two years' experience in giving lectures on Physiology and the laws of health to the wives and daughters of working men in Leeds and Saltaire, Mrs. BUCKTON decided to try to give the same information to children in Board Schools, in Standards 4, 5, 6. Seventy-six children, of both sexes, were collected in one centre out of their school hours. During five months these children attended voluntarily, being really interested in the information. This interest arose, no doubt, from the frequent use of experiments and models, and from the information being given orally in language that a child could understand. Animal Physiology was introduced as a means of creating an interest in natural history, and of inculcating kindness to animals. Human Physiology enabled the Lecturer to explain the necessity for fresh air and cleanliness—the danger of infection—the delicate structure of the organs of digestion, particularly those of an infant—the nature of Foods, and the different properties they must contain, to nourish the system completely. The principles of heat as applied to cooking were explained and illustrated by four lectures on Cooking. Without this information it is hardly possible to prepare food economically, and preserve its nourishing properties.

The CONTENTS of the volume are subjoined.

LECTURE I.

The Air we Breathe.

The Requisites of Good Health.	Sweat and Sweat-glands.
Oxygen.	Necessity for using Soap and Water.
Carbonic Acid.	

LECTURE II.

Impure Air and Ventilation.

Causes of Fever.	Ventilation.
Treatment of Fever Cases.	Directions for Sickness.

LECTURE III.

The Skeleton.

Fresh Air needed for Dumb Animals.	The Skeleton.
	The Skull.

LECTURE IV.

Skeleton, Joints, and Muscles.

The Skeleton.	The Foot.
The Spine.	The Muscles.
The Hip-joint.	

LECTURE V.

The Circulation.

Substances in the Blood.	The Arteries.
Circulation of the Blood.	

LECTURE VI.

The Circulation (continued).

The Capillaries.	Varicose Veins.
Arteries and Veins.	Circulation of Animals.

LECTURE VII.

Respiration.

Carbon.	The Heat of the Blood.
The Lungs.	The Thermometer.
The Windpipe.	

LECTURE VIII.

Respiration (continued).

The Windpipe.	Croup.
Consumption.	Treatment of Drowning Persons.
Bronchitis.	

LECTURE IX.

The Brain and Nervous System.

The Brain.	The Nervous System of a Horse.
Vertebrate Animals.	The Horse's Hoof.

LECTURE X.

Digestion (with special reference to children).

Organs of Digestion.	The Saliva Glands.
The Teeth.	The Stomach.

LECTURE XI.

Digestion (continued).

Solid Foods.	The Blood Corpuscles.
The Bile.	

LECTURE XII.

Digestion and Carbonaceous Foods.

Animal and Vegetable Foods.	The Gastric Juice.
Vegetable Body-warmers.	Infant Digestion.

LECTURE XIII.

Carbonaceous and Nitrogenous Foods.

Body-warmers.	Flesh-formers.
Sugar.	The Liver.

LECTURE XIV.

Nitrogenous and Liquid Foods.

Bad Effects of Spirits.	Drink for Animals.
Water and Milk.	

LECTURE XV.

Milk and Mineral Foods.

Milk.	Scurvy.
Salts.	Potassium.

LECTURE XVI.

Mineral Foods.

Soda.	Importance of Water for Animals.
Salts.	French Cooking.
Water in Food.	

LECTURE XVII. Foods.

Flesh-formers.	Cheap Soup.
Body-warmers.	Beef Tea.
Different Effects of Food.	

LECTURE XVIII.

Cooking (boiling, with thermometrical notices).

Vegetable Cooking.	Boiled Eggs.
Potatoes.	Poached Eggs.

LECTURE XIX.

Cooking (continued).

Cooking Apparatus.	Macaroni.
Roasted Joints.	Vegetable Preparations.
Rice.	

LECTURE XX.

Cooking (continued).

Vegetable Soup.	Coffee.
Importance of Solid Foods.	Cocoa.
Tea.	Chocolate.

LECTURE XXI.

Cooking (concluded).

Organs of Plants.	Importance of Cleanliness.
Organic Matter.	Baking.

LECTURE XXII.

The Nerves and the Sense of Hearing.

The Organs of Hearing.	Quack Doctors.
Fear.	Effects of Lead-poisoning.
Weak Nerves.	The Sense of Hearing.
Evil Effects of Laudanum.	The Ear.

LECTURE XXIII.

Light and Sunshine.

The Organ of Sight.	Importance of Sunshine.
The Eye.	Day and Night.

LECTURE XXIV.

The Voice.

The Larynx.	The Larynx of a Horse.
Gentle Speech.	The Bearing Rein.

LECTURE XXV.

The Treatment of Animals.

The Elephant.	Invertebrate Animals.
Cruelty to Animals.	Cruelty and Kindness.

APPENDIX I.

Food Table.
Dry Foods.
Wet Foods.
Foods most Suitable for Health.
How to Treat a Person Apparently Drowned.
Disinfectants.

APPENDIX II.

Books.

APPENDIX III.

Questions on Cruelty to Animals.

* * Prizes for the best answers to these questions are to be purchased by money presented to the Leeds School Board by the Leeds Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Primer of the English Constitution & Government, for the Use of Colleges, Schools & Private Students. By SHELDON AMOS, M.A. Professor of Jurisprudence, University College, London; Professor of Jurisprudence & Constitutional Law & Legal History to the Inns of Court; Examiner in the Constitutional History of England in the University of London; Author of 'A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence' &c. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 262, price 6s. cloth. [June 21, 1875.]

THE purpose of this work is to present, in the most convenient and systematised form, a quantity of information of the highest degree of importance, and yet of the most inaccessible sort. All the political institutions of the country, and the modes in which they practically work from day to day, are compendiously described, technicalities being as far as possible avoided, and historical references being introduced only so far as is needed to make the subject clear. The business of the House of Commons, the nature of political parties and of governmental administration, the work of the chief government offices, the proceedings at a criminal trial, and the leading principles of every part of English Law, are explained with especial attention to precision in detail, where detail is needed.

The Second Edition has been carefully revised, and is preceded by a list of definitions and explanations of the following political terms and expressions, for the information of general readers who may consult the work not as students:—*Administrative, Aristocracy, Constitution, Constitutional, Democracy, Government, Executive, Judicial, Law, Legislation, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Republic, Right, State, Supreme Political Authority.* A list of authorities is also appended.

The CONTENTS of the volume are as follows.

General View of the Constitution and Government of England.

The Sovereign.

- In respect of Legislation.
- In respect of Administrative Matters.
- In respect of Judicial Matters.
- In respect of Internal Affairs.
- In respect of External Affairs.

The House of Lords.

The House of Commons.

Its Constitution:—

1. As to Places represented.
2. As to Qualifications of Electors.
3. As to Mode of Election.
 - (1.) As to the value of each vote.
 - (2.) As to how the votes are taken.
4. As to Qualifications of Members.

Its Internal Regulations :—

1. Privileges of Members.
2. Powers of the House over its own Members and other Persons.
Officers of the House.
3. General Business of the House.
Notice of Motion—how made.
Passing of a Bill.

Process in an impeachment.

General Form and Structure of an Act of Parliament.
Political Parties and the Formation of the Government.
Members of the Cabinet and other Chief Officers of the Executive Government.

Certain Special Government Offices.

Judicial Organisation.

Superior Courts.

Inferior Courts :—

1. County Courts.
 2. Courts of Quarter Sessions.
 3. Courts of Petty Sessions and Police Courts.
- General Course of Proceedings in a Criminal Trial.
Trial by Jury.
The Habeas Corpus Act.
The Punishment and Reformation of Criminals.
General Course of Proceedings in a Civil Trial and of Mixed Civil and Criminal Proceedings :—

Pleading.

Hearing of Evidence and Decision of Disputed Matters of Fact, and Consideration and Decision of disputed Points of Law.

Extraordinary Judicial Remedies.

General View of the Institutions and Principles of English Law.

Sources of English Law.

Law of Property.

Law of Contract.

Law Regulating certain Special Relations :—

Husband and Wife.

Guardian and Ward.

Trustees.

Law of Torts or Civil Injuries.

Criminal Law.

Securities for the Liberty of the Subject.

Local Government.

Relief of the Poor.

Public Health and Education.

Local Taxation.

Organisation of the Police.

Taxation and the Revenue.

Government Statistics.

The Army and Navy.

Merchant Shipping.

The Bank of England.

The Railway System.

The Established Church.

Citizenship.

The Constituent Parts of the British Empire.

The British Islands.

The British Colonies.

The British Dominions in India.

International Relations.

Appendices.

Translated Text of *Magna Charta*.Translated Text of *Confirmatio Cartarum*.

Text of the 'Petition of Right.'

Text of the *Habeas Corpus Act*.

Text of the 'Bill of Rights.'

Text of the 'Act of Settlement.'

The Audit Department and the Process of Making Payments by the Treasury.

The Foreign Office and the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.

The National Debt.

The Legal Profession.

The Bank of England.

The Jurisdiction of the House of Commons in Cases of Disputed Elections.

Index.

Sound. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D. D.C.L.
F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.
Third Edition, revised and augmented, including Recent Researches on Fog-Signalling; pp. 452, with Portrait and 190 Woodcuts & Diagrams. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [June 30, 1875.]

IN preparing the present edition the Author in his preface states that he carefully went over the last, amended as far as possible its defects of style and matter, and paid at the same time respectful attention to the criticisms and suggestions which the second edition had called forth. The cases are few in which the Author has been content to reproduce what he has read of the works of acousticians. He has sought to make himself experimentally familiar with the ground occupied; trying, in all cases, to present the illustrations in the form and connexion most suitable for educational purposes.

But the new matter of greatest importance introduced into this edition, is an account of an investigation which, during the past two years, the Author has had the honour of conducting in connexion with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Under the title, 'Researches on the 'Acoustic Transparency of the Atmosphere, in 'relation to the question of Fog-Signalling,' the subject is treated in the seventh chapter. It was only by Governmental appliances that such an investigation could have been made; and it gives the Author pleasure to believe that not only have the practical objects of the inquiry been secured, but that a crowd of scientific errors, which for more than a century and a half have surrounded this subject, have been removed, their place being now taken by the sure and certain truth of nature. In drawing up the account of this laborious inquiry, the Author aimed at so linking the

observations together that they alone should offer a substantial demonstration of the principles involved. Further labours enabled him to bring the whole inquiry within the firm grasp of *experiment*; and thus to give it a certainty which, without this final guarantee, it could scarcely have enjoyed.

On Concussion of the Spine, Nervous Shock, and other Obscure Injuries of the Nervous System in their Clinical and Medico-Legal Aspects. By JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Senior Surgeon to University College Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College; Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System; to the Hospital for Children, Chelsea; to the Women's Hospital; &c. 8vo. pp. 356, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [July 31, 1875.]

THE principal objects of this work are to direct the attention of medical Practitioners to a class of injuries that has hitherto been but imperfectly described; to endeavour to throw some light on their true nature; and to shew that, although often the result of railway collisions, they may and often do occur in the ordinary accidents of civil life. In addition to this, the work is intended to supply a missing chapter in medical jurisprudence; and much attention has been bestowed in it on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of the injuries in reference to compensation claims and actions at law arising from them.

The Skull and Brain; their Indications of Character and Anatomical Relations. By NICHOLAS MORGAN, Author of 'Phrenology and How to Use it in Analysing Character' &c. Pp. 228, with 24 Lithographic and Woodcut Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. cloth. [June 30, 1875.]

THIS work is designed to supply a desideratum to the class of persons who may be desirous of studying character, but have not time to master LAVATER's work or other more comprehensive treatises. For such readers it is hoped that this small volume may afford all that is needed for understanding the subject, and for learning the legitimate and useful application of it.

In phrenological literature, it is customary to treat of faculties, functions, and organs; and the Author follows this course in his previous work 'Phrenology and How to Use it in Analysing Character'; but in the present case he has departed from this method, and spoken only of cranial signs and their indications, except in the controversial parts of the work.

Some of the more prominent objections to phrenology are reviewed,—especially those advanced by Mr. G. H. LEWES in his 'History of Philosophy.' Dr. FERRIER's researches in Cerebral Physiology receive a passing notice. The Will receives a considerable share of attention; and Dr. CARPENTER's exposition of it in 'Mental Physiology' is critically examined. The topography of the cerebral convolutions, and Professor TURNER's Cerebro-Cranial Map, shewing the relations of the convolutions of the outer surface of the hemispheres to the skull, are fully treated, and illustrated by lithographic drawings, including a copy of the engraving given in illustration of the Professor's Memoir in the *Journal of Anatomy* for November, 1873. This engraving is reproduced by permission of Professor TURNER. Professor TURNER divides each lateral half of the skull into ten areas, which the Author commends to the attention of phrenologists; but believing that these areas might be advantageously subdivided, he has increased them to seventeen. Rules are given for determining the boundaries of the areas in the head, and their relative positions to the convolutions of the vaulted surface of the brain.

The work treats with conciseness, yet it is hoped comprehensively, the subjects of size and quality as measures of power, and the effects of temperament on the mental operations; it likewise explains the method of examining heads and crania, so as to discern their peculiarities, and to understand their indications.

Sonnets, and the Consolation to Livia. By PHILIP ACTON, Author of 'Etchings in Verse.' Crown 8vo. pp. 94, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [June 24, 1875.]

THESE Sonnets, fifty-five in number, are framed on the Petrarchan model. Some are personal to the Writer, but the majority express opinions on a variety of subjects, social, political, and religious. The concluding fourteen are devoted to the subject of Immortality. The Consolation to Livia is a close translation of the *Consolatio ad Liviam* now included in the works of OVID, but formerly attributed to his contemporary, PRUDENTIUS. It is a consolatory elegy on the death of DRUSUS CLAUDIUS NERO, the brother of the Emperor TIBERIUS, addressed to their mother, LIVIA DRUSILLA, the second wife of the Emperor AUGUSTUS. TIBERIUS and DRUSUS were her sons by her former marriage with TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO. DRUSUS died from the effects of an accident B.C. 10, æt. 30, during the lifetime of his mother LIVIA and of his step-father AUGUSTUS. The original is very pathetic, and modern in

thought and feeling, and is strongly tinged with the scepticism which characterises the writings of OVID. It has only lately been translated into English prose, and never before into English verse.

Latin Prose, for Junior Classes, through the English Language. By G. S. STEWARD, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford; late Assistant Master in Queen's College and Colombo Academy, Ceylon. 12mo. pp. 164, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 1, 1875.

SO many approved works exist on Latin Prose Composition, that an apology seems necessary for offering one more. The Author's excuse is that he believes the system proposed in this book, for introducing boys to the difficulties of Latin Prose, to be very different from any yet put forward, and more simple. The Author states in his Preface that the idea of shewing how to turn English grammatical forms into Latin rather than explaining the Latin idiom, as is done in most books of this kind, occurred to him in Ceylon, where he was for many years tutor in a Government college and school. The plan succeeded so well with his younger pupils that he threw his rough notes into a shape fit for publication, since he saw no reason why a system suitable for a foreign boy should not be also suitable for an English boy. Strangely enough, one of the first newspapers he took up, after his arrival in England in the beginning of 1872, contained an advertisement of a book, with a title nearly word for word the same as he had chosen for his own. The publication of this book prevented him for a time from taking any steps to publish; but, on further consideration, he found its plan so different from the one he had adopted, that he thought there might be room for both of these two manuals. He now offers his book to those who are, like himself, engaged in the work of education, with the hope that, if they try it, they will find, as he has himself found, that pupils taught on the system it proposes will be less liable to make those blunders which are most common in the papers of junior students. The Author's plan in teaching a large class has been never to promote the boys to a higher rule till a large proportion of them have thoroughly mastered a lower. The Exercises given under each head may not be found sufficient to insure the desired accuracy, but they can easily be supplemented by the teacher. It has also been the Author's custom, as soon as possible, to extract from the history used in the class, or from any reading book, or to make up longer sentences, illustrating the rules of the previous exercises.

English History Analysed; containing a rapid Review of English History, Topically arranged, to be used in Conjunction with an Extended Course of History. By A. S. CANTLAY, Alumnus of the Aberdeen University, and formerly Senior English Master in Mill Hill Grammar School, Hendon. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 36, price 2s. cloth.

[August 31, 1875.

THIS concise Analysis was originally compiled by the Author for the use of his own pupils in preparing them for the Local Examinations and London Matriculation. It is now published with the conviction that it will be found useful to all students about to enter competitive examinations in English History. The subjoined Table of Contents indicates the scope of the work. As an instance of the mode of treatment, it may be mentioned that all the Statutes limiting the powers of the Crown are brought together and examined in one page.

CONTENTS:—

Historical Periods,	Perscuting Acts.
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Saxon and Danish Kings.	Miscellaneous Statutes.
The Heptarchy.	Notes.
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Statutes limiting the Royal Power.	Patriots and Philanthropists.
Statutes curbing the power of the Church of Rome.	Famous Women.
	Churchmen and Divines.
	Authors.

Oxford University Local Examinations in 1876.

Livy, Book XXII. *Latin Text with English Grammatical and Explanatory Notes and a Vocabulary of Proper Names.* Edited for the use of Candidates qualifying for the University Local Examinations by J. T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. 12mo. pp. 158, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 1, 1875.

IN compliance with several requests addressed to the Publishers the present edition of Book XXII. of LIVY has been prepared on the plan which the Editor adopted for Book XXIII. At the head of each chapter a succinct account of

its contents is placed. The NOTES are occupied with explanations of the several allusions which occur in the work, and also with information respecting various grammatical constructions. References are largely made to the *Public School Latin Primer*, as being the Grammar now ordinarily used; while occasionally, where needful, the rules laid down in the Grammars of ZUMPT and MADVIG have been supplied in substance. After the Notes a Vocabulary of Proper Names is given. Each article has been written for the elucidation of the Text, and to this point it is strictly confined.

Handbook of the English Language, for the use of Students of the Universities and the Higher Classes in Schools. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; late Professor of English in Univ. Coll. Lond. The Ninth Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 546, price 6s. cloth. [August 2, 1875.]

An Elementary English Grammar for the use of Schools. By the same Author. New Edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 244, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [July 31, 1875.]

IN the former of these two books the Author has presented, in a condensed form, to students

preparing for examination, the chief facts of which he treated at greater length in his larger work on the English Language. The *Handbook* is divided into four parts, the first of which is purely historical, and treats of the introduction, diffusion, and Continental origin of our language. The second part, *Phonesis*, is devoted to the consideration of the elementary sounds of the English language. The third and fourth parts deal respectively with Etymology and Syntax, between which Dr. LATHAM maintains a very firm distinction. The *Elementary English Grammar* is a simplified form of the *Handbook*, and treats in five parts respectively, of the history of the English language, orthoëpy, and orthography, or speaking and spelling, etymology, syntax, and prosody. There is a general aim in these books to gradually banish from English grammar a nomenclature and classification founded upon the Latin and Greek languages, and to encourage the study of English Grammar on English Principles. Artificial compendious rules Dr. LATHAM recognises as most desirable in studying a foreign tongue, where much detail has to be learned in a short time. But since the English student has this detail close at hand in his mother tongue, he has time to reflect, and classify for himself, and to feel that he is not so much studying the English language itself, as the principles of language generally; and indeed, may, if he please, thus lay the foundation for the wider study of comparative philology.

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New Edition of Professor BAIN'S Work on the *Emotions* and the *Will*.—Early in November will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. price 15s. cloth, 'The *Emotions and the Will*,' by ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D. Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen; the Third Edition, thoroughly revised and in great part rewritten.

New Work by Professor MAX MÜLLER.—In October will be published, in 8vo. 'Chips from a German Workshop.' By MAX MÜLLER, M.A. Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, and Foreign Member of the French Institute. VOLUME the FOURTH, completing the Work, and consisting of Essays chiefly on the Science of Language, with an Index to the Third and Fourth Volumes.

CONTENTS of VOL. IV.

- I. Inaugural Lecture, on the Value of Comparative Philology as a Branch of Academic Study, delivered before the University of Oxford, 1868.
- II. Rede Lecture, PART I. on the Stratification of Language, delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1868.

PART II. on CURTIUS' Chronology of the Indo-Germanic Language, 1876.

III. Essay on the Migration of Fables, 1870.

IV. Strassburg Lecture, on the Results of Comparative Philology, delivered before the University of Strassburg, 1872.

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VIII. Reply to Mr. DARWIN, with Postscript.

INDEX to the Third and Fourth Volumes of 'Chips from a German Workshop.'

New Work by the Author of *AMY HERBERT*. In the Autumn will be published, in crown 8vo. 'Some Questions of the Day.' By ELIZABETH M. SKWELL, Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Passing Thoughts on Religion,' &c.

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New Edition of Dr. COBBOLD's smaller work on TAPEWORMS.—Now ready, in fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, 'Tapeworms (Human Entozoa), their Sources, Varieties, and Treatment; with One Hundred Cases.' By T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. The Third Edition, rewritten and enlarged.—Essentially practical in its character, this volume is neither intended to supersede the Author's larger treatise on 'Entozoa,' nor his smaller volume on 'Worms,' which, in the form of Lectures, deals with the intestinal parasites generally. Almost every word of the present edition has been rewritten, more than four-fifths of the text being entirely new.

The favourable reception of the previous editions by the medical profession led the Author to believe that a short account of cases occurring in his private practice might not be unacceptable. To gain the necessary space, however, without rendering the work inconveniently large, he has been obliged to omit the illustrations (which were chiefly useful to the student); also the Appendix given in the first edition; and likewise the chapter on Threadworms given in the second edition.

The Threadworms, or Ascarides as they are sometimes erroneously termed, are fully discussed in the 'Lectures on Practical Helminthology,' above referred to.

In regard to the subject of Hydatids, briefly considered in the former editions of this book, the Author has also thought it best to reserve what he has to say on that head for separate publication.

The Contents of the volume as they now stand are as follows:—

The Armed, or Pork Tapeworm.	The Margined Tapeworm.
The Unarmed, or Beef Tapeworm.	The Triple-crowned Tapeworm.
The Mutton Tapeworm.	The Spotted Tapeworm.
The Broad or Pit-headed Tapeworm.	The Ridged Tapeworm.
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The Crested Tapeworm.	The Hydated - forming Tapeworm.
The Elliptically-Jointed Tapeworm.	Treatment Cases.

Mr. HARTLEY's LECTURES on ATMOSPHERIC AIR.—In September will be published, in 1 vol. small 8vo. with Illustrations, 'Air and its Relations to Life 1774-1874;' being, with some Additions, a Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the Summer of 1874. By WALTER NOEL HARTLEY, F.C.S. Demonstrator of Chemistry at King's College, London.

M'CULLOCH's COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.—In the Autumn will be published, in 8vo. 'A Supplement to the Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation' of the late J. R. M'Culloch, of H.M. Stationery Office.' This Supplement, which is in preparation by Mr. H. G. REID, Editor of the current Edition of the Dictionary of Commerce, and for many years Secretary to Mr. M'CULLOCH, will present a copious abstract, alphabetically arranged, of all matters pertaining to British Commercial Legislation and to British Trade with all parts of the world, between the years 1870 and 1875 both inclusive.

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The Third Edition of Mr. MACLEOD's 'Theory and Practice of Banking' is in the press, and will be ready early in the Autumn. Very extensive alterations will be made in this edition. Since the last edition was published Mr. MACLEOD was selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange. In the recent case of GOODWIN v. ROBERTS in the Exchequer Chamber, the Lord Chief Justice of England in delivering the judgment of the Court said—'We find it stated in a law tract by Mr. MACLEOD, intitled *Specimen of a Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange*, printed, we believe, as a Report to the Government, but which, from its research and ability, deserves to be produced in a form calculated to insure a wider circulation.' This edition will embody the results of the Author's work on the Digest. It contains a complete exposition of the Theory of Credit as developed in the Pandects of Justinian, which will become the Law of England on the 1st November next.

Mr. MACLEOD has also in preparation an elementary work on Banking; and Part II. of Vol. II. of his 'Principles of Economical Philosophy,' comprising Mixed Economics, and completing the work.

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NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

VOL. V.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS of the CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

* * Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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The Indian Alps and How we Crossed them; being a Narrative of Two Years' Residence in the Himalayas, and Two Months' Tour into the Interior, towards Kinchinjunga and Mount Everest. By a LADY PIONEER. With Illustrations from Original Drawings made on the spot by the Authoress, comprising 130 Wood Engravings by G. Pearson and 10 full-page Plates in Chromolithography by M. & N. Hanhart. Imperial 8vo. pp. circa 624, price 42s. cloth.

[December 18, 1875.]

PERHAPS there is no country in the globe so surpassingly beautiful, and about which at

the same time so little is known or has been written as the mountainous regions of Asia, particularly their eastern section, although they contain the culminating points of the earth's surface, Kinchinjunga and Mount Everest being respectively 28,178 and 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. Alike unknown to the general reader also, are its glorious primeval forests, its deep Alpine valleys, and noble rivers fed by icy peaks, no work descriptive of the Eastern Himalaya having yet been published, with the exception of that by Dr. HOOKER, written twenty years ago, which, although most valuable and interesting in itself, is addressed less to the ordinary reader than to the naturalist.

The present work makes no pretension to a

scientific character, the little band of travellers having gone into the interior not for purposes of scientific research, but merely to explore an almost unknown country, and to enjoy the incidents of travel.

That the eastern section of this vast mountain region should have hitherto remained so little explored, is not so strange as may at first appear. In the first place it is much more difficult of access than the western. The Outer Himalaya Alps—varying in height from eight to fourteen thousand feet—must be crossed before the perpetually snow-clad peaks, the traveller's goal, can be reached, these peaks being fifty miles distant from the nearest starting point as a bird would fly, but scarcely less than one hundred and fifty to the pedestrian. Moreover there are no roads or pathways over them, and he must trust to his compass and the configuration of the distant mountains to guide him on his way.

The route chosen by the Authoress and her friends, in crossing these trackless wilds, was the crest of the Singaleelah range, which separates Sikkim from Nepal. This route, although affording more glorious scenery than any other, is one of special difficulty. No villages where food may be obtained exist along the way. Game, therefore, which can be met with only at comparatively low elevations, is the traveller's sole resource beyond the hermetically sealed provisions which he may happen to take with him. Food consequently must be provided on starting, for the whole journey to and fro, which cannot occupy less than many weeks.

Apart from these difficulties, the expedition was attended with dangers and risks of no ordinary kind, the travellers having relied upon the promises of Kajees and Soubahs—agents of the Rajah's territories through which they would have to pass, and supposed friends to the English—to send supplies of food to meet them at different stages along the route. This in every case they failed to do, exposing them and their camp, consisting of seventy men of the various hill tribes, to the peril of dying of starvation in one of the wildest and most inhospitable regions of the world. Finally, their guide, after taking them beyond the limits of perpetual snow, decamped, leaving them to find their way back unaided.

In the concluding chapters of the narrative an account is given of a very interesting feature of these mountain regions, viz. the Buddhist Monasteries, as well as of the monks themselves, amongst whom the Authoress sojourned, witnessing a service in their temple, and noting the habits of this singular people. She also describes not only the scenery but the picturesque costumes of the Lepchas, Bhootias, and Limboos—hill tribes, rather with their various characteristics.

The woodcuts by Pearson are fac-similes of the Authoress's pen and ink sketches taken on the spot, illustrating not only the costumes of the mountaineers, but the daily incidents of travel. The chromolithographs have been reproduced from her water-colour drawings, executed on the journey.

'The Frosty Caucasus'; an Account of a Walk through Part of the Range, and of an Ascent of Elbruz in the Summer of 1874. By F. C. GROVE. Pp. 352, with 7 Illustrations, engraved on Wood by Ed. Whympster from Photographs taken during the journey by H. Walker, and a Map of the Country Traversed. Crown 8vo. price 15s cloth.
[November 6, 1875.]

THIS volume describes a journey made by the Author and three other English travellers through the valleys lying immediately under the highest peaks of the Caucasian chain.

After going from Odessa, by way of Poti to Tiflis, the chief city of Trans-Caucasia, and then partly retracing the journey to Kutais, the Capital of Mingrelia, the Author and his companions left the latter place for the mountain region, and reached the remarkable village of Gebi, situated high up in the Valley of Rion. They followed this stream to its source, and then crossed the main chain by a glacier pass, descending to the head of the river Tcherek. After traversing the magnificent valley, through which the upper waters of this river flow, and reaching a huge icefield which lies west of it, the travellers passed into the secluded Valley of Bezingi, explored the great glacier at its head, and penetrated to the base of Kotchan Tau, the second in height of Caucasian peaks. After leaving Bezingi, the strangely-situated village of Tchegem was visited, and thence the journey was continued to Urushieh, in the upper part of the valley of the Baksan, whence the travellers made the ascent of Elbruz, the highest mountain in the Caucasus. The eastern peak of this mountain, which is double-headed, had been before ascended; but the western peak, slightly loftier according to the Russian survey, was first attained on this occasion. It should be stated that Elbruz is, what Mont Blanc has so long been wrongly said to be, the highest mountain in Europe. From Urushieh the travellers made their way through very striking country to the valley of the Kuban, whence the main chain was crossed by the Nakhar pass. The beautiful valley of the Klutch, and that of the Kodor, were then descended to the Russian post at Lata, from which place the travellers went by Zebelda to Soukhoun Kaleh on the shores of the Black Sea, where the journey ended.

The way was for the most part through the valleys inhabited by the Mohammedan tribes. These are rarely visited, even by the Russians, and, so far as is known, the Author and his companions were the first Englishmen to set foot in much of the country they traversed. To the consideration of the authorities at Tiflis they were indebted for a Government order, in obedience to which they were received as guests by the chiefs of the villages they visited. As these chiefs were generally very friendly, the Author was able to observe closely the simple, patriarchal life of the Mohammedans of the North-Western Caucasus. Of them, and of the great mountain country they inhabit, he has endeavoured to give a faithful description.

The illustrations, as stated on the title page, are from photographs taken during the journey. The map is from the Russian Official Map, which embodies the results of the only survey yet made of the country.

Chips from a German Workshop. By F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford; Foreign Member of the French Institute. VOL. IV. containing Essays chiefly on the Science of Language, and completing the Work (including Index to Vols. III. & IV.) 8vo. pp. 890, price 18s. cloth. [Oct. 26, 1875.]

THE present volume concludes the collection of Essays which Professor MAX MÜLLER began to publish in 1868, under the title of 'Chips from a German Workshop.' It contains chiefly articles touching on some of the more important problems of the Science of Language. The Lecture on Missions, delivered in Westminster Abbey, together with Dean STANLEY's introductory sermon were added, because they had for some time been out of print. Several of the papers are published here for the first time, viz. 'The Inaugural Lecture on the Value of Comparative Philology as a Branch of Academic Study'; The Review of 'CURTIUS' Chronology of the Indo-Germanic Languages,' and the article 'In Self-Defence,' in which the Author refers to some recent criticisms published in the *North American Review*. The address, too, on the Importance of Oriental Studies, delivered at the International Congress of Orientalists in London, 1874, is here published for the first time in a complete form, as well as the Manuscript Notes on Comparative Philology from the pen of COLEBROOKE. At the end of the volume there is a complete INDEX to Vols. III. & IV. The INDEX to the preceding volumes is given at the end of Vol. II.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

- I. Inaugural Lecture on the Value of Comparative Philology as a Branch of Academic Study, delivered before the University of Oxford, 1868.
- II. Rede Lecture, PART I. on the Stratification of Language, delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1868.
PART II. on CURTIUS' Chronology of the Indo-Germanic Languages, 1875.
- III. Essay on the Migration of Fables, 1870.
- IV. Lecture on the Results of Comparative Philology, delivered before the University of Strassburg, 1872.
- V. Lecture on Missions, delivered in Westminster Abbey, 1873. With Dr. STANLEY's Introductory Sermon 'On Christian Missions, and a Postscript 'On the Vitality of Brahmanism.'
- VI. Address on the Importance of Oriental Studies, delivered at the International Congress of Orientalists in London, 1874.
- VII. Life of COLEBROOKE, with Extracts from his Manuscript Notes on Comparative Philology.
- VIII. Reply to Mr. DARWIN.
- IX. In Self-Defence.
- INDEX to the Third and Fourth Volume of 'Chips from a German Workshop.'

Life, Work, and Opinions of Heinrich Heine. By WILLIAM STIGAND, Author of 'Athenais, or the First Crusade' &c. Pp. circa 600, with Portrait of Heine. 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s. cloth. [December 1875.]

THIS work has been prepared with the view, not only of presenting to the English reader a full account of the life and labours of the last great poet of Germany, and of its greatest wit and humourist, but also of enabling him to possess in a convenient form so much of the poetry pure, *videlicet* *voce*, and other utterances of HEINE as is likely to interest an English public. With two or three exceptions, such of the poems of HEINE as are given in these volumes have been translated anew by the Author, and all the prose extracts have also, of course, been translated, especially such as are taken from the Poet's letters. The greater part of these letters are thus for a first time offered to the reader in an English dress. Many of his *bons mots*, aphorisms, and critical judgments on men, politics, and literature, are also now for the first time collected and given in an English form to English readers. Some of these judgments and opinions of HEINE, it is well known, have, when viewed by the light of subsequent events, quite the air of prophecies.

He foresaw that a great struggle would at some time come between France and Germany, although

he exerted all the force of his genius to bring about a good understanding between the two countries, with which he was by destiny so closely connected. Although born on German soil, he was early in life a French citizen, and the last twenty-four years of his life were spent in Paris. He was thus exceptionally placed for appreciating the genius of each of the countries, France and Germany, nor did he fail to take advantage of this position, and to exercise his remarkable powers of observation on the literature and politics of both countries. Although it is impossible to claim for him the title of a consistent politician, yet his remarks on politics and on the political state of Europe are often strikingly true, and not less interesting than his literary criticisms.

The incidents of HENNE's life, and his relations with distinguished persons in France and Germany, are also highly illustrative both of his time and of his genius. His wit, it must be admitted, was often as licentious as it was brilliant and extraordinary; but great care has been taken by selection and omission to avoid as far as possible objections on this score from an English reader.

The Law of Nations considered as Independent Communities; the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War. By Sir TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L. F.R.S. Member of the Institute of International Law, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Second Edition Revised, with an Introductory Juridical Review of the Results of recent Wars, and an Appendix of Treaties and other Documents. Crown 8vo. Pp. 680, price 21s. cloth. [Nov. 10, 1875.]

THIS work is not intended to be an exhaustive treatise on the subject of the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War. The object of the Author has been to select the more important and what he considers to be the cardinal topics of those branches of the Law of Nations, which regard the Rights and Duties of Belligerents towards one another, and the Rights and Duties of Belligerents and Neutrals respectively, more especially when the parties are maritime Powers. He has sought in treating each topic to ascertain the leading principle which lies at the foundation of the Law, by an historical analysis of the practice which has prevailed amongst nations at various times, as the earlier practice will be found in most instances to disclose some general principle based upon an absolute view of Belligerent Right, the application of which has become modified in modern practice, either under the civilising influence of commerce, or in deference to some conflicting right of Neutrals.

The present edition has been revised, wherever it was necessary to adjust the text to the altered circumstances of political life in either hemisphere, or to keep it on a level, with the advancement of learning on other subjects. A new introduction has been prefixed, in which the Author has reviewed the territorial changes effected in Europe by the wars of the last ten years, and in which he has concisely noticed on the one hand the ameliorations introduced into the conduct of warfare and on the other the growing disposition of nations to have recourse to arbitration instead of war for the settlement of disputed questions of International Right. He has also briefly examined some of the more important bearings of the modern doctrine, that war ought to be regarded as a relation between Government and Government, not between Nation and Nation, and that State armies and State fleets should alone engage in hostilities, whilst the persons and property of individual citizens should enjoy an immunity from violence and capture, provided they abstain from all co-operation in the defence of their country, and this more especially as regards maritime warfare.

The work itself is divided into twelve chapters:—1. On the Mode of Settling International Disputes.—2. War and its Characteristics.—3. The Commencement of War.—4. The Rights of a Belligerent within an enemy's country.—5. The Rights of a Belligerent on the High Seas.—6. Blockade.—7. Contraband of War.—8. The Enemy Character.—9. Capture and its Incidents.—10. Privateers.—11 and 12. The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers. An Appendix has likewise been added to this Edition, containing extracts from the Protocols of the Congress of Paris of 1856, including the Declaration on the subject of Maritime Law and the expression of the wish of the respective Powers that States, before appealing to arms, should have recourse to the mediation of a friendly Power. The Convention of Geneva of 1864 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field. The additional Convention of 1868 in regard to the Marine. The Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868 against the employment of certain projectiles in warfare. The Conference of London of 1871. The recognition of the respective Powers that it is an essential principle of the Law of Nations, that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty without the consent of the other contracting Powers. The Treaties of 1871 respecting the navigation of the Black Sea, and of the mouths of the Danube. The Appendix concludes with the British Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. ch. 90).

COMTE'S POSITIVE POLITY or *Treatise on Sociology, instituting the RELIGION of HUMANITY.*

Social Statics, or the Abstract Theory of Human Order. By AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of the System of Positive Philosophy. Translated by FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. pp. 418, price 14s. cloth.

[October 6, 1875.]

THIS Work forms the Second Volume of COMTE's 'System of Positive Polity, or Treatise on Sociology,' now in course of publication, translated from the Paris edition of 1851-1854 and furnished with Analytical Tables of Contents. The work will be completed in Four Volumes, published separately, and each forming in some degree an independent treatise.

This Second Volume is exclusively devoted to the Fundamental Institutions of Society. It is concerned not with the development of institutions, or with their ultimate form as conceived by the Author, but with those aspects of human life which are permanent under all phases of its history. The first and principal chapter treats of the theory of Religion; not of any particular religion, but the permanent questions which every religion attempts to solve. In a similar spirit the Author proceeds to treat of the problems underlying the questions of Property, Family, Language, Government, Church. The volume thus, taken by itself, contains what the Author has to say respecting the permanent religious and social arrangements of society, as seen in their real types, and not under any historical or ideal phase, and thus it necessarily embraces the field traversed by the more conservative and spiritual philosophers and reformers from PLATO down to DE MAISTRE.

The Emotions and the Will. By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. Third Edition, 8vo. pp. 636, price 15s. cloth.

[November 22, 1875.]

THE publication of the present edition has been long delayed by the wish of the Author to revise the work thoroughly, at every point.

Of the three departments of the mind, the one most difficult to treat scientifically is the department of Feeling, in other words, of Pleasure and Pain. Now one chief condition of scientific handling is to estimate quantity with precision. To do this in Psychology seems a very hopeless task. Yet we may enquire what are the means actually employed for fixing degree in regard to the feelings, and whether such means as

are in use can be extended or improved. To this enquiry is devoted a part of the Introductory chapter.

In a separate chapter, a full discussion is given to the bearing of the Evolution hypothesis on the Emotions. The only question here considered is—Do the facts, when viewed in the light of this hypothesis, gain in clearness? As regards, more especially, the great antagonistic couple—Love and Anger—the effect is thought to be happy.

The chapters on the leading Emotions, on Ideal Emotion, and on Sympathy, have been almost wholly re-written.

Under the Will, the changes have been fewer; but a certain amount of new matter has been introduced here too. Having had to consider how far his original explanation of the origin and growth of voluntary power would be affected by the hypothesis of Evolution, the Author feels confident that his leading assumptions are equally required under that hypothesis; while minor modifications have had to be made in stating the nature of our voluntary aptitudes at birth.

An addition is made to the handling of Desire.

In the chapter on Liberty and Necessity, the argument for Free-will from Consciousness, as reproduced by Mr. SIDGWICK, has been subjected to a fresh examination.

The chapter on Belief is re-written, with some modifications.

The general view of Consciousness has been revised, and the analysis of Subject and Object re-stated.

Higgledy-Piggledy; or, Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children. By the Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M.P. Author of 'Whispers from Fairyland' &c. Pp. 392, with Nine Illustrations from original designs by Richard Doyle engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [November 5, 1875.]

CONTENTS:—

The Crone of Charing.
The Squirrel and the Hedgehog.
The Pig of Cheriton.
The Mermaid's Boy.
Prince Merimel.
Billy's Story.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN presents us with his usual Christmas contribution in the shape of six stories in a volume bearing the title of 'Higgledy-Piggledy.' In the 'Crone of Charing' we have a real witch of the older kind who victimises an honest carrier, puts life into milestones and sign-posts, scoffs at

Justices of the Peace, and despises constables. 'The Squirrel and the Hedgehog' is a tale of woodland life, whilst 'The Pig of Cheriton' relates the adventures of a damsel who was captured by fairies, and only released (under the directions of the pig) by certain difficult and curious methods, one of which required the silence of a respectable female for a longer period than females (respectable or not) are wont to remain silent. In 'The Mermaid's Boy' a lost prince receives a marine education at the hands of the sisters of the sea; and in 'Prince Merimel,' the 'Faun of the Capitol,' and other famous statues, appear in a totally new character. The last tale is 'Billy's Story,' which may be left to speak for itself.

LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Dame Marlow enquires of the Pig for Ruth Mucklepat.
 Fairy and Owl (*Vignette*).
 Job and the Fingerposts.
 The Crone and the Hag in Mortal Combat.
 The Convoy of the Hedgehog.
 Ruth and the Pink Lady.
 The Dwarf Cradlock finds his Match.
 Frank awakes in his Father's Wood.
 Billy's Amazement at the Dances in the Castle Court.

The Golden Journey, and other Verses. By JULIA GODDARD. Crown 8vo. pp. 172, price 5s. cloth. [October 23, 1875.]

IN the *Golden Journey* life and death are treated of. The bells of Antwerp ring in the strain of death. The old city of Trèves forms the ground-work for thoughts on life past; the Moselle on life present; the Harz mountains on life future. The remainder of the poems, with a few exceptions, are reprints from various magazines.

Social Gleanings. By MARK BOYD, Author of 'Reminiscences of Fifty Years.' Post 8vo. pp. 356, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[November 16, 1875.]

THE anecdotes and stories contained in this volume have been gathered during the course of a long life, and are given to the world in the hope that they may both furnish amusement and possess an interest for many readers, as preserving the memory of persons and things now belonging for the most part to the past.

If to any it may seem that the possession of the rare gift of seeing ourselves as others see us would have withheld the Author from the step of publication, he may at the least plead the encourage-

ment given to him by the favourable reception accorded to his previous work, 'Reminiscences of Fifty Years,' and by the favourable verdict of Dean RAMSAY, whose universal popularity attests his pre-eminence amongst the *raconteurs* of the generation now rapidly passing away.

The anecdotes have as wide a range as the circumstances of human society will allow. From the PRINCE REGENT to JOCK BRODIE the poacher, the reader will be introduced to actors of all kinds on the great stage of the world; but whether it be peer or peasant who is brought upon the *tapis*, the Author's selection has been determined by their respective claims on human interest, admiration, or sympathy; and he trusts that the perusal of the work may leave this impression upon the reader.

Lectures delivered in America in 1874. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, F.L.S. F.G.S. late Rector of Eversley, Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Crown 8vo. pp. 156, price 5s. cloth. [October 23, 1875.]

THE main questions discussed in these Lectures affect Europe and America alike, and have a direct bearing on the present and the future of the world. They express the Author's conviction that the great task of establishing law and order must be carried out by the English race of the old and the new country together, and that the degree in which this work is accomplished already furnishes a sufficient refutation of much in the current philosophy of the day.

CONTENTS:—

- I. Westminster Abbey.
- II. The Stage as it once was.
- III. The first Discovery of America.
- IV. The Servant of the Lord.
- V. Ancient Civilisation.

The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown. Translated by the Right Hon Sir ROBERT COLLIER. Crown 8vo. pp. 156. Price 5s. cloth. [October 25, 1875.]

SIR ROBERT COLLIER has endeavoured to supply what is wanting in our language—an adequate translation of the great Speech for the Crown. This speech has, indeed, been translated—since the days of Lord BROUGHAM—with sufficient verbal accuracy; but the oratorical spirit has been wanting, and the English reader has been somewhat at a loss to account for the effect which it produced upon a popular audience. The

present Translator has taken some pains to translate the Oration oratorically, to put it into such English as would be used by a practised English speaker. The translation is accompanied by a preface, in which the circumstances giving rise to the memorable contest between the two great attic orators are shortly stated, and an analysis is given of the Speech of *ÆSCHINES*, to which that of *DEMOSTHENES* was a reply. Sir ROBERT COLLIER refers to so much of the Athenian laws and constitution as is necessary to the full understanding of the nature of that contest, and points out the character and working of that remarkable Athenian institution, the *graphê paranómōn*, under which the indictment against *DEMOSTHENES* was preferred. He separates the merits of the case from the technical points of Athenian law which arose, and upon the latter gives his readers the view of an English judge. He concludes by a short review of the respective merits of the rival orators.

Quicksands; or Prevalent Fallacies in Belief and Worship Pointed Out, with their Remedies. By the Rev. STEPHEN JENNER, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 536, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[November 12, 1875.]

THIS work consists of a series of Ten Essays upon great questions of the day. Of these essays seven were published many years ago; and the reception which they then met with has encouraged the Author to republish them in a revised and somewhat enlarged form, with the addition of three fresh essays to make the set more complete.

In the first essay, the Author seeks to prove that there is such a thing as Truth in religion, to satisfy doubters, and also to lay down such criteria for its ascertainment as will guard his fellow men against adopting false doctrines in the place of the true. In the second, he has gone into what may be termed the philosophy of Error. The third contrasts the real with the ideal Church; while the fourth treats of Sacramental Efficacy. The subject of Symbolism is fully discussed in the fifth essay in its various relations to Religion. The true meaning of the expression 'the Cross,' in the New Testament, is treated of in the sixth essay. In the seventh essay, which treats of the Power of Faith, the relation between Faith and Reason is shewn, with the superior influence exerted by Faith. The popular prejudice against Controversy is encountered in the eighth essay, and its advantages are argued to be much greater than its evils. In the ninth essay, a misapprehension in the use of the word 'Religion' is pointed out, as applied to the Christian system; and the Author states his reasons for regarding Christianity as

rather *the Cure for Religion* in all its forms, than as one among many religions; and he endeavours further to shew that, viewed and acted upon as a 'Religion' only, Christianity itself involves many moral dangers, which are mistakenly made the ground for infidelity. The volume closes with an essay on Charity, explaining its origin and true nature, and its several relations in the Christian life.

Some Questions of the Day. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Passing,' 'Thoughts on Religion,' 'Thoughts for the Age,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 130, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 1, 1875.]

THE Papers or Letters which comprise this volume were originally published in the 'Monthly Packet.' They do not profess to be a full statement of the Evidence of Christianity—such a work would be far beyond the Writer's power. Their object is rather to point out the grave and startling difficulties of the sceptical theories which young people are so ready to accept—difficulties which must be completely met and satisfactorily answered before any thoughtful mind, brought up under the influences of Christianity, can consent to give up the faith that secures to them peace in Time, and happiness in Eternity. A list of the letters is subjoined:—

1. Reason and Faith.
2. The Limits of Evidence.
3. The Apostles' Creed.
4. The Church and its Rites.
5. The Origin of Christianity, and the Source of its Early Influence.
6. The Authenticity of Holy Scripture.
7. Inspiration of Scripture.
8. & 9. Special Scripture Difficulties.
10. & 11. Revelation Consistent with Reason.
12. The Study of Sceptical Questions.
13. The Authority of Definition.

Religion and Science, their Relations to Each Other at the Present Day; Three Essays on the Grounds of Religious Belief. By STANLEY T. GIBSON, B.D. Rector of Sandon, Essex, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 382, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 30, 1875.]

THE general object of this work is to shew that modern theories, as to the laws of nature and evolution, are not incompatible with a belief in the principal doctrines of Christianity. The subject is treated in three essays. The first concerns the belief in God. The Design argument is stated; the old objections to it are given; the

influences of modern science are examined; a modification is proposed; and, finally, an estimate is made of the value of the argument at the present day, and a statement of the real schism between religion and science. Other arguments are then considered: the *a priori* argument, the first cause arguments, the moral arguments. Here, too, the effects of modern scientific theories, as that of energy, and of atoms, are taken into account, and also the difficulties from the existence of evil, and the attributing of infinity to God. Finally, the arguments are viewed in combination, and a conclusion is drawn as to their effectiveness. In the second essay the miraculous evidence of Christianity is considered. The *a priori* objections to miracles are discussed; the evidential argument from them is stated; a good many cases of alleged miracles and other wonders not connected with the Gospels are examined; and the opinion is maintained that the tests of a miracle needed to discredit all these accounts would, if impartially applied to the Gospel miracles, discredit them also as miracles, with the exception of the Resurrection of CHRIST. The evidence of this last event is discussed at some length. The possibility of a true miracle not being divine, and its force as a divine attestation, are next considered. The conclusion arrived at is, that the value of the argument from the Christian miracles is really diminished in our days, though not destroyed, and that, consequently, Christian truth must now depend mainly upon the attestation of the moral faculty for its acceptance. In the third essay the relation of the Gospel to the moral faculty in man is discussed. The permanent excellence of Christian morality, the advantages of religion in the Christian as opposed to the Positivist sense of the word, and the actual conformity of the leading Christian doctrines with the moral feeling of enlightened times, are maintained. But with regard to this last point an exception is admitted—as to the everlasting misery of the wicked, and also as to a certain popular view of the Atonement. Lastly, the value of Bishop BUTLER'S argument from analogy is considered and questioned.

Jubilee Memorial of the Railway System; a History of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and a Record of its Results. By J. S. JEANS, Author of 'Pioneers of the Cleveland Iron Trade' &c. Pp. 336, with 6 Illustrations. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 9, 1875.]

THIS is, primarily, a connected history of the first public railway in the world worked by steam locomotion, giving many curious and in-

teresting facts concerning the initial difficulties encountered in the establishment of the railway system; and shewing the experimental stages and small beginnings from which that great fabric has arisen. The work is chiefly remarkable for the circumstances under which it has been published. The fiftieth anniversary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway was celebrated at Darlington—the cradle of railways—on the 27th of September last, and the directors of that company authorised and afforded every possible facility for the publication of this volume, in view of that notable and important occasion. Hence the volume is largely compiled from the official records of the first public railway, and hence, also, its facts and figures are placed beyond the possibility of impeachment. The Author, however, has done more than merely give a semi-official history of the first public railway; he has furnished data illustrative of the progress of railways at home and abroad during the last half century, and especially referring to the growth of the North-Eastern system, with which the Stockton and Darlington line is now incorporated. This, therefore, as it is certainly the most recent, is probably one of the most complete records of the railway system from a statistical stand-point, while the volume also embraces biographical notices of EDWARD PRASE, GEORGE STEPHENSON, and other pioneers of the railway system.

Memorials of Liverpool, Historical & Topographical; including a History of the Dock Estate. By J. A. PICTON, F.S.A. Second Edition, revised, with Additions. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. pp. 1,154, price 15s. cloth.

[October 8, 1875.]

THE second edition of this work has been revised throughout, and extended by the addition of a considerable amount of new matter, a portion of which is derived from documents in the possession of the Corporation not previously published. The history is brought down to the present time.

Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales. By THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A. Ph.D. F.G.S. A New Edition, revised and much enlarged. Pp. 1,008, with 108 Illustrations engraved on Wood, from Photographs. 2 vols. super royal 8vo. price £3. 13s. 6d. cloth [Nov. 10, 1875.]

THE new edition of this work has been thoroughly revised and corrected down to the present time, and supplemented by con-

siderable historical and antiquarian matter, genealogies of importance, and Illustrations. It contains a sketch of the history of each County in Wales, including Monmouthshire, with notices of chief families, extinct and surviving, from the earliest times commemorated in authentic record. All fabulous genealogies are rejected, or marked as such, and legend is in no case treated as history. The High Sheriffs of Counties and the Parliamentary representatives of Counties and Boroughs are in nearly every case given all the way down from HENRY VIII. and in these records are found mirrored the chief and most influential men of the Principality for more than three hundred years. The Illustrations represent all the great military Castles of Wales, with a large proportion of the residential Castles and Mansions, Cathedrals, Cromlechs, Arms, Seals, Tombs, &c.

Cædmon, the First English Poet. By ROBERT SPENCE WATSON. Crown 8vo. pp. 182, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 20, 1875.]

THIS volume is the result of a series of lectures upon old English literature, given by the Author to a class of students at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is an attempt to make the life and works of the first English poet more widely known. It begins by reviewing the dark intellectual state of Western Europe prior to and during CÆDMON's time; and describes particularly the position and condition of England itself during the 7th century. A life of CÆDMON is given, embracing all that is known about him. His Metrical Paraphrase is carefully analysed—several portions of it being modernised—and the points of resemblance between its Introduction and certain passages of 'Paradise Lost' are noted. The account and analysis of the Paraphrase form the principal part of the book, five chapters being devoted to them. The poems attributed to CÆDMON are also examined and discussed, and the story of the inscription on the famous Ruthwell Cross is given at length. The book ends with a brief history of the rise of modern vernacular literature in Western Europe. It is hoped that the book may only form one of a series of English classics for English readers.

A Study of Hamlet. By FRANK A. MARSHALL. 8vo. pp. 218, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 22, 1875.]

THE object of this work is, by means of a careful and exhaustive study of the play itself, to clear up some of the difficulties, and bring to light the many beauties which lie hidden

in SHAKESPEARE's masterpiece. By a careful study of the internal evidence which is to be found in the text, the various intervals of time which elapse between the different scenes and acts, as now arranged, are defined, so as to make the story more connected, and the sequence of the action more intelligible, than they can be in the necessarily mutilated version which is presented on the stage. The text of the work is chiefly confined to an elaborate analysis of the play itself, while in the Appendices various questions of interest are discussed at length. Hamlet's early Life, and the origin of the intrigue between Claudius and Gertrude—The character of Ophelia, and her relations with Hamlet—The arrangement of the pictures in the closet-scene—&c. are among the matters so treated. The Author believes that SHAKESPEARE himself is his best commentator, and that more is to be learnt, as to the full force and meaning of his work, from a patient study of the poet's text, than from the conjectures of commentators, however ingenious. Of late the attention of the public has been directed more closely to the psychology of SHAKESPEARE's creations; and of all his creations Hamlet is by far the most elaborate and the most deserving of attentive study.

Effectual Reform in Man and Society. By HENRY TRAVIS, M.D. 8vo. pp. 176, price 5s. cloth. [September 28, 1875.]

THIS work is intended to explain the knowledge by which alone man can be made really enlightened, and can be enabled to acquire the enlightened goodness which he must have before he can realise a well-ordered and happy state of society. Evil has been, and good will be, produced, in man and society, by causes or conditions. And the cause by which all other evils or causes of evil have been produced, is the want of the knowledge which is here described—the knowledge of the causes of evil and of good in the formation of character and in human affairs generally. This knowledge will be the cause from which the desired good will proceed. The effectual reform of man and society must begin with an effectual reform in the ideas and feelings of the persons by whose example and instruction the defective characters of the population, of all classes, are mainly caused; in other words, of those who educate society, and who have hitherto failed to educate it beneficially. The evils will be prevented when the educators of society shall know how to prevent them. In this work the facts by which these truths are made evident, and the experiments by which they have been practically verified, are briefly described.

The Public Health Act 1875. 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. *With Short Explanatory Notes.* By J. V. VESEY FITZGERALD, Esq. B.A. of the Inner Temple and Midland Circuit, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. pp. 330, price 7s. 6d. boards. [September 25, 1875.]

THE ACT which forms the subject of this work is a most important one, and in effect codifies the law on the subjects of Public Health and Local Government. It contains 343 sections, and incorporates about an equal number from other Acts of Parliament, and repeals nineteen former Acts relating to the subjects it embraces, harmonising and re-enacting their provisions. The Act is divided into Eleven Parts, intitled respectively:—1. Preliminary; 2. Authorities for the Execution of the Act; 3. Sanitary Provisions; 4. Local Government Provisions; 5. General Provisions; 6. Rating and Borrowing Powers &c. 7. Legal Proceedings; 8. Alteration of Areas and Union of Districts; 9. Local Government Board; 10. Miscellaneous and Temporary Provisions; 11. Saving Clauses and Repeal of Acts. The Reader will see from the above headings the scope of the Act, and its importance to the Country generally. There are, besides, five schedules, directing the procedure under the Act.

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD's book is intended especially for those who have to put the Act into execution. The Act is printed at length, with Notes at the end of the different sections, shewing how they are affected by other Acts of Parliament or by other parts of the same Act, or by judicial decisions on similar sections of the former Acts. The more important sections incorporated from other Acts (as for instance those relating to water supply, regulation of markets, &c.) are printed in their place in the text, so as to present to the reader a complete view of the state of the Law, as determined by Parliament, on these subjects. The Index is copious, and alphabetically arranged throughout.

The Theory and Practice of Banking. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (Selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c.) The Third and cheaper Edition, in Two Vols. VOL. I. 8vo. pp. 468, price 12s. cloth.

[October 28, 1875.]

GREAT alterations have been made in this edition. Since the last was published Mr. MACLEOD was selected by the Royal Commis-

sioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, Cheques, &c. The Commissioners, after the work had proceeded for some time, deemed it expedient to discontinue it, and recommended that it should be commenced in another form; but they gave Mr. MACLEOD very high testimonials for the work he had done. He also received warm approval from several other judges both in England and Scotland of his specimen Digest. In the recent case of *Goodwin v. Roberts*, in the Exchequer Chamber, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said—'We find it stated in a Law Tract by Mr. MACLEOD, intitled *Specimen of a Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange*, prepared, we believe, as a Report to the Government, but which from its research and ability, deserves to be produced in a form calculated to ensure a wider circulation &c.' Mr. MACLEOD had already anticipated the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice, for in his *Principles of Economical Philosophy*, published in 1872, he embodied such parts of his Digest as were applicable to that subject; and in the present work still further portions are embodied, so that the readers of these works will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are stamped with the approval of all the Judges of England. They are the only works in English which contain an exposition of the THEORY of CREDIT, as developed in the Pandects of Justinian, and by the great civilians: along with an exposition of the great modern system of Credit and Banking, which is merely the practical application of the doctrines of Roman Law, by the lawyer who was expressly selected by the Commissioners to declare the law on all these subjects, and who was the original demonstrator of the principles of Banking on which the Bank of England and every Bank in the world is now managed. It may be stated that M. MICHEL CHEVALIER has adopted the *Principles of Economical Philosophy* as his text-book of Political Economy at the Collège de France, and he writes to Mr. MACLEOD—'It is your work which serves me as a guide for all the philosophy of my teaching.'

Numerical Examples in Heat, for the use of Teachers and Students preparing for Science Examinations; with Answers. By R. E. DAY, M.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [September 30, 1875.]

THE object of this collection of examples is to familiarise the student with the formulæ and tables which are to be found in most of the elementary treatises on Heat, and to afford him sufficient exercise in the numerical solution of

such problems as are of frequent occurrence in the practical applications of the subject. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

Conversion of Thermometric Scales.
Linear Expansion of Bodies.
Cubical Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
Apparent and Real Expansion.
Density of the Atmosphere.
Latent Heat of Water.
Tension of Vapours and Hygrometry.
Density of Vapours.
Connexion between the Boiling Point and the Pressure.
Latent Heat of Vapour.
Specific Heat.
Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.
Conduction of Heat.
Answers.

Theory of Heat. By J. CLERK MAXWELL, M.A. LL.D. Edin. F.R.SS. L. & E. Honorary Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge. The Fourth Edition, revised throughout, with Additions. (Edited, in the Series of 'Text-Books of Science,' by T. M. GOODEVE, M.A. Lecturer on Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines.) Pp. 346, with 41 Woodcuts and Diagrams. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[October 29, 1875.]

THE aim of this book is to exhibit the scientific connexion of the various steps by which our knowledge of the phenomena of HEAT has been extended. The first of these steps is the invention of the thermometer, by which the registration and comparison of temperatures are rendered possible. The second step is the measurement of quantities of heat, or Calorimetry. The whole science of HEAT is founded on Thermometry and Calorimetry, and when these operations are understood we may proceed to the third step, which is the investigation of those relations between the thermal and the mechanical properties of substances which form the subject of Thermo-dynamics.

In the former edition the definition given of the term Entropy was erroneous. In the present edition the term is used in the sense assigned to it by CLAUSIUS who introduced it, and the important idea of Entropy is restored to its proper place in the theory of heat. The method of Professor WILLARD GIBBS is also adopted, by which the thermal properties of a substance in all its physical states are represented by points on the surface of a model, the co-ordinates of these points representing the volume, entropy, and energy of the substance in a given state. The principle of

Energy has been introduced into the theory of capillary phenomena; and improvements have been made in several other parts of the book.

CONTENTS:—Introduction; Thermometry, or the Registration of Temperature; Calorimetry, or the Measurement of Heat; Elementary Dynamical Principles; Measurement of Internal Forces and their Effects; Lines of Equal Temperature on the Indicator Diagram; Adiabatic Lines; Heat Engines; Relations between the Physical Properties of a Substance; Latent Heat; Thermo-dynamics of Gases; The Intrinsic Energy of a System of Bodies; Free Expansion; Determination of Heights by the Barometer; The Propagation of Waves of Longitudinal Disturbance; Radiation; Convection Currents; The Diffusion of Heat by Conduction; The Diffusion of Fluids; Capillarity; Elasticity and Viscosity; Molecular Theory of the Constitution of Bodies.

Air and its Relations to Life; being, with some additions, the substance of a course of Lectures delivered in the Summer of 1874 at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By WALTER NOEL HARTLEY, F.C.S. Demonstrator of Chemistry, and Lecturer on Chemistry in the Evening Class Department, King's College, London. Pp. 260, with 66 Woodcut Illustrations. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [October 21, 1875.]

THE object of this publication is to supply to general readers a clear account of those discoveries concerning the nature of air which, though commenced in the earliest times, have been continued down to the present day. As far as is consistent with clearness of expression, the use of scientific terms has been avoided. By not relying on a bare narration of facts, but describing how these facts were obtained, the Author seeks to familiarise the reader with the particular mode of reasoning employed in scientific research, and to impart to the information here given that weight and interest which is necessary to leave a distinct impression upon the mind.

The original sources of information have been consulted instead of the cut-and-dried statements which pass from one text-book to another, while a considerable portion of the matter is the product of the Author's own researches.

The first two chapters treat of the nature of air, the important functions it discharges as an essential part of all living things, the chemical properties of its constituents, and the nature of the changes which these constituents are capable of undergoing and effecting. In the second and third chapters the principles of sanitary science in all matters

relating to air, such as the ventilation of houses and the passage of air and gases through the walls and soil, are clearly explained, while the difference between fresh and foul air in its nature and its effects is fully treated of. In this part of the book some novel practical details are given, useful to medical men, particularly medical officers of health. For the fourth and fifth chapters the solid particles in air or floating dust provide sufficient matter, connected as they are with the subject of the so-called 'spontaneous generation.' A succinct account of the experiments of NEEDHAM, SPALLANZANI, SCHROEDER and DUSCH, PASTEUR, and others, is given; together with a criticism of the arguments of those who, like Dr. BASTIAN, prefer to deny the germ theory of putrefaction and decay. By the help of illustrations, great care has been taken to explain clearly the lecture experiments repeatedly referred to; and, as some of these are new, and not to be found described elsewhere, this is a matter of interest to science teachers.

Quain's Elements of Anatomy, Eighth Edition.

Edited by WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. L. & E. Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in University College, London; ALLEN THOMSON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. L. & E. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow; and EDWARD ALBERT SCHÄFER, Assistant Professor of Physiology in University College, London. Illustrated by upwards of 950 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth.

[Dec. 1875 & Jan. 1876.]

* * * *The First Volume of the new Edition of QUAIN'S ANATOMY by Dr. THOMSON, assisted by DAVID N. KNOX, M.B. is published separately price 16s. for the convenience of Students, whose urgent demands have rendered this course necessary. The Second Volume will be published in January, and will be sold separately, price 16s. for the period of one month after its publication, to those who have purchased the First Volume. At the expiration of that time the work will be sold only complete in Two Volumes, price 32s.*

THE first four Editions of QUAIN'S *Elements of Anatomy* were the work of the late Dr. JONES QUAIN; and it has been deemed advisable still to retain the title by which the book has been so long known, notwithstanding that in passing through the succeeding three Editions, and that which now appears, it has undergone altera-

tions so extensive and fundamental that little of the original text now remains.

Of these later Editions, the fifth was brought out under the editorship of Professor RICHARD QUAIN and Dr. SHARPEY; the sixth was edited by Dr. SHARPEY and Professor ELLIS, and the seventh by Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, in association with Dr. CLELAND, Professor of Anatomy in Queen's College, Galway, whose extensive and exact knowledge of the existing state of Anatomical Science was of much service throughout the work.

In the present Edition the distribution of the matter between the two volumes has been in some respects altered; and it is believed that the use of the book by students will be facilitated by the change.

The First Volume consists of the Special or Descriptive Anatomy of the Bones, Joints, Muscles, Vessels, and Nerves. It also includes the subject of Surgical Anatomy, which was formerly treated of in a distinct chapter, originally written by Mr. QUAIN, but this is now incorporated, in substance at least, with the description of those Muscles and Bloodvessels to which it has special reference. It will be further noticed that the description of the Bones and Muscles has undergone considerable change, that in both of these sections a short account of the Morphology has been introduced, and that in that on the Muscles the varieties have been more fully described than in the previous Editions. The whole of this volume has been edited by Dr. THOMSON, in association with Mr. DAVID N. KNOX, M.B. Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, and assisted by Mr. H. CLARKE in the description of the Bloodvessels, and by Dr. GOWERS in that of the Cranial Nerves.

In the Second Volume the section on General Anatomy and the chapters on the Heart, the Respiratory, Vocal, Digestive, and Urinary Organs, and the Organs of the Senses, have been revised throughout, and in certain parts re-written by Dr. SHARPEY, in association with Mr. SCHÄFER, by whom, it is right to state, the task has in large measure been performed. The Section on General Anatomy was completed and printed off in October 1874. The account of the Brain and Spinal Cord has been carefully revised with especial regard to intimate structure, by Dr. GOWERS, Assistant Physician to University College Hospital. Lastly, Dr. THOMSON, who has revised the description of the Reproductive Organs, has contributed a chapter on Embryology, with which the Second Volume concludes. In this it has been his object to give, in such a form as is suited to an elementary work on Human Anatomy, a short general view of the Development of the Embryo, and of the Formation of the Membranes

and the Placenta; and with this there is now brought together into one place the special history of the Development of the Several Organs of the Body, which in the previous Edition was distributed throughout the work.

While due reference has been made to the leading authorities on the different subjects treated of, many points have been reinvestigated and new matter has been introduced from original observation.

A considerable number of new Figures have been introduced into the present Edition, some having been substituted for former ones now withdrawn, others added as new Illustrations. They are partly from original drawings, and partly electrotype copies of figures in other published works.

In the Seventh Edition a large number of new figures were introduced, of which the originals were drawn by Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, and by Mr. R. TENNANT under his superintendence, and the engraving was executed by Mr. STEPHEN MILLER of Glasgow. To these only a few have been added in the first volume of the present Edition. But in the General Anatomy and other parts of the Second Volume of the present Edition a considerable number of new Figures have been added, the original drawings for which have been executed chiefly by Mr. SCHÄFER and Mr. WESLEY, and the engravings by Mr. PEARSON.

The Table of Contents and the Index, with the accompanying explanation of the derivation of terms, have been compiled by Dr. ALEXANDER HENRY.

Ganot's Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied, for the use of Colleges and Schools. Translated and edited from GANOT's *Éléments de Physique* (with the Author's sanction) by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Staff College, Sandhurst. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 922, with 4 Coloured Plates and 758 Woodcuts, of which 17 are New in this edition. Crown 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [October 1, 1875.]

THE present edition contains seventeen entirely new illustrations. A very large number of the old illustrations have been recut. The additions to the text amount to twenty-seven pages. In making these additions, while the Editor has consulted the wants of the general reader, his principal aim has been, as in former editions, to render the book more useful for the student of Physical Science. An APPENDIX has also now been added, containing a series of numerical

problems and examples in Physics. This Appendix is based upon a similar one contained in the French edition of the work; but it retains a small proportion only of the problems contained in that Appendix, as the interest of the solution was in most cases geometrical or algebraical. Hence the Editor has substituted or added others, original or from various sources, including a considerable number of original problems in Electricity,—so selected as to involve in the solution a knowledge in every instance of some definite physical principle. As examples for the student, the solutions of several of these problems are worked out at length.

On Addison's Disease, being the Croonian Lectures for 1875, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, revised and illustrated by Reports of Cases. By EDWARD HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to, and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. Pp. 228, with 5 Plates of Figures (3 Coloured). 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [October 2, 1875.]

THIS volume is based upon the Croonian Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in the early part of the present year.

LECTURE I. contains a short biographical notice of Dr. ADDISON, a history of his discovery of the remarkable disease which bears his name, and a full description of all the clinical symptoms and pathological appearances characteristic of the disease. These descriptions are drawn from the Author's own clinical observation and post-mortem examination of numerous cases, and are illustrated by coloured and microscopical plates, shewing the appearances of the diseased organs and discoloured skin and membranes.

In the first part of LECTURE II. the Author reviews the evidence proving the reality of the connexion between one particular lesion of the supra-renal capsules, and the clinical symptoms which are found associated with it. The second part of the Lecture deals with the various misconceptions which have prevented the general recognition of the truth of Addison's discovery; and shews that they have no foundation in fact.

LECTURE III. explains the Author's views with respect to the nature and causes of Addison's Disease. In the first part, he shews the probable mode of production of the clinical symptoms, by means of the morbid processes going on within and around the supra-renal capsules, and supports these views by quoting numerous clinical and

pathological facts from his own cases and from those of other British and foreign physicians. In the second part of the Lecture the constitutional and local causes of Addison's Disease are fully discussed. The disease is shewn, by pathological evidence, to have a very strong affinity with the tubercular diathesis, and to have originated apparently, in a few cases, as part of a general chronic tubercular process. In a more considerable number of cases it is shewn, by the same evidence, to have been caused by the spread of inflammation from diseased or injured adjacent parts; and again, in some cases, to have evidently resulted from physical shocks or temporary injuries, although there was no pathological evidence of any local lesion. Lastly, an overwhelming proportion of the cases on record is shewn, by statistical evidence, to have occurred in persons of those classes which are engaged in active manual labour, or are most exposed, by the nature of their occupations, to local injuries from accident or over-exertion. The Lecture concludes with remarks on the Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of Addison's Disease.

Appendix A contains detailed Reports of thirty-seven illustrative cases, selected out of the whole number upon which the Author's conclusions are founded.

Appendix B contains a complete list of the 333 cases referred to in the Lectures, classed in the Groups into which they are divided in Lecture II. for the purpose of analysis. A full bibliographical reference is given to the publication from which each case has been extracted; and the age and sex of the patient, together with the principal facts adverted to in the Lectures as bearing upon the etiology of Addison's Disease, are subjoined to the reference, in every case in which they have been recorded.

First Work in English: Grammar and Composition taught by a Comparative Study of Equivalent Forms. By A. F. MURISON, M.A. English Master, Grammar School, Aberdeen. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 368, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 23, 1875.]

THIS is a new, easy, and thoroughly practical introduction to the study of English. The First Part (Chaps. I.-XIV.) exhibits in systematic detail the multiplicity of Interchange among the Parts of Speech and their substitutes, chiefly Phrases and Clauses. Different forms for identical meanings are set down side by side, and their equivalence is noted (with explanations, where necessary); then follow Exercises for Practice. By a careful comparison of the grammatical forms of expression, the pupil is guided to the ready and sure discrimination of the better from the inferior

in Composition. The Second Part (Chaps. XV.-XVIII.) treats of Ellipsis and Grammatical Pleonasm; and sentences are tested for irregularity or impropriety of contraction. The Third Part (Chaps. XIX. XX.) deals with the Simple and the Abstruse in language. Among other points, the merits of the Native and the Foreign vocables are generally compared, and continuous Extracts are given to work upon.

The Exercises, 456 in number, contain typical examples, carefully and specially selected. From the abundance and variety of these exercises the present work will, it is hoped, furnish useful material for Parsing and Analysis, and supply a more definite and profitable aim to Paraphrasing and Translation. The Technical Designations are optional.

The volume may be used either alone or as a practical companion to any good grammar.

The Graduated Course of Translation from English into French. Edited by Prof. CH. CASSAL, LL.D. University College, London, and Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Department of Artillery Studies: Former and Present Examiners in the University of London, for the Civil Service of India, the Admiralty, &c. PART I. *The Junior Course, with a Vocabulary of Idioms and Difficulties.* Small 8vo. pp. 152, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[November 29, 1875.]

THE long and varied experience of the Joint-Editors of this volume in their double capacity of Professors and Examiners, has taught them the necessity of beginning very early, even with the youngest students, the practice of translating from English into French. The 'Exercises' which are given in almost all grammars, and which usually contain nothing but detached and unmeaning sentences, have no interest for the pupils, and leave scarcely any impression on their memory. Hence it comes that so many learners are utterly unable to render into tolerable French the simplest English passage, even after five or six years of study and worry.

In the Authors' own classes their custom has invariably been to give their pupils, almost from the beginning, easy but interesting English anecdotes and facts to translate into French. This method has been found to answer well; and the constant success with which it meets has induced Professors CASSAL and KARCHER to publish the materials which they have used, both in teaching and examining. They are set in gradual order, the

gradation being governed by the difficulties they contain.

The Authors' experience has also shewn them the useless, or rather injurious, character of foot-notes, not to mention the hurtful custom which prevails in grammatical 'Exercise books,' of translating almost every word, and leaving the young scholar nothing to do but to put the feminine form of a noun or adjective, or a given tense of a verb. With such a system nobody can be surprised that a student never learns to translate into accurate French. Constant experience has convinced the Authors of the superior advantages of a Vocabulary printed at the end of the volume, and containing only the translation or explanation of idiomatic expressions and sentences. For the ordinary words the pupil must resort to his Dictionary, which he will thus learn how to use—by no means such an easy matter as is commonly thought.

This 'Junior Course' will, the Authors earnestly hope, fill a gap in French Classes, in which they are well aware that such a work has long been a desideratum with many teachers. All the materials contained in it, and in the 'Senior Course,' which will shortly follow, have been long in the Authors' use, and they can therefore answer for their fitness.

Toussaint Louverture, a Dramatic Poem. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. The French Text, with English Notes for Students, by C. CASSAL, LL.D. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 188, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [December 1, 1875.]

THIS volume forms the first work of the 'London Series of French Classics,' edited by C. CASSAL, LL.D. T. KARCHER, LL.B. and LÉONCE STIÉVENARD. To be followed by CORNEILLE'S *Cid*, and other Selections from the best French Literature from the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time. The PROSPECTUS, explaining the principles on which this Series is edited, will be found at page 64 of the present number of *Notes on Books*.

In order fully to understand this POEM it is necessary that a few particulars should be given of the history of TOUSSAINT LOUVETURE. LAMARTINE'S own notice, which precedes the text, is mainly occupied with the circumstances which led him to the composition of this work.

TOUSSAINT LOUVETURE was born at San Domingo, in 1743. He was of noble, some say of royal descent, and possessed high ability, and even genius. He took part in the first insurrection of the negroes, joined the Spanish Army at San Domingo, rose rapidly from the ranks, and was a Colonel when he heard of the Decree of the 'Convention Nationale' setting all slaves free. He at once entered the service of the French and obtained the grade of 'Général de Division' for

taking the town of Cap by storm at the head of 10,000 men, and assisting in driving the English out of the island. His ambition naturally grew with his success, and he soon secured an absolute authority over the coloured people; fought against the French as he had fought against the Spaniards; forced his adversary, General RIGAUD, to re-embark, and soon found himself absolute master of the whole of San Domingo. He was appointed President for life, and an era of prosperity was beginning at Haïti when BONAPARTE, who could suffer no power beside his own, sent that expedition commanded by his brother-in-law, LECLERC, which forms the starting-point of the present drama. The blacks, under the leadership of TOUSSAINT, made an heroic defence; some 11,000 of their enemies perished, and ultimately the French had to abandon the colony altogether. Before that event, however, TOUSSAINT, having been overcome, was betrayed by his generals, and even by one of his sons, and had to submit.

Whatever may be said of this extraordinary man, it cannot be denied that his was a lofty and powerful mind. His ability for government was admirable; his system, which consisted in gaining ascendancy over the whites by craft, and ruling the blacks by the strength of his mind, was invariably successful, being based upon a profound knowledge of the two races. In his long and strangely eventful career, there are certainly acts of treachery, but, in this, he has done nothing more than imitate NAPOLEON. Everything shews, however, that had he succeeded in establishing his authority on a durable basis, he would have secured the prosperity of the colony.

An historical character of such a stamp was a fit subject for a drama. TOUSSAINT'S struggle for the liberty of the blacks, even if we accept his own ambition or independence as ruling motives, is full of dramatic incidents, while his death ranks him with many of NAPOLEON'S other victims.

A Practical Compendium of German Grammar on Mnemonic Principles; with Numerous Simplifications, Rhyming Lists and Summaries, carefully adapted to assist the Memory and familiarise the Ear. By DAVID MILNE, M.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 270, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 26, 1875.]

THE rules and lists given in this grammar have been arranged and rhymed with the greatest care, so as to relieve as much as possible the labour and tedium of learning them. As it frequently happens in German that a word is irregular in more respects than one, an attempt is here made to meet the difficulties together.

For instance, in the lists of nouns, when the plural form is a sufficient index by which one may distinguish the gender, the word is given in the plural; and, similarly, if the gender serves to indicate the plural, the word is given in the singular with the definite article attached. The meaning also of the word is commonly given along with its grammatical irregularities; for the student *must* learn the word and its meaning sometime and somewhere, and if he learns it in such a connexion as to learn by the same effort its grammatical forms, he will thereby make his labour more effective. If the word be a noun, he will thus by one effort learn its meaning, its gender, and its declension; if it be a verb, he will learn its meaning and its irregular parts.

Another peculiarity of these lists is that words having a similar meaning are grouped together, with a view to render the lists less dull and difficult, and to adapt them for reading as well as for committing to memory. By reading the lists several times attentively (with the English), the student will acquire readiness in recognising and in using the words. Committing to memory is, of course, a much more impressive mode of learning than reading is: and one must not imagine that this impression is lost, though the exact order of the words in the lists be afterwards forgotten. Great care has been taken with the rhymes and metre, so as not to offend the ear in reading or repeating these lists.

As the variety of exceptional forms and the number of exceptional words are apt to tire and bewilder the student, the subject is arranged in such a way as to give him clear and complete ideas as he goes on, the most important lists coming usually first. In this way, the weak declension is treated of before the strong, not only because it is simpler, but also because one can readily learn all the weak monosyllables, and thus acquire at once a distinct idea what monosyllables are weak and what are strong. For the same reason, the strong neuters forming the plural in *er* are given before the neuters which form the plural in *e*. The list of masculine monosyllables which do not modify the plural is shorter than that of those which do; but it is important to accustom one's ear to the sound of the modified plural. The student may learn either list or both.

The classification of the irregular verbs is the same as that adopted in the best grammars, such as those of Bekker and Hoffmann; while advantage has been taken of several remarkable sequences of the vowels of the roots, to construct a tabulated *memoria technica*, by means of which one can easily attain a knowledge of the subject, and to which one can readily refer in the intercourse of life. In addition to this table, the

irregular verbs have been given in rhyming lists along with the English and the principal parts, so as to accustom the student to use and recognise them.

In many Grammars, the list of conjunctions is mixed up with that of connective adverbs; or if the two lists are given separately, no means are supplied whereby the student can distinguish the one set of words from the other, unless he learns them by heart. As the order of words in the sentence is differently affected by these two classes of words, a simple way of distinguishing them has been introduced, founded on the fact that the adverb is movable in the sentence, while the conjunction must commence it. The student will thus be able without hesitation to determine whether the word be a conjunction or a connective adverb, and what will consequently be the order of words in the sentence. The construction of sentences in German is treated of so as to train the learner in the logical analysis of sentences—an exercise which the Germans first introduced, and for which their grammar has a special adaptation.

The subject of particles has been fully treated of, their senses being compared and discriminated. A chapter on adverbs used as expletives may supply information on a neglected subject.

Teachers often find it necessary to prescribe not merely a chapter to be read, or an exercise to be written, but also short and concise portions to be learned by heart. Accordingly, short metrical summaries have been given at the end of each chapter, containing the substance of what is more fully explained in the prose, with short examples to make the rule or summary more intelligible. Some supplementary chapters concerning the use of the article, the government of verbs and adjectives, the use of prepositions after verbs and in phrases, have been given in rhyming rules. Perhaps the most difficult task in German Grammar is to make one's self familiar with the correct use of prepositions; and it is hoped that the part of the supplement which treats of this subject will be found to be an efficient means of acquiring a thorough, practical acquaintance with it.

Alphabetical lists of the nouns and verbs are given in the last part of the book. Two supplementary lists contain the rest of the monosyllables and nouns ending in *el*, *en*, and *er*. A subsequent appendix gives rhyming as well as alphabetical lists of all the foreign words about whose gender and declension the student need have any hesitation.

The book has been revised by Professor MEISSNER, of the Queen's University, Belfast, by Herr C. JREP, of the International College at Spring Grove, near London, and by other German Scholars.

Das Lied von der Glocke.

Schiller's *Song of the Bell*; with a Complete Vocabulary, Explanatory Notes on the Text, and a Synopsis of German Grammar. By CHARLES BILTON, B.A. Editor of 'The Class and Standard Series of Reading-Books' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 94, price 2s. cloth.

[November 9, 1875.]

VARIOUS plans have been devised by teachers, or recommended in text-books, for abridging the labour and time necessary to obtain a thorough knowledge of German. But whatever may be the methods adopted in learning this, or any other language, two obstacles have, in every case, to be surmounted, if the student would either speak it with accuracy or enjoy its literature. (1) The materials of the language—the words themselves—must be acquired; and (2) a complete mastery must be gained of the grammatical inflexions of the parts of speech, and of the various relations of the words and sentences to each other. It is with the view of assisting in the accomplishment of these objects that the present volume has been prepared, containing SCHILLER'S 'Song of the Bell,' with a complete vocabulary of all the words in the text, and notes—partly grammatical and analytical, partly explanatory,—wherever any difficulty or obscure allusion appeared to require comment. Occasionally a passage is elucidated by the corresponding lines from one or more of the translations mentioned in the Introduction. It must be distinctly understood that these notes are intended to guide, but by no means to dispense with the student's own labour. A synopsis of German Grammar for convenient reference has been appended, in which prominence has been given to the Tables of the Declensions of Nouns, Adjectives, &c., and of the Conjugations of Verbs.

With the aids thus afforded, it is thought the book will be especially useful to those who are pursuing the study without the assistance of a teacher, but who, by diligence and assiduity, often prove that ultimate success really depends upon the learner's own exertions. The student is recommended to divide the poem into short portions, each of which must be in turn thoroughly analysed, every word therein being fully parsed, and its logical relation to the rest determined. When this has been satisfactorily done, the passage so manipulated should be carefully committed to memory. Speaking from personal experience, and supported by the testimony of others, the Editor is convinced that the systematic study, in the manner indicated, of some definite work by a standard author is far more beneficial to the student in every respect than many times the same amount of mere desultory reading.

Time and Tune in the Elementary School: A New Method of Teaching Vocal Music. By JOHN HULLAH, Honorary Fellow of King's College, Professor of Vocal Music in Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, and Organist of Charterhouse. Crown 8vo. pp. 208, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

Exercises and Figures in 'Time and Tune in the Elementary School,' for the use of Pupils. By the same Author. Price 1s. sewed in paper, or 1s. 2d. in canvas; to be had also in TWO PARTS, 6d. each in paper, 8d. each in canvas.

Chromatic Scale; with the Inflected Syllables used in 'Time and Tune in the Elementary School.' On a Double Sheet of Extra Medium Paper, price 1s. 6d.

Chromatic Scale; with the Inflected Syllables used in 'Time and Tune in the Elementary School.' On a Card, price 1d.

THIS book is the result of an attempt on the part of the Author to revise, for the third time, his adaptation 'to English use' of 'Wilhelm's Method of Teaching Singing,' first published in the year 1840—in making which attempt, he says in his preface, 'he found himself at work, not on a new edition, but on a new book, wherein, though the principles of an existing one might be worked out, the manner of working would prove altogether different.'

'Time and Tune' includes hardly a sentence to be found in 'The Manual,' whether of 1840, 1841, or 1849; and it differs from that work in a still more important particular—the inflexion of *Sol-fa* syllables when applied to 'altered notes.'

The inflexion of *Sol-fa* syllables is by no means a novelty; but the mode of inflexion employed in 'Time and Tune' is,—in so far as those syllables are not inflected, as heretofore, by an arbitrary, still less a uniform and therefore inconsistent rule, but by a rule based on the natural sequence of the vowel sounds, and therefore not uniform, but consistent. This rule consists in changing the vowel of each *Sol-fa* syllable to the next in order above it, when the note with which it is associated is raised a semitone, and to that next below it, when that note is lowered a semitone. The natural order of vowels, beginning from the most acute, is:—

(English) E, A, AA, O, OO.

(Italian) I, E, A, O, U.

So that, sharpened, *Do* and *Sol* become *Du* and *Sal*, *Fa* and *La* become *Fe* and *Le*, and *Re* becomes *Ri*. On the other hand, flattened, *Si* and *Mi* become *Se* and *Me*, *Re* becomes *Ra*, *Fa* and *La* become *Fo* and *Lo*, *Do* and *Sol* become *Du* and *Sul*.

These modifications of the time-honoured Sol-fa syllables are introduced, theoretically and practically, one at a time, in the course of 'Time and Tune,' the plan of which is thus explained in the preface.

In the course of the first twelve chapters the pupil is taught the relations of the sounds of the natural scale, and even of some 'altered' sounds, one to another, and the proportionate durations of sounds in common use, *without the employment of the symbols by which they are commonly represented*. These chapters, which form a short course of themselves, need no books—only two or three 'Figures' and the always ready 'Manual Stave' of the teacher. With these symbols he is next made acquainted; turning to account and confirming his new knowledge at once, in a short series of exercises on the intervals found in the natural scale. The 'altered' sounds in most frequent use in relation to the tonic of the natural scale, with which he will already have made some acquaintance, are then first presented to him in musical notation, and, shortly after, those same sounds as constituent parts of other scales. The study of intervals is then resumed, and the important musical fact that the melody or tune of all major scales is one and the same—that *La* and *Si* (Se) have the same places and properties in the scale of *Fa* as *Mi* and *Fa* have in the scale of *Do*—is illustrated in the 'transposition' of the series of exercises in the natural scale which he has just passed through; these being interspersed with short and simple songs in which the particular interval under consideration is the principal feature. The order of scales and signatures, and the relations of the former one to another, are next considered, and, as a natural sequel to these, 'modulation,' illustrated by still another series of exercises wherein the two commonest modulations—those into the dominant and subdominant of the original key—are made, through the successive alteration of every interval. The minor mode and the modulations to which it is subject are then fully treated and copiously illustrated; and the work concludes with a series of examples in the scales of *Fa*, *Si*, *Mi*, *Sol*, *Re*, and *La*—the scales, after that of *Do*, in most common use—every one of which presents instances of modulation into the scales major or minor related to it. In the course of these exercises all the varieties of rhythm commonly met with are gradually introduced; 'simple' times and their 'compounds' are made known, and every form of measure common in each practically treated. Towards the close of the work, the bass, alto, and tenor staves are explained—as they are alone explicable—in their relation to the great stave of eleven lines.

Bible Epochs and Lessons, for the use of Infants and the Junior Departments of Elementary Schools. By the Rev. DAVID MORRIS, B.A. late Classical Master in Liverpool College; Author of 'Class-Book History of England' &c. 16mo. pp. 64, price 6d. cloth. [September 29, 1875.

IN this concise abridgment of Bible history the writer has attempted to supply a want which has long been felt in infant schools. In a series of short lessons, sufficient in number to furnish a half-year's course of instruction, he has endeavoured to present the leading events of Scripture History in the simplest language, and with the fewest details possible. Too many facts, as being fatal to their reception by a child, are carefully avoided, and, as far as possible, only one idea and its necessary details are presented at one time.

In order that the book may accomplish the task for which it is written, the Author has divided it into two parts. The first part consists of seven Epoch Lessons, viz.: (1) The World before the Flood; (2) The Patriarchs; (3) The Bondage in Egypt; (4) The Judges; (5) The Kings; (6) The Captivity; (7) The New Testament. These Epochs are very short and simply written, and are intended to give a child in the form of a sketch some idea of the subject matter of Bible history. The second part consists of thirty-three Occasional Lessons in which the leading facts stated in the Epochs are detailed more at large. By an arrangement of this kind, in which the simple sketch of the Epochs is filled up by the Occasional Lessons, it is hoped that young children may be taught something of the Bible. A few prayers and hymns are added to increase the usefulness of the work.

The Everlasting Sign; or, Christianity its own Witness. By WILLIAM HUDSON, Author of 'The Life of John Holland' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 168, price 3s. cloth.

[September 4, 1875.

THIS work consists of seven sermons. The first is a general statement of the working and the effects of Christianity. The rest treat of the preaching of the Divine word for men's salvation, of personal decision for Christ, of 'the Divine ideal of the Church,' of full intellectual surrender to the sole and absolute authority of Christ, of Christian worship, and of the lustrous purity which distinguishes the true Christian life. The whole is designed to shew that Christianity fully attests its own superhuman origin, and the book is therefore 'an appeal to men of reason,' and especially to such as respect the leading principle of modern science.

The Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race and Language. By the Very Rev. Canon U. J. BOURKE, M.R.I.A. President of St. Jarlath's College. Crown 8vo. pp. 530, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [October 15, 1875.]

IT has been the object of the author in the present work to subject to a systematic examination the language, the national history, the laws, and the arts of the Gaelic population of Ireland.

His conclusion is that the Gaelic people is strictly Aryan—Sanskrit, Gaelic, Latin, and Umbrian pointing to a primeval low Aryan type; while Zend, and British and Welsh, Greek and Oscan have sprung from a high Aryan source.

Reviewing the ancient Irish jurisprudence, the Author endeavours to shew that the social and civil habits of the people evinced a highly developed civilisation in the pre-Christian period; and that their polity rested on the same foundation with that of the Hindus and the Romans.

For proof of their architectural skill, he refers to the Pillar Towers of Ireland, giving at the same time a summary of all that has been written on this knotty subject during the past seven centuries, and examining the amount of evidence adducible for the views of the several writers.

He shews further that rhyme in European

poetry has not come from Latin, or been borrowed from the Saracens, but that it owes its origin to the musical taste of the Kelts, and to their love for harmony of sound.

It may be added that the Author lays special stress on the duty incumbent on all lovers of learning to encourage the study of Irish-Gaelic, giving fully the reasons which should determine them to arrest the decay of a language which is gradually fading away.

The History of Landholding in England.

By JOSEPH FISHER, F.R.H.S. 8vo. pp. 96, price 3s. cloth. [November 27, 1875.]

THIS work is an expansion of the paper read by the Author at a meeting of the Royal Historical Society. It divides the subject into Eight periods: the Aboriginal, the Roman, the Scandinavian, the Norman, the Plantagenet, the Tudor, the Stuart, and the present; and shews the changes effected under each dynasty. The Author traces the disappearance of the Free-men (*Liberi Homines*) of the Scandinavian period to the sway of the Plantagenets, and explains the great change effected by HENRY VII. which led to the eviction of the smaller landholders and the establishment of the Poor Law. The Author is in favour of an increase in the number of tenants in fee.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

'*The LIFE and LETTERS of LORD MACAULAY*,' by his Nephew, Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P. in 2 vols. 8vo. is in the press.

The *INSURRECTION in TURKEY in ASIA*.—Early in January will be published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 'Through Bosnia and the Hersegovina on Foot during the Insurrection, August and September 1875; with a Glimpse at the Slavonic Borderlands of Turkey.' By ARTHUR J. EVANS, B.A. F.S.A. With a Map.

TYROL and the TYROLESE.—Just ready, in One Volume, crown 8vo. 'Tyrol and the Tyrolese; an Account of the People and the Land, in their Social, Sporting, and Mountaineering Aspects.' By W. A. BAILLIE GROHMAN. With numerous Illustrations from Sketches by the Author engraved on Wood by G. PEARSON.

New Illustrated Volume of *EGYPTIAN TRAVEL* by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS.—In the month of January will be published, in One Volume, imperial 8vo. with Plans, Facsimiles of Inscriptions, a Map of the Nile from Alexandria to Dongola, and about Seventy Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson from finished Drawings executed on the spot by the Authoress, 'A Journey of a Thousand Miles through Egypt and Nubia to the Second Cataract of the Nile;' being the personal Narrative of Four and a Half Months' Life in a Dahabeejah on the Nile, with some account of the discovery and excavation of a rock-cut chamber, or Speos, at Abou-Simbel; descriptions of the River, the Ruins, and the Desert, the People met, the Places visited, the ways and manners of the Natives, &c. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys' &c.

The *FEN COUNTRY*.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. 'Reminiscences of Fen and Mere.' By J. M. HEATHCOTE. With Maps and numerous Illustrations from Sketches by the Author.

New Work by the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.'—In December will be published, in One Volume, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, 'The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson, THIRD SERIES.' By A. K. H. B.

Continuation of JERROLD'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON the THIRD.—In the press, in 8vo. 'The Life of Napoleon III. Derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from personal Testimony.' By BLANCHARD JERROLD. VOLUME the THIRD, with Portraits and Facsimiles. VOL. IV. completing the work, will be published in the Spring.

The *WANDERING TRIBES OF ASIATIC TURKEY*.—Preparing for publication, in 8vo. 'The History of the Mongols, from the Eighth to the Eighteenth Century.' By HENRY HOWORTH. VOL. I. *the Mongols proper and the Kalmuks*, is in the press, and will be accompanied by Two Maps, shewing (1) the Most Recent Discoveries in Central Asia and (2) the Distribution of the Various Tribes and States in Asia at the Accession of Jingis Khan.

The *TEMPLE OF DIANA at EPHEBUS*.—In the press, in One Volume imperial 8vo. copiously illustrated, 'Discoveries at Ephesus, including the Site and Remains of the Great Temple of Diana.' By J. T. WOOD, F.S.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Dedicated, by permission of Her Majesty the Queen, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G. K.T. K.P. G.C.M.G. &c. This work will consist of a narrative of the Government Excavations, conducted by Mr. WOOD during nearly eleven years. It will contain about 60 Illustrations, and more than 200 Greek and Latin Inscriptions found in the Excavations, and now deposited in the British Museum.

JOHN LEECH and YVELING RAM-BAUD.—Early in December will be published, in One Volume, small 4to. handsomely bound, price 5s. 'Little Walks in London, in French and English.' By YVELING RAM-BAUD. With Six Etchings by JOHN LEECH. This work will consist of Tales written to illustrate some early drawings by JOHN LEECH, of which a small edition, with a different accompanying letterpress, was privately circulated amongst the Artist's friends many years ago. The object of the present publication is to furnish matter better illustrative of LEECH'S designs, and suited to young persons. It is given in French and English, printed on opposite pages so as to form a useful and attractive introduction to the knowledge of the French language.

New *HISTORICAL WORK for SCHOOLS and GENERAL READERS*, by the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A.—In December will be published, uniform with Dean Merivale's 'General History of Rome,' in One Volume, crown 8vo. with Maps, 'General History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great.' By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. Author of 'The Aryan Mythology,' 'Tales of Ancient Greece,' &c. This volume will relate the history of Greece to the close of the Lamian war and the death of DEMOSTHENES. A concluding chapter will give a sketch of the history from that time to the present.

In the preparation of this volume, it has been the special wish and purpose of the Author to present the history of the Greek people in a form which may interest readers of all classes, as well as the scholar and the critic. The great lessons which that history teaches must be learnt by all who would understand the life of the modern world; and the task of learning them is one which calls for no greater effort than the attention which the honest love of truth will never fail to awaken.

During the present century historical criticism has been largely busied with the earlier history both of Greece and of Rome; but too great stress can scarcely be laid on the fact, that in the former the most rigid scrutiny has tended rather to ascertain the true course of events than to throw over the whole traditional story a dark, if not an impenetrable, veil. In his 'General History of Rome,' Dean MERIVALE is constrained to admit that 'there is scarcely one particular of importance throughout three centuries of our pretended annals, on the exact truth of which we can securely rely.' The historian of Greece may rejoice in the happier assurance, that our knowledge of the Persian wars, and of many events which preceded those wars, is scarcely less full or less trustworthy than our knowledge of the Norman Conquest of England.

For the period which ends with the close of the Peloponnesian war, the narrative of this volume is in substance the same as that of the more detailed and critical history, brought down, in two volumes, to the surrender of Athens, 404 B.C. The chapters relating the subsequent history have been written wholly for the present volume. In these the Author has had to trace the fortunes of Athens after it fell back into the ranks of mere city communities, sharing in the suspicions or jealousies always awakened when the growth of one city seemed likely to affect the complete independence of its neighbours. Such a state of things could end only in foreign subjugation; and in the remaining chapters of the history the Author endeavours to trace the influence of Macedonian and Roman conquest on the country which was to become the seat of the empire of the East and ultimately to pass under the sway of the Ottoman Turks.

The whole history thus becomes full both of interest in the past and of instruction for the future; and it is the hope of the Author that his efforts to exhibit the great actors in this history as living persons with whom we may sympathise, may make his volume acceptable to the general reader not less than to historical students.

THE GERMAN PHILOSOPHER SCHOPENHAUER.—In the press, in 1 vol. post 8vo. with Portrait, 'Arthur Schopenhauer, his Life and his Philosophy.' By HELEN ZIMMERMAN.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK on the *GAME* of *WHIST*.—In the press, in a pocket volume, 'The Correct Card; or, How to Learn Whist: a Whist Catechism.' By A. C.-W.

A NEW EDITION of the late Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS's Work 'On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,' which has been several years out of print, is now in the press.

NEW EDITION of KEITH JOHNSTON's *GAZETTEER*. In the press, in One Volume, 8vo. 'A General Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical, forming a complete Gazetteer of the World.' New Edition, thoroughly revised.

ONE-VOLUME EDITION of LATHAM's *JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY*.—In the press, in One Volume, medium 8vo. 'A Dictionary of the English Language.' By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; late Professor of English in University College, London. Abridged from Dr. Latham's Edition of Johnson's English Dictionary.

NEW WORK by Professor RAWLINSON, M.A.—Early in the New Year will be published, in 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations, 'The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy, or a History of the Sassanians; with Notices, Geographical and Antiquarian.' By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Canterbury.

CONTINUATION of Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ's work on the *REFORMATION*.—Nearly ready for publication, in 8vo. 'History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin.' By the Rev. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. VOLUME the SEVENTH, translated by W. L. R. CATES, Editor of the Dictionary of General Biography; Joint-Author of the Encyclopedia of Chronology. VOL. VIII. completing the Work, will be published in the course of the year 1876.

NEW EDITIONS of Mr. HULLAH's TWO COURSES of *MUSICAL LECTURES*.—In a few days will be published, in One Volume, demy 8vo. a New and Revised Edition of 'The History of Modern Music, a Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.' To be followed early in the New Year, by a New and Revised Edition, uniform, in demy 8vo. of 'The Transition Period of Musical History, a Second Course of Lectures on the History of Music from the Beginning of the Seventeenth to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, delivered at the Royal Institution.' By JOHN HULLAH, Honorary Fellow of King's College, Professor of Vocal Music in Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, and Organist of Charterhouse.

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Tyrol and the Tyrolese; the People and the Land in their Social, Sporting & Mountaineering Aspects. By W. A. BAILLIE GROHMANN. Pp. 296, with 22 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [January 10, 1876.]

THESE chapters have been written not so much for the purpose of throwing new light on those aspects of the subject which have already perhaps been sufficiently illustrated as with the view of bringing before the English reader the genuine characteristics of the life of the Tyrolese people. Of these characteristics the Author believes that he has been enabled to acquire a knowledge altogether beyond that of the passing traveller.

Being by parentage half an Austrian, and as well acquainted with the German as with the English language, he has had ready access to the homes of the peasants, and seen them as they appear on putting off the constrained demeanour which they exhibit before strangers.

No one can be said really to know the Tyrolese people until he has been present at their weddings and their shooting-matches, has followed them in their perilous occupation as woodcutters, has shared with them the dangers of the chase, and has made himself acquainted with the ways of their poachers and smugglers. Of all these aspects of Tyrolese life the Author hopes that his volume may present pictures as vivid as, to his personal knowledge, they are true. The character

thus drawn may not be altogether attractive, but it deserves to be attentively studied before it becomes essentially modified by the influences of modern civilisation.

Mountain-climbers will perhaps be interested in the narrative of the Author's ascent of the Gross-Glockner in the depth of winter, as given in the last chapter of the work.

A General History of Greece, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Alexander the Great; with a Sketch of the Subsequent History to the Present Time. By GEORGE W. COX, M.A. Author of 'Tales of Ancient Greece,' 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations,' &c. Pp. 742, including copious Analytical Table of Contents, Chronological Table, and Index; with 11 Maps. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 8, 1876.]

IN the preparation of this volume it has been the Author's wish and purpose to present the history of the Greek people in a form which may interest readers of all classes, as well as the scholar and the critic. The great lessons which that history teaches must be learnt by all who would really understand the life of the modern world; and the task of learning them is one which calls for no greater effort than the attention which the honest love of truth will never fail to awaken.

During the present century historical criticism has, it is well known, been largely busied with the earlier history both of Greece and Rome; but stress may be fairly laid on the fact that in the former the most rigid scrutiny has tended rather to determine the true course of events than to throw over the whole traditional story a dark if not an impenetrable veil. In his *General History of Rome*, Dean MERIVALE is constrained to admit that 'there is scarcely one particular of importance throughout three centuries of our pretended annals on the exact truth of which we can securely rely.' The historian of Greece may well rejoice in the happier assurance that our knowledge of the Persian Wars and of many events which preceded those wars is scarcely less full or less trustworthy than our knowledge of the Norman Conquest of England.

Throughout this earlier portion of his task the Author has striven to exhibit clearly the motives and policy of the actors in this great struggle; and the conviction that he has established rather than destroyed the history has enabled him to give without hesitation his reasons for calling into question or rejecting the statements of the traditional narratives, whenever it became necessary to do so.

The history of Greece is the history of the most wonderful political and intellectual growth which the world has yet seen. Its interest is the more absorbing from the rapid march of events in the mighty drama which may fairly be said to have been played out in less than three centuries. This astonishing quickness of development and decay must be ascribed to the fact that the ancient Hellenic communities never coalesced into a nation. The explanation of this fact is the most important task of the historian of Greece. Nor can the questions involved in it be really answered until we have traced the political and social life of the Greeks to its source in the earliest Aryan civilisation. The clue once given may be followed through the whole history of the Greek states; and the Author has followed it with special care, sparing no pains to bring out into the clearest light all the circumstances which at Athens tended to soften, if not to remove, and at Sparta to keep alive, the narrow exclusiveness of the primitive society.

For the period which ends with the close of the Peloponnesian War, the narrative is in substance the same as that of the Author's more detailed history, which is brought down to the Surrender of Athens, B.C. 404. The subsequent chapters, written for this volume, exhibit the falling-back of Athens into the ranks of mere city communities, sharing in the suspicions or jealousies always awakened where the growth of one city seemed likely to affect the complete independence of its neighbours. Such a state of things could end only in foreign subjugation. From this point therefore the historian is charged with the gloomier task of tracing the influence of Macedonian and Roman conquest on the country which was to become the seat of the Empire of the East, and ultimately to pass under the sway of the Ottoman Turks.

The actors in this great drama he has striven to bring before the reader as living persons with whom we may sympathise, while they must be submitted to the judgment of the moral tribunal to which we are all responsible. Of all he has spoken plainly and honestly, being well assured that the sternest condemnation of the treasons and lies of men like ALKIBIADES and THERAMENES will in no way clash with the profoundest veneration for the sober wisdom of THEMISTOKLES and PERIKLES, for the heroism of the gallant DEMOSTHENES who all but saved the army brought to its doom by NIKIAS, and for the genius and patriotism of his mightier namesake who, in the immortal speech which unmasked the treachery of ÆSCHINES, pronounced the funeral oration of Athenian freedom.

The History of Prussia and its Military Organisation, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; tracing the Origin and Development of her Military Organisation. By Captain W. J. WYATT, Author of 'Hungarian Celebrities' &c. VOLS. I. & II. from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1525; pp. 1,024, with Map of Prussia. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth.

[January 20, 1876.]

THESE volumes relate the history of Prussia from the earliest times in which we have any information respecting the state which, from an area of less than 25,000 square miles, has so grown that it now embraces geographically a considerable part of Germany and Ancient Poland, exclusive of those kingdoms and states which have recently acknowledged its political leadership, while from its military organisation and resources it occupies a foremost place in European history. The first volume, which traces the fortunes of the Teutonic Knights in Northern Europe, ends with the age of JAGELLO, King of Poland. The second volume, having related the history to the time of ALBERT of Brandenburg, gives an account of the principality which under him grew into the modern kingdom of Prussia; of the pedigree of the House of Hohenzollern; of the Imperial cities; and of the early fortunes of the city of Nuremberg.

Philosophy without Assumptions. By THOMAS PENYNGTON KIRKMAN, M.A. F.R.S. Hon. Mem. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Manch. and Liverp. Dutch Soc. Sci. Haarlem Soc. Extr. and Rector of Croft, near Warrington. 8vo. pp. 352, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 24, 1876.]

WHATEVER may be the value of the premises from which the conclusions are drawn, there is no doubt that much of the philosophy of the present time tends to shake the convictions of men in what are commonly regarded as the foundations of religion—the belief, namely, that the course of the Universe is ordered by a Conscious Mind and a Righteous Will, and that the life here is but the preparation for the life hereafter. To say that the philosophy must be false because it attacks these foundations, is no argument; but the case is altered if, as the Author of the present volume contends, these philosophical systems are found to rest on assumptions. One part, accordingly, of his task is to prove this charge: the other and the more important part is to shew, first, that there is a philosophy which starts from no assumption, resting as it does on the fact which is for each man wholly apart from all other facts—a fact which he cannot question without the

very absurdity of self-contradiction; and, secondly, that the necessary inferences from this fact completely shatter the assumptions lying at the root of many forms of recent thought. The demonstrated result is that the progress of science has in no way touched the basis of religious trust in the Loving Father and Righteous Judge of mankind, and that true philosophy brings with it not mere cold negations, but the deepest comfort for the present life and the brightest hopes for that which is to come.

An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion. By the late Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 306, price 14s. cloth.

[December 23, 1875.]

THAT throughout life the belief of men, both speculative and practical, is, owing to inability or unwillingness to investigate the subject for ourselves, often determined by the opinions of others, is a fact which will probably not be disputed by any. Hence the question how far opinion may be properly influenced by mere authority becomes a proper subject for examination, for it is of paramount importance that truth, and not error, should be accredited, and that men, when they are led, as in many things they will be led, should be led by safe guides.

The purpose of the present Essay, therefore, is to deal with those opinions which are formed without any appropriate process of reasoning really or apparently leading to that conclusion, and without compulsion or inducement of interest, but simply because some other persons whom a man believes to be competent judges on the matter entertain that opinion. The inquiry will shew how large a proportion of human opinion is of this kind, and point out the best means of creating a trustworthy authority and of guarding against the abuses to which the principle of authority is liable.

Arthur Schopenhauer, his Life and his Philosophy. By HELEN ZIMMERN. Pp. 262, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 21, 1876.]

NEARLY a quarter of a century has elapsed since the name of ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER was first pronounced in England. This country may claim to have given the signal for the recognition of a thinker not at the time widely known or eminently honoured in his native land; and although the subsequent expansion of his fame and influence has been principally conspicuous in Germany, indications have not been wanting of a

steady growth of curiosity and interest respecting him here. Allusions to him in English periodical literature have of late been frequent, assuming an acquaintance with his philosophy on the reader's part which the latter, it may be feared, does not often possess. The time thus seems to have arrived for such an account of the man and the Author as may effect for the general reader what M. RIBOT's able French *précis* has already accomplished for the student of mental science, and may prepare the way for the translation of SCHOPENHAUER's capital treatise, understood to be contemplated by an accomplished German scholar now resident among us.

The little volume which owes its existence to these considerations is founded mainly upon the memoir by GWINNER, supplemented by the heterogeneous and injudicious, yet in many respects invaluable, mass of detail put forth by the philosopher's immediate disciples, LINDNER and FRAUENSTÄDT. Relying on these sources of information, the Author has endeavoured to portray for English readers one of the most original and picturesque intellectual figures of our time, with obvious analogies to JOHNSON, ROUSSEAU, and BYRON, nor yielding in interest to any of them.

The Eastward Position Unscriptural and not Primitive and Catholic; including a Reply to the Rev. M. Shaw's Letter on the Position of the Celebrant at the Holy Communion. By JOHN HARRISON, D.D. Vicar of Fenwick, Author of 'Whose are the Fathers?' 'An Answer to Dr. Pusey's Challenge,' and other works. Crown 8vo. pp. 208, price 6s. cloth. [January 22, 1876.]

IN this book it is shewn that in the early Church the Bishop or Presbyter at all times of public prayer faced the east, and as a rule churches were so built as to be entered at the east, the communion-table to stand at the west end, the minister behind it, and to face the congregation and the east. It is further very fully shewn that subsequently to the introduction in the ninth century of the doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the consecrated elements, churches were so built and internally constructed in accordance with the new doctrine as to admit of what is called the sacrificial posture of the minister; and that this in Roman Churches is the universal practice, excepting when the Pope administers the Lord's Supper in churches where the table is placed as in primitive times, when he stands facing the communicants and ministers as in the ancient Church.

The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson, THIRD SERIES. By A. K. H. B. Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 332, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 9, 1875.]

THE First Series was published in November 1862; the Second in December 1864. Both were received with an amount of favour which has led to the addition of a Third. Thirteen years do not pass over a preacher without bringing some change in his point of view and manner of expression; but the Writer's faith in the doctrines set forth remains unchanged.

Though addressed to a congregation in part academic, these discourses were intended to be useful to ordinary worshippers, and they are consequently expressed in simple language. The CONTENTS are as follow:—

1. Holiday-Time.
2. Church Music.
3. No more Sea.
4. Servant and Friend.
5. The Glory Departed.
6. Step by Step.
7. St. Paul's Last Disappointment.
8. At New-Year's Time.
9. Manliness.
10. The Necessity for Holiness.
11. What-Like shall enter in.
12. Contentment.
13. On Christmas Day.
14. A Choice which must be made.
15. Better Things above.
16. Rest in the Saviour.
17. By the Grace of God.
18. Death Abolished.
19. The Burning of the Books at Ephesus.
20. The World to Come.
21. Our Spiritual Obligations.
22. Daily Life Hallowed.
23. The Perpetuity of the Words of Christ.

Notes on the Earlier Hebrew Scriptures. By Sir G. B. AIRY, K.C.B. 8vo. pp. 152, price 6s. cloth. [February 10, 1876.]

THROUGH a long period the Author has considered carefully the interpretation of several of the more obscure passages of the ancient Hebrew Scriptures. Some notes on these were committed to writing many years ago, but without any view to publication. Lately, however, public events have occurred which have induced him to refer to his manuscripts, to revise them, and to make additions to them. These events are, the publication of Dr. DONALDSON'S 'Book of Jasher,' that of the 'Essays and Reviews,' and that of Bishop COLENSO's tracts on

the 'Pentateuch;' and the controversies to which these works have given rise. In the face of these discussions he has thought that there might be advantage in collecting some speculations, formed in freedom of thought, but he trusts not without reverence, and which, shaped as they have been in quiet privacy, may be expected to be, in great measure, free from the exaggeration or the violence which may be induced by controversy.

The Literature of the Kymry, a Critical Essay on the History of the Language and Literature of Wales during the Twelfth and Two Succeeding Centuries; interspersed with numerous Specimens of Ancient Welsh Poetry, accompanied by English Translations. By THOMAS STEPHENS. Second Edition, edited, with the Author's Additions and Corrections, by the Rev. D. SILVAN EVANS, B.D. With a Life of the Author by B. T. WILLIAMS, Q.C. 8vo. pp. 544, with Portrait, price 15s. cloth.

[February 3, 1876.]

THE history of Cambrian Literature presents four marked periods. Of these, the first relates to the fortunes of the Strathclyde Kymry, the wars of the Ottadini in the North of England in the sixth century, and the subsequent emigration of that people to North Wales; the second is embraced between the years 1080 and 1350; the third, thence to the first half of the seventeenth century; and the fourth from 1650 to the present time. In this volume the Author treats of the second of these four periods, a time of singular and widely extended activity.

For some years he had been collecting materials for a new and improved edition; but owing to declining health, and a pressure of other engagements, he had, at the time of his death, been able to accomplish only a portion of the improvements which he had contemplated.

It was his intention to rewrite the part relating to the alleged discovery of America, by Prince MADOG AB OWAIN GWYNEDD, in the twelfth century, his opinion, after further investigation, having undergone a considerable change on that subject; to treat of the Triads at greater length in order to ascertain their true historical value; and to devote a section to the unravelling of the fable of HU GADARN.

With the exception of some verbal corrections, and a few unimportant foot-notes, which are distinguishable from the others, the additions to the volume are all from the papers of the Author, and in his own words, it being the desire of his representatives, as well as of the Editor, that the

work should, in the present issue, express no other sentiments or opinions than those of him whose name it bears.

King Solomon; the Third and Concluding Drama of the Tragedy of Israel. By G. F. ARMSTRONG, M.A. Professor of History and English Literature in the Queen's College, Cork, Queen's University in Ireland; Author of 'Ugone, a Tragedy,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 244, price 6s. cloth. [January 6, 1876.]

Previously published:—

King Saul; PART I. of the Tragedy of Israel, price 5s.

King David; PART II. of the Tragedy of Israel, price 6s.

THE TRAGEDY OF ISRAEL, now completed, consists of three parts, each distinct in itself, but at the same time subordinated to the working out of one main purpose—namely, the embodiment of the aspirations after national greatness and unity of the Hebrew people during that most striking period of their national existence, which commenced with the rejection of religious government under SAMUEL and ended with the disruption of the Tribes after the death of SOLOMON. The central figures of this period are the first three Kings. The hero of the First Part of the trilogy is SAUL, who is there represented as struggling against the priestly and prophetic ascendancy to establish an independent monarchy. Harassed by haunting superstitions of which he would fain be free, with his suspicions, his jealousy, his morbid fantasies, he appears as a man on whom has devolved a task too great for his strength and opportunities, and who is unfitted for prudent action by the pangs of a mind in that earlier stage of revolt against old opinions, in which, confusing teachers and believers with doctrines taught and believed, it frets in a petulant misanthropy, and, not yet bold enough to cast off utterly the thralldom of a creed it scorns, agitates itself in passionate defiance of a God whom it would more reasonably deny. The first drama follows the history of Israel from SAUL's rejection to his death on Gilboa and the commencement of the supremacy of DAVID.—The Second Part, which has for its chief character King DAVID, opens at the moment of that monarch's greatest splendour, and celebrates the partial success and ultimate failure of his happier nature to combine in itself the functions of both priest and sovereign, and that beautiful mysticism which lent strength to his heart and arm, but did not save him from his fall. It depicts the successive steps of his decadence, his impotent struggles with the unlawfu

love for BATHSHEBA, his murder of URIAH; the ruin of TAMAR, the antagonism of NATHAN, the revolt of ABSALOM, the turmoil of the Tribes, the flight from Jerusalem, and the rebellion of ADONIJAH; and concludes with the King's death and the election of SOLOMON.—The Third Part, King SOLOMON (now published), represents the mild eclecticism and epicurean tranquillity of one too gentle for the desire of destruction and too wide-seeing for the enthusiasm of partisanship. In accomplishing the building of the Temple, SOLOMON's mind has outrun the labour of his hands. His intellectual sympathies are fast drawing him away from the strict law of Jahvehism, and he seeks to adopt into his kingdom, as he has already embraced intellectually, all creeds. He hears with indifference the dying warning of the old and impotent NATHAN, and hastens to put his cosmopolitan theories into practice by erecting temples to BAAL and ASHTORETH within the city of JEHOVAH. The prophet AHIJAH now appears on the scene, remonstrates, threatens, and, being received by SOLOMON with scorn, foretells the ruin of the house of DAVID and the severance of the Tribes. Then follows the revolt of JEROBOAM, the alarm of which breaks upon the King as he is revelling in his chambers, having turned for relief from the agitations of the intellect to a systematic indulgence in sensual delights. The gradual decline of SOLOMON from his youthful intellectual exaltation is traced step by step to the moment of his deepest dejection and despair. Meanwhile, the plots of HADAD King of Edom, REZON King of Syria, SHISHAK King of Egypt, and JEROBOAM, strengthened by the hands of AHIJAH, have ripened amid his indifference and oblivion, and the drama concludes with the King's death amid the war-cries of the men of JUDAH, as they prepare, under the guidance of REHOBOAM, to contend with the revoltant Tribes of MANASSEH and EPHRAIM and the confederate nations.

On the Existence of Mixed Languages; being an Examination of the Fundamental Axioms of the Foreign School of Modern Philology, more especially as applied to the English. Prize Essay by J. C. CLOUGH, F.R. Hist. Soc. &c. 8vo. pp. 134, price 5s. cloth.

[February 2, 1876.]

THIS volume examines the fundamental axioms of Mr. MAX MÜLLER's School of Philology. The first of these 'declares grammar to be the most essential element, and therefore the ground of classification in all languages which have produced a definite grammatical articulation; the second denies the possibility of a mixed language.' These statements have been admitted as axioms,

but surely their truth, which is far from self-evident, should have been demonstrated. The Author shews the desirability of classifying languages on broader principles, according to their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. He then demonstrates that, contrary to the statements of the axioms, many modern languages are in reality composite. In this proof various jargons and lingua-francas are examined; and also the Maltese, Hindustani, Gypsy, Persian, Turkish, Basque, Celtic, Romance, and Teutonic languages. The Essay then proceeds to a more particular examination of English, and points out its true position as a Teuto-Romance tongue, standing as it does halfway, in vocabulary, grammar, arrangement, and pronunciation, between Anglo-Saxon, a Low German, and Norman-French, a Romance language.

Excavations at the Kesslerloch, near Thayngen, Switzerland, a Cave of the Reindeer Period. By CONRAD MERK. Translated by JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A. F.G.S. Author of 'Isca Silurum,' and Translator of 'Keller's Lake Dwellings.' Pp. 76, with 16 Lithographic Plates, comprising 99 Figures of Remains, &c. Royal 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[January 17, 1876.]

THIS is a translation of one of the publications of the Zurich Antiquarian Association. It contains, first, a description of the cave; secondly, an account of the progress of the excavation; and then gives a list of the remains of the animals found in the cave, nearly the whole of which indicate a much colder climate than at present. Tables are given shewing what animals formerly existing in the district are now extinct there, and also the countries to which they have apparently retreated. Lastly, the objects of art found in the cave are described and drawn. They are chiefly made of reindeer-horn, and amongst them are several drawings or etchings both of the wild horse and the reindeer. Two sculptures, supposed to be those of the horse and the musk sheep, are also described and delineated. The evidences, both from the fauna and from geology, of the great antiquity of the remains found are briefly laid before the reader.

A short Appendix has been added by the Translator—1st, as to two dubious specimens which are accepted as genuine by the Swiss antiquaries; and, 2nd, as to some other evidences lately come to light of the extension of the glacial period in these ancient times over the whole of the neighbouring district.

The British Army in 1875 ; with Suggestions on its Administration and Organisation. By JOHN HOLMS, M.P. New Edition, to which is added the Paper read at Brighton on 'Our Military Difficulty,' and an Analysis of the Mobilisation Scheme, with Four Diagrams. Crown 8vo. pp. 180, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [February 14, 1876.]

THE call for a new edition of this work has enabled the Author to add to it information which throws further light on the present state of the British Army, and justifies his expectation of the improvement, amounting to radical reformation, which would be effected by the Short Service system. This system would, he is convinced, give to the army, which needs neither more men nor a larger expenditure, the choice of the best men in the land. A careful comparison of the British and the Prussian systems brings out clearly the nature of the remedies which would render the former at least as efficient as the latter. The adoption of these remedies is accordingly urged upon the country with special earnestness, as involving no heavier annual outlay, and as the only means of grappling with evils which are already serious, and which, if unchecked, may prove fatal.

Reminiscences of Fen and Mere. By J. M. HEATHCOTE. Pp. 152 ; with 27 Illustrations and 3 Maps. Square crown 8vo. price 28s. cloth. [February 29, 1876.]

THE improvements effected in the Fen country may be in some degree estimated by the fact that within the last thirty-five years the annual rental of 250,000 acres, forming one-third of the area comprised in the Bedford Level, has increased 100 per cent. These improvements involve necessarily a marked change in the aspect of the Fen lands ; and it has therefore been the wish of the Author, who has spent a long life in their immediate neighbourhood and associated familiarly with the inhabitants, to do what he can towards preserving some reminiscences of the objects and scenery which are rapidly passing away. In carrying out this plan, which is mainly designed to shew that the changes effected have been for the most part changes greatly conducing to the wealth of the country and the wellbeing of the people, he has not only drawn on his own memory, but has availed himself of information communicated to him by the oldest inhabitants,—the result being, as he hopes, a record which may justify the expectation of steadily continued progress.

LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS :—

Deserted Mill in Winter, by E. W. COOKE, R.A.	Skaters on Whittlesea Mere, 1835-6.
Whittlesea Mere from the Round Hill (1829), by P. DEWINT.	Skaters and Sledges.
Peterborough Cathedral.	Old Woman selling Ches- nuts.
Ely Cathedral.	Groups on the Ice.
Crowland Abbey.	Race on Whittlesea Mere.
Crowland Bridge.	Reed Harvest.
Connington Castle, 1800.	Cutting Reed.
Connington Castle, 1875.	Cutting Sedge.
Boat-gate of Whittlesea Mere and the Bure.	Stacking Reed.
Regatta on Whittlesea Mere, 1842.	Stalking Sledge.
Mills used for Draining the Fens.	Loading Turf at Story's Bridge.
Mill with Skaters draw- ing a Sledge.	Post or Gauge, shewing the Depression of Soil since the Drainage of Whittlesea Mere.
Skaters on Fen Drain.	Inundation of 1862.
	Thorney Abbey.

MAPS.

Map of Fens, 1723.	Map of Fens, 1875.
	Map of Whittlesea Mere.

Municipal London ; or, London Government as it is, and London under a Municipal Council. By JOSEPH F. B. FIRTH, LL.B. Imperial 8vo. pp. 792, price 25s. cloth.

[February 19, 1876.]

MUNICIPAL LONDON, as its title indicates, is divided into two parts. The first part, occupying 538 pages, contains an exact account of the character and functions of every existing institution exercising municipal or quasi-municipal powers within the whole area of the metropolis. In this part of the book is contained a history of the origin of the Corporation of the City of London, and an account of the various Charters granted to it which remain still in force. The several powers and duties of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City are elaborately detailed, and an exhaustive analysis is given of the income and expenditure of the City, and of its system of government by committees. The Livery Companies of the City are treated as an integral part of the Corporation, and some sixty pages of the work are devoted to an examination of the constitution and present condition of these bodies.

The constitution, powers, and method of work of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the London Vestries are set out in full detail. The history and present condition of the gas and water supply of the metropolis occupy two chapters of this part of the work. The same careful consideration has been given to the Corporation of Westminster, the London Police Force, the

London School Board, the Thames Conservancy Board, and the Lee Conservancy Board; and a separate chapter is devoted to the various organisations connected with the relief of the poor in the metropolis. In this chapter are also considered the various County Jurisdictions, the Registration System, Burial Boards and Charities. The last chapter of the first part of the work summarises those that have preceded it, and contains the "Municipal Balance Sheet of the Metropolis," shewing an annual income and expenditure of over £15,000,000 sterling, and a loan liability of more than £28,000,000.

The second part of the work commences with a history of the various attempts after municipal reform in London, the Reports of the Municipal Commissioners, and the Bills that have been introduced into Parliament. This is followed by a discussion of the various methods of reform, and an argument in favour of the establishment of a single representative municipal council. The constitution of such a supreme council is then considered, and the qualification of its members, the division of representation, the time of election, the extent of the suffrage, and the method of voting discussed. The supreme council being thus constituted, each of the existing institutions, whose functions are set forth in the earlier part of the work, is taken *seriatim*, and welded into the new system; whilst in respect to the gas and water supply, now in the hands of private companies, the rights of the citizens to their acquirement is considered, and the best method of such acquirement discussed. The work concludes with the elaboration of a system of municipal government under a supreme council, and with a tabular statement shewing the method in which every part of municipal work would be performed under the new system.

The book contains an extensive index, and is illustrated by several Maps shewing the present irregular character of the divisions of London for various purposes, and the proposed division under the supreme council.

The Elements of Banking. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 284, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[February 12, 1876.]

THE object of the present work is to exhibit in plain and concise language the mechanism of the system of *credit*, *banking*, and the *foreign*

exchanges, and to explain the reasoning upon which is founded the principle of currency, which the Author published in 1858—that the true method of controlling credit and the paper currency is by adjusting the rate of discount by the bullion in the bank and the state of the foreign exchanges; a principle now universally acknowledged to be true, and adopted by the Bank of England and by every bank in the world.

A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical & Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By the late J. R. M'CULLOCH, of H.M. Stationery Office. New Edition, revised and corrected; with a Supplement shewing the Progress of British Commercial Legislation down to the Present Time. Edited by H. G. REID, Secretary to Mr. M'Culloch for many years; with a Biographical Notice by the Editor: pp. 1,716, with 41 Maps and Charts. 8vo. price 63s. cloth. [December 10, 1875.]

* * The SUPPLEMENT may be had separately. 8vo. pp. 124, price 5s. sewed.

IN the present edition the statistical and other information has been corrected by the latest returns, in strict conformity with the Author's plan. Additional information is given in the SUPPLEMENT on the important subjects of Banking and Bankruptcy, of Corn Laws and the Corn Trade. An article on Colonies and Dependencies is accompanied by separate articles on our more important colonies, while recent changes have been noted in the articles on Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and other countries. The present condition of the East is reviewed in the articles Slaves and Slave Trade, Suez Canal, Turkey, and Zanzibar; and amongst a large number of other subjects articles on Gold, Railways, Adulteration, Harbours, Herring Fishery, &c. supply the information which may be desired by those who consult the Dictionary at the present time.

Food; its Adulterations, and the Methods for their Detection. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond. &c. Member of the Royal College of Physicians of England and Senior Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, London; Author of the Reports of 'The Lancet Analytical Sanitary Commission' on Food, and other works. Pp. 904, with upwards of 200 Wood Engravings. 8vo. price 24s. cloth. January, 1876.

EIGHTEEN years have elapsed since the Author's work intitled 'Adulterations De-

tested in Food and Medicine' was published. Since that date the knowledge of the subject of the Adulteration of Food has greatly extended, and the methods for its detection have become much more definite and precise. During the whole of the intervening period the Author has himself been unceasingly occupied with the subject, having made numberless analyses, and having been constantly engaged in special investigations relative to the adulteration of certain articles of food.

Although in the present work the Author has in the main followed the method adopted in his previous books on the same subject, yet the volume now published contains a large amount of additional matter, several of the subjects being treated of for the first time: for instance, the articles on Food, its Functions and Quantity; the Preservation of Food; Unwholesome and Diseased Meat; Water; Aërated Waters; Lime and Lemon Juice; Cider and Perry; Tinned Vegetables; and the Utensils employed in the Preparation and Storage of Food. It is right to add that every article which is not entirely new has been much extended or entirely rewritten. The Author has therefore deemed it best to bring the book out under a new title and not as a fresh edition of his former work, 'Adulterations Detected.'

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Railway Appliances; a Description of Details of Railway Construction subsequent to the Completion of the Earthworks and Masonry, including a short Notice of Railway Rolling Stock. By JOHN WOLFE BARRY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. [Edited by C. W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S. an Examiner in the Department of Public Education; and forming one of the Series of *Text-Books of Science* adapted for the use of Artisans and of Students in Public and Science Schools.] Pp. 316, with 207 Figures engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[March 1, 1876.]

THE object of this work is to describe the different material adjuncts the appliance of which marks the distinction between the mere road-bed, more or less straight and level, on which the rails are laid, and that elaborate system for the safe and speedy conveyance of passengers and goods which is practically known and talked of under the vague designation of a *railway*. The book is thus not intended to deal with the construction of the earthworks, bridges, and viaducts, on the one hand, nor with the financial manage-

ment of the company on the other, but with the intermediate though equally important matters which complete the railway, and which are necessary for working the traffic.

The ground thus proposed to be covered is very wide, and the size of this volume has rendered it necessary to exercise a somewhat arbitrary process of selection. It has not been possible to comprise within such moderate limits a description of many varieties in the multifarious details which present themselves in the ordinary practice of a railway engineer. With regard to the locomotive engine itself especially, the subject is so large that it has been thought better not to attempt to deal with it in a chapter of this work. The book will answer its intention if it supplies to the general reader a succinct, but faithful, description of the mechanical appliances on which the safe and punctual carriage of himself and of his consignments depends, and if the student of railway engineering acquires from it a correct and fairly complete introduction to the studies which lie before him.

To the general reader, the matters involving questions of public administration, or of principles of design, such as the control of railways by the Legislature and the Board of Trade, referred to in Chapter I.; some of the considerations affecting the design of rails and of wheels (pp. 64-68); the dangers of facing-points (pp. 86-89); the introduction and general results of the interlocking of points and signals (pp. 103-113); the distinctive features of the block system of signalling (pp. 133-144); the advantages and drawbacks of the block system (pp. 165-171); the principles that should be followed in devising and adopting safety appliances (pp. 172-189); the arrangements or block plans of terminal stations (pp. 190-197); the safeguards in modern rolling-stock for lessening the effects of collisions (pp. 240-252), with the cognate subjects of continuous breaks and of communication between guards and drivers (pp. 284-293), will probably be more interesting than the pages devoted to the detailed arrangements by which the principles in question are carried into effect.

To the engineering student, however, the description and more detailed examination of the principal parts of the permanent-way, signals, station-fittings, and rolling-stock, with special reference to the causes of the great wear and tear of railway plant and to the safety and convenience of working, will, it is hoped, be at least as useful as the consideration of the matters of principle, with a view to which those parts are designed.

The review of some of the details cannot but indicate certain points in which there seems to be room for improvement in the design, or in the mode of using, railway appliances, and may perhaps suggest the direction in which improve-

ments may possibly be made. It cannot be too strongly urged that in railway details there ought to be no finality in design; for although a most remarkable and creditable degree of safety has been attained in the conduct of English railway traffic (which, it should be remembered, is in point of amount and complexity unexampled in other countries), yet it cannot be denied that there is still scope for improvement, in greater freedom from what are (not always rightly) called 'railway accidents.' The reduction of working expenses, also, which on the average of the railway traffic of the United Kingdom have been rising steadily from 48·4 per cent. of the gross receipts in 1871 to 55·6 per cent. in 1874, is a subject the importance of which may be appreciated when it is considered that three per cent. of saving would amount to no less a sum than £1,000,000 annually. No inconsiderable amount of the working expenses and not a few of the risks of railway accidents are determined by the design and use of those details of railway appliances which it is the aim of this work to bring before the reader.

The Author regards as a popular error the supposition which is from time to time advanced, that railway engineers and managers are, as a body, remiss in attention to the safety or convenience of the public. From personal experience he can vouch for the care, foresight, and anxiety which are bestowed on these subjects by those in charge of our railways. But the extraordinary growth of the traffic on English lines renders necessary the adoption of many precautions which were unknown twenty years ago, and the rejection or alteration of many well-known and well-tried appliances which were fully equal to the exigencies of former times.

TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

Telegraphy. By W. H. PREECE, C.E. Divisional Engineer, Post-Office Telegraphs; and J. SIVEWRIGHT, M.A. Superintendent (Engineering Department) Post-Office Telegraphs. [Edited by C. W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S., an Examiner in the Department of Public Education; and forming one of the Series of Text-Books of Science adapted for the use of Artisans and of Students in Public and Science Schools.] Pp. 310, with 160 Figures and Diagrams engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[January 7, 1876.]

THIS text-book, although adapted for the use of students generally, is written specially for those numerous operators and artisans who are

employed in the actual transmission of telegrams, and in the maintenance of telegraphs in England. Care has been taken to render it as far as possible independent of theory, and of little more than an elementary knowledge of Mathematics. The book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of more advanced works upon the art and science of Telegraphy. Its dimensions have necessarily confined the Authors almost entirely to the consideration of English Telegraphy, and compelled them to abandon the submarine cable branch of the subject. The systems described are those which have borne the test of continued experience and are more or less in practical use at the present day. Hence it is that the problems of quadruplex, multiplex, and other novel systems of Telegraphy have been omitted. And as the class for whom the book is specially written are not as a rule engaged in the application of the laws of currents to testing and experimental purposes, the discussion of OHM's laws, and the apparatus depending upon them, are not dealt with. In fact, Professor FLEEMING JENKIN'S work on Electricity, published in this Series, fills up the theoretical omissions in the book, while Mr. CULLER'S Handbook of Practical Telegraphy, to which, more than any other, this is intended to be an introduction, supplies all the practical omissions.

Those who take up this text-book with the idea that from it they are going to learn Telegraphy without any previous knowledge of Electricity, and without the opportunity of handling telegraph instruments, will probably be disappointed; while those who have already acquired an elementary knowledge of Electricity, or are employed in Telegraphy, will, it is believed, find that the work supplies a gap which the Authors have often felt to exist.

Wherever the diagrams are drawn to scale they are so indicated by the proportion of the real size being given. Wherever this is not done, the diagrams are either symbolical or simply illustrative without strict adherence to dimensions.

THE LONDON SERIES OF ENGLISH CLASSICS,
EDITED BY J. W. BALES, M.A. AND C. S. JERRAM, M.A.

Bacon's Essays; with Introduction, Notes, and Index. By EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D. Head Master of the City of London School. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[Early in March.]

THE object of the present edition of BACON'S *Essays* is to illustrate them, as far as possible, not merely by disconnected notes, but by a continuous Introduction, bringing to bear upon the *Essays* such knowledge of BACON'S thoughts as

can be derived from his *Life and Works*. The basis of this Introduction is, of course, the edition of BACON's Works issued by Mr. ELLIS and Mr. SPEDDING, and the 'Letters and Life' recently completed by Mr. SPEDDING. Allusions and textual difficulties are explained by notes; but the writer's experience, while reading the *Essays* with a class of advanced pupils, led him to the conviction that, for the proper understanding of the *Essays*, more is wanted than mere annotation, however accurate and judicious. BACON's *Essays* can hardly be understood without reference to BACON's life. A full chronological table is prefixed of the principal events in BACON's life and times.

The text adopted is generally that of the accurate and scholarlike edition of Mr. ALDIS WRIGHT; but the Editor has ventured to depart from his example in the matter of spelling and punctuation. As regards spelling, the principle adopted in the present edition is this: whatever quotations or extracts are made for critical or antiquarian purposes are printed with the old spelling, but the *Essays* themselves are placed on the same footing as the BIBLE and SHAKESPEARE; and, as being not for an age but for all ages, they are spelled with the spelling of this age. Still less scruple has been felt in departing from the old punctuation; it has no right to be considered BACON's; it often makes absolute nonsense of a passage; it sometimes produces ambiguities that may well cause perplexity even to intelligent readers; and its retention can only be valuable to archæologists as shewing how little importance should be attached to the commas and colons scattered at random through their work by the Elizabethan compositors.

By way of illustrating BACON's style and method, the ten *Essays* of 1597 are printed (and, in accordance with the principle stated above, in their original spelling) below the corresponding *Essays* of A.D. 1625. The comparison of these may furnish a useful exercise in composition; but it has not been thought necessary to add in full the edition of A.D. 1612, some account of which will, however, be found in the Notes, and in the Appendix in the second volume.

It is hoped that this edition may be of some use in the highest classes of schools; but the object has been, not the compilation of a book adapted for the use of persons desiring to pass examinations, but of a work that may enable readers of all ages and classes to read BACON's *Essays* easily and intelligently.

The Rev. Dr. ABBOTT's edition of BACON's *Essays* forms the first work of the *London Series of English Classics*, a Series intended to consist of selected works in poetry and prose of the best English Authors, from SPENSER to WORDSWORTH,

carefully edited, with introductions, notes, and other aids for students, by eminent scholars; under the general editorship of J. W. HALES, M.A. late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge; and jointly of C. S. JERRAM, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. The Series will be continued at frequent intervals, and the price of each volume will be generally Half-a-Crown.

The second work of the Series will probably be '*Selections from Pope's Works*,' now in the press, edited by THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. University College, Oxford.

Annotated Poems of English Authors. Edited by the Rev. EDWARD THOMAS STEVENS, M.A. Oxford, Joint-Editor of 'The Grade Lesson Books,' 'The Useful Knowledge Series,' &c. and the Rev. DAVID MORRIS, B.A. London, Author of 'The Class-Book History of England' &c. Now in course of publication, in crown 8vo. with Woodcuts.

[February 29, 1876.]

THIS Series of Books is intended to meet the requirements of all classes of Schools, and of youthful Students generally.

An acquaintance with some of the Works of our Standard English Poets is now considered a necessary part of the education of the pupils of all Schools; but hitherto a difficulty has stood in the way of their general introduction: poems sufficiently annotated and explained to make their meaning clear to boys and girls, and at the same time cheap enough for ordinary school use, having not yet been published.

The SERIES now in course of publication has been designed to supply this want by combining cheapness with all that is necessary to make each work interesting and intelligible.

Each POEM will be prefaced by a short Sketch of the Author's Life, and will be accompanied by all other necessary information regarding its design and style. Copious notes respecting the etymology and history of the words employed, grammatical hints, explanations of difficult passages, &c. will be given at the foot of each page, thus saving the time and trouble of looking elsewhere for information, as in books in which the notes are placed at the end of the volume. The type used will be distinct and attractive, and each Poem will be embellished with a suitable illustration.

Only Authors of the highest standing in English literature will be selected, and none but the choicest pieces of their compositions, as far as they are suitable for Schools, will be admitted into the Series. In order to make the SERIES as wide

available as possible, each POEM will be published separately at the lowest possible price, which will probably range between 4d. sewed or 6d. cloth, and 10d. sewed or 1s. cloth.

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These four Poems are now ready, price 4d. each sewed, or 6d. each cloth.

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SHAKESPEARE'S *Julius Cæsar*.

WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion* (Selection).

Anthology of Modern French Poetry, Junior Course, with a Vocabulary of Idioms and Difficulties. Edited by Prof. CHARLES

CASSAL, LL.D. of University College, London, and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and by Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich: Former and Present Examiners in the University of London, for the Civil Service of India, the Admiralty, &c. Small 8vo. pp. 208, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[February 1, 1876.]

THE short poems which compose the present *Anthology of Modern French Poetry* are one hundred and sixty-five in number. They are all selected from the works of writers of the present century, and are graduated according to the difficulty they present to the reader and translator, without reference to any other division. Most of the poets whose works the Editors have laid under contribution belong to the contemporary era of French literature. Although this period is but too often slightly spoken of abroad, the Editors are proud to state in their Preface that the French poets of the present age yield to those of no other country, either in purity of thought and taste, or in vivid imagination, or in graphic power of expression. The student is enabled by this copious selection to judge for himself; but the Editors have been compelled, in order to avoid

making too large a book, to reject as many charming short pieces as they have included in this collection.

To facilitate research, the words under which grammatical, idiomatic, or other difficulties are explained in the Vocabulary are printed in black type in the text.

Le Cid, a Tragedy. By P. CORNEILLE. The French Text, with English Notes for Students, by Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Examiner in the University of London and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 144, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 10, 1876.]

THE touching and heroic story of the Spanish *Cid* has been made the theme of many dramas and of several poems, not only in the original Spanish, but in almost all European languages.

Le Cid is one of the masterpieces of French Dramatic Literature, and no finer play can be put in the hands both of the old and the young. Some verses are among the most beautiful ever written, and the style is masterly, just as the language is refined, and the thoughts are pure and chaste. To tell the plot beforehand, in English, would be seriously spoiling the pleasure which every student and reader endowed with good taste will derive from the simple reading or the more laborious translation.

It is well known to what extent both French and English poets are indebted to Spanish Literature; many of our tragedies and comedies are almost mere imitations of the Southern originals. In his commentary on *The Cid*, VOLTAIRE relates that it was a former secretary of Queen MARY de' MEDICIS, who, having retired to Rouen, knew CORNEILLE there, and advised him to learn Spanish, and to begin with *The Cid*. In his *Avertissement*, which follows the Preface in the present edition, will be found CORNEILLE's own account of the origin of the Tragedy, just as in his *Examen du Cid*, which is subjoined to the text of the play, he defends himself against some malevolent criticisms.

The present edition thus contains, as well as the Tragedy itself, all that the Author himself was induced to write about it. It has been thought needless to give either the various readings, VOLTAIRE's remarks on special passages, or the mild censures of the French Academy. *The Cid* may well stand by itself as it came from CORNEILLE's pen. As VOLTAIRE justly remarks, CORNEILLE succeeded in making of the Spanish *Cid* a less irregular but not less touching drama.

Zaire, a Tragedy in Five Acts. By VOLTAIRE. The French Text, with English Notes for Students, by Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Examiner in the University of London and at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 144, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [February 17, 1876.]

FOR this Tragedy, which has been styled a masterpiece of pathos, VOLTAIRE took from SHAKESPEARE nothing but the idea of a lover who, in a fit of jealousy, kills the woman whom he loves and who loves him. This theme VOLTAIRE develops by connecting it with the great religious incident of the Crusades, and it is from religion that he draws the catastrophe.

A hundred years have scarcely brought about an abatement in the popularity of this play, in which VOLTAIRE, having hitherto imitated CORNEILLE and RACINE by turns, ventured to be original, and entered on a path which promised to invest the French drama with fresh and permanent beauty. In this play, Christian piety, in MACAULAY'S words, is exhibited in its most amiable form; and old LUSIGNAN'S passionate speech to his recovered daughter continues to be learnt by heart and recited with deep-felt emotion by young French scholars. If it be objected, as some have objected, that the tragedy is wanting in local colour, it must be remembered that VOLTAIRE was writing a French tragedy in the accepted form and in accordance with the conventional rules. Within these limits *Zaire* is irreproachable; and as such the Editors place it with confidence before the English public.

The above two volumes form the second and third works of the 'London Series of French Classics,' edited by C. CASSAL, LL.D. T. KARCHER, LL.B. and LÉONCE STÉVENARD—to be followed by CORNEILLE'S *Horace* and *Polyeucte*, RACINE'S *Andromaque*, ALFRED DE VIGNY'S *Chatterton*, and VICTOR HUGO'S *Hernani*.

French Homonyms and Paronyms, followed by a List of Words which have the same Form in English and French but Differ in Meaning; with Exercises. By A. ROULIER, B.A. French Master in Charterhouse School, and Professor of the French Language and Literature at Bedford College. Crown 8vo. pp. 212, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [February 19, 1876.]

AN imperfect acquaintance with the Homonyms and Paronyms of the French language may expose an Englishman to great blunders. For

instance, he may confound *aune*, m. (alder tree), and *aune*, f. (ell), *marchant* (walking) and *marchand* (tradesman), *pêcheur* (fisherman) and *pécheur* (sinner), &c. and read '*les pêcheurs sont pour la plupart des hommes courageux*,' '*sinnners* are for the most part courageous people,' instead of '*fishermen* are . . .' He may write or say: '*Nous consomons tous les légumes de notre jardin*,' i.e. '*we destroy* all the vegetables of our garden,' whilst he means '*nous consomons tous* . . .,' '*we consume* . . ., *we eat* all . . .'

There is another class of words which may be a source of mistakes not less grave than those just mentioned,—that in which the spelling or sound is alike or nearly so in the two languages, whilst the meaning is different; such as a *bride* (*une fiancée*) and *une bride* (a bridle), a *crane* (*une grue*) and *un crâne* (a skull), a *courtier* (*un courtisan*) and *un courtier* (a broker), &c.

To familiarise English students with such words, and to enable them to avoid the confusion arising from a similarity of sound or spelling, is the object of the present work. It is divided into three parts, which may be studied either singly or together. The vocabularies *are to be learnt by heart*, each one being followed by an exercise placed opposite. The exercises of the first two parts *are to be translated and corrected where necessary*, mistakes being purposely introduced only here and there with a view to keep the student's attention alive; but in the third part such is not the case, the Author's object being to compare English with French idiomatic expressions.

Of many of the words the etymology is given, both as a help to the memory and a guide to the orthography (as in *cœur*, heart, from Latin *cor*, and *chœur*, choir, from Latin *chorus*) and as an aid to resolving the gender of nouns (as in *livre*, m. book, from Latin *liber*, m. and *livre*, f. pound, from Latin *libra*, f.)

The book, which is entirely original, may, it is believed, be safely recommended to those who are preparing for the civil or military examinations, questions on idiomatic difficulties being frequently set in such examinations.

Rules of Latin Syntax, for the use of Schools. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 28, price 2s. cloth. [February 5, 1876.]

THESE pages aim at presenting the rules of Latin Syntax within a narrow compass, on a scale intermediate between the most elementary and the more advanced grammars, and in a form which a schoolboy can keep by his side for prompt reference or carry into school with him. Every

effort has been made to combine severe accuracy with the utmost *simplicity* of statement. It is felt that grammar, in becoming more scientific, has become more difficult to the young, and that a manual designed for schoolboys should discard all needless technicalities.

The Rules comprise the various uses of the Cases: definitions of Time and Place; idioms of the Pronouns, of Negative and Interrogative Particles; the Infinitive; idioms of the Tenses and the Participle; concluding with a careful review of the Subjunctive as contrasted with the Indicative mood; the review being based on an analysis of the sentences—causal, conditional, concessive, final, consecutive, &c., in which these moods figure.

This branch of the subject has been treated at some length, owing to the Author's conviction that, to pupils at a certain stage of progress, mere *general rules* are useless, without a clear exposition of their principles, illustrated by examples closely pertinent and as copious as space permits. These examples have been drawn exclusively from the classic spring, and verified by references.

Partly from their intrinsic value, partly because it is easier to teach by comparison, Greek and English parallels of idiom and construction have occasionally been given.

The Elements of Algebra, originally designed for the use of Students in the Universities. By JAMES WOOD, D.D. Dean of Ely, and Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. New Edition (*the Seventeenth*), remodelled, simplified, and adapted for general use in SCHOOLS; with numerous *Easy Exercises, Examples, and University Examination Papers, with Answers.* By THOMAS LUND, B.D. Prebendary of Lichfield; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire; and formerly Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 604, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [February 29, 1876.]

THIS well-known book, during its fourscore years' existence, has been throughout chiefly designed for the use of *adult* Students in our Universities; but the subject of *Algebra* being now taught generally in *Schools* more than in *Colleges*, it has become necessary to adapt the work to these altered circumstances. Accordingly, with this end in view, Mr. LUND has made numerous changes in this Edition:—

1st. It appears in a different *form* externally, being considerably reduced both in size and price.

2nd. The earlier portions of the work have been much *simplified* by introducing explanatory

matter from his '*Short and Easy Course of Algebra, Eighth Edition.*'

3rd. The '*Easy Exercises*,' before placed at the end of the book, are now interspersed throughout the text exactly where they are wanted.

4th. Some portion of Dr. WOOD's original matter having become obsolete, and some problems and propositions added by Mr. LUND in former editions being too difficult for *school-boys*, have been excluded.

5th. In carrying out his plan Mr. LUND has not found it practicable to maintain, as heretofore, a distinction between Dr. WOOD's matter and his own by a *difference of type*. The two are now so amalgamated as to be undistinguishable from each other, except by those who will take the trouble to refer to former editions.

6th. There are also added two series of *Examination Papers, with Answers*, given at recent University Examinations. They will be found useful by shewing what is the kind, and *least* amount, of *Algebra* expected from those who are Candidates for the Cambridge 'Ordinary B.A. degree.'

Selections from the Proverbs of Solomon and other parts of Holy Scripture, classified and arranged suitably for Memory Lessons in Day and Sunday Schools. By the Rev. D. MORRIS, B.A. Author of '*Bible Epochs and Lessons*' &c. 16mo. pp. 56, price 6d. cloth. [February 4, 1876.]

AS it is a common practice in Day and Sunday Schools to give pupils passages of Holy Scripture for commitment to memory, the Author has been led to compile this little book of Selections with a view of utilising for educational purposes these sacred writings so suited for youth, but generally so little known. No part of the Bible is better adapted for the instruction of the young than the Proverbs, which are so rich in thought on human life and character; but the fragmentary and unconnected way in which they are arranged offers a serious hindrance to their use for memory lessons. The Author has therefore endeavoured to remove this obstacle by bringing together certain of the Proverbs which are similar in the character of their teaching, and classifying them according to the subjects upon which they respectively treat.

To the selections from the Proverbs are added several other passages of Holy Scripture which, in the Author's judgment, are eminently fitted, from their beauty, simplicity, and practical character, to serve as memory lessons for the young.

The Authorised Version has been strictly followed throughout.

The New Code, 1875; with Notes, Analysis, Appendix & Index, and an Introductory Sketch of the Administration of the Grants for Public Elementary Education (1839-1874). By H. J. GIBBS, and J. W. EDWARDS, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. pp. 182, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 17, 1875.]

THE Elementary Education Act of 1870 regulates the action of the Education Department and of School Boards in respect of public elementary school accommodation in England and Wales.

The survey which the Department undertook in pursuance of Sections 8 and 9 of that Act has been completed, and already in every school district a first notice of its condition in respect of public elementary school accommodation has been published. Final notices have also been issued to a large number of districts with insufficient school accommodation, and, in many cases, School Boards have been compulsorily formed to supply the deficiency.

It may reasonably be anticipated that the requisite number of schools will have been supplied within the next three years.

The main work of the Department will then consist in the administration of the grant annually voted by Parliament for public elementary education; and the efforts of members of School Boards and of managers and teachers of schools will be concentrated on the education and instruction of the children in their schools.

The New Code of Regulations of the Education Department, annually presented to, and sanctioned by, Parliament, regulates the administration of the grant; and it is with a view to assist the greatly increasing body of persons who are brought for the first time into responsible connexion with elementary education that this Manual has been compiled.

The Code has been analysed: its provisions, especially those on which the grants depend, have been explained at length; and a copious index has been added to, enable it to be readily handled.

For the information of a large number of persons who desire to adopt the profession of teacher in public elementary schools, a few hints have been inserted in the Appendix. The Editors, thinking it might be of interest at the present time, have written a short sketch of Public Elementary Education from 1839 to 1874, compiled from the Reports of the Committee of Council and the debates on the Revised Code of 1862 and the Education Act of 1870.

In the performance of the task which the Editors set themselves, they have endeavoured

to make this Manual useful, and for any suggestion which will add to its practical value in future editions they will hold themselves much indebted.

Systems of Education; a History and Criticism of the Principles, Methods, Organization, and Moral Discipline advocated by Eminent Educationists. By JOHN GILL, Normal College, Cheltenham, Author of 'School Education, Method and School Management,' and 'Art of Teaching Young Minds to Observe and Think.' Fcap. 8vo. pp. 320, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [February 29, 1876.]

THIS volume owes its existence to the requirement of the Education Department, that students in Training Colleges should be made acquainted with the systems of education that had been advocated or practised in this country. It embodies the substance of lectures delivered during the past twenty-three years at Cheltenham. Primarily intended for the benefit of those proceeding to the work of the teacher, it is now published, not without the hope of vindicating for England a better position in educational matters than many assign to it, and of showing that many of the principles and practices which distinguish the schools of other countries were first taken from this. It is also hoped that the work may prove serviceable to the members of School Boards, who, having to administer the Act of 1870, will find it advantageous to acquaint themselves with what has heretofore been attempted or gained in school education.

The book is in five parts. The first part deals with Grammar Schools, which may be taken as the exponent of what was done in the way of education up to the close of the 18th century. It gives an analysis of the views and plans advocated by Ascham, Comenius, Milton, Locke, and Knox. The second part deals with the Edgeworths and with Pestalozzi, to whom education, public and private, owed so much in the first forty years of this century. The third part takes up Infants' Schools, and brings under review the works of Wilderspin, the Mayos, the Home and Colonial School Society, and Fröbel in the Kindergarten. The fourth part is concerned with the common Elementary School, and the Monitorial systems of Bell and Lancaster, the Intellectual system of Wood, and the Training system of David Stow. The fifth part embraces Amateurs and Helpers, and gives the contributions to education of Wyse, Horace Grant, Shuttleworth, and Professor Moseley.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

'*The LIFE and LETTERS of Lord MACAULAY*,' by his Nephew, Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P. in 2 vols. 8vo. will be published on Thursday, March 30.

New *HISTORICAL WORK* by Sir T. E. MAY, K.C.B.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*Democracy in Europe, a History*.' By Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B. D.C.L.

BIOGRAPHY of the late Sir W. FAIRBAIRN.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France, &c.*' Partly written by himself; edited and completed by WILLIAM POLK, F.R.S. Vice-President of the Royal Society, Member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Mr. HINCHLIFF's *TRAVELS* round the *WORLD*.—On Saturday, April 8, in One Volume, square crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, '*Over the Sea and Far Away; a Narrative of a Ramble round the World*.' By T. W. HINCHLIFF, M.A. F.R.G.S. President of the Alpine Club, Author of 'Summer Months among the Alps,' 'South American Sketches,' &c.

The *INSURRECTION* in *TURKEY*.—Early in April will be published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. '*Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection, August and September 1875; with a Glimpse at the Slavonic Borderlands of Turkey*.' By ARTHUR J. EVANS, B.A. F.S.A. With a Map and numerous Illustrations from Sketches by the Author.

The *BERMUDAS ISLANDS*.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Map, '*Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, from 1615 to 1685*.' Compiled from the Colonial Records and other original sources. By Major-General J. H. LEFROY, R.A. C.B. F.R.S. Hon. Member New York Historical Society, &c. Governor of the Bermudas.

New Work on *COACHING* by Captain MALET and NIMROD.—On May 1 will be published, in 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Coloured Plates, uniform with Mr. Birch-Reynardson's 'Down the Road,' '*Annals of the Road, being a History of Coaching from the Earliest Times to the Present*.' By Captain MALET. With Practical Hints on Driving and all Coaching matters, by NIMROD, reprinted from the 'Sporting Magazine' by permission of the Proprietors.

New Work on *MEDIÆVAL ITALIAN HISTORY*.—Preparing for publication, in Two Volumes, 8vo. '*History of the Republic of Florence*.' Translated from the Italian of the Marchese GINO CAPPONI, by SARAH FRANCES ALLEYNE.

Continuation of Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ's work on the *REFORMATION*.—In March will be published in 8vo. '*History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin*.' By the Rev. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. VOLUME the SEVENTH, translated by W. L. R. CATES, Editor of the 'Dictionary of General Biography,' Joint-Author of the 'Encyclopædia of Chronology.' VOL. VIII. completing the Work, will be published in the course of the present year.

COMTE'S *SYSTEM of POSITIVE POLITY*, or Treatise on Sociology, instituting the Religion of Humanity. —In March will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Social Dynamics, or the General Laws of Human Progress (the Philosophy of History)*.' By AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of the *System of Positive Philosophy*. Translated by E. S. BRESLEY, M.A. Professor of History in University College, London. Forming the Third Volume of COMTE's '*System of Positive Polity*,' now in course of publication, translated from the Paris Edition of 1851-1854, and furnished with Analytical Tables of Contents. To be completed in Four Volumes, published separately, and each forming in some degree an independent treatise.

The *GERMANIC EMPIRE* and the *SEE of ROME*. —In the press, '*Church and State; Their Relations Historically Developed*.' By T. HEINRICH GEFFCKEN, Professor of International Law at the University of Strasburg. Translated from the German by E. FAIRFAX TAYLOR. This work will be found to afford a direct clue to events now passing on the Continent, the chronological scope of the Author's argument being as follows:—The State and Religious Bodies in Heathen Antiquity; the Jewish Theocracy; Christianity and the State; the Church under State Support; the Papal Primacy; the Frankish Empire and the Church; Imperialism and the Papacy; Decline of the Mediæval Church; the Reformation; Contest of the 17th Century; Period of Enlightenment; the Church and the French Revolution; the State and Catholicism from 1830 to 1848; the State and Protestantism from 1815 to 1848; Catholic Reaction 1848 to 1859; the Italian Question; the Syllabus and Vaticanism; Results of the Vatican Council; the State and Protestantism since 1848; the Struggles of the Present Day.

A GERMAN PEASANT ROMANCE.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. with Frontispiece, '*Elsa, a Tale of the Tyrolean Alps.*' By Madame VON HILLERN. Translated from the German by Lady WALLACE.

DOMESTIC MANNERS of the **GERMANS.**—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*German Home Life; a Series of Essays on the Domestic Life of Germany.*' Reprinted, with Revision and Additions, from '*Fraser's Magazine.*'

New Work by Professor RAWLINSON, M.A.—On Friday, March 10, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations, '*The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy, or a History of the Sassanians; with Notices, Geographical and Antiquarian.*' By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Canterbury.

Continuation of JERROLD'S LIFE of NAPOLEON the THIRD.—In the press, in 8vo. '*The Life of Napoleon III. Derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from Personal Testimony.*' By BLANCHARD JERROLD. VOLUME the THIRD, with Portraits and Facsimiles. VOL. IV. completing the work, will be published during the present year.

EWALD'S JEWISH ANTIQUITIES.—In March will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. '*The Antiquities of Israel.*' By HEINRICH EWALD, late Professor of the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by the Rev. HENRY SHAEN SOLLY, M.A.

Dr. GOLDZIKER'S HEBREW MYTHOLOGY.—Preparing for publication, in 8vo. '*Mythology among the Hebrews, its Historical Development; Researches bearing on the Science of Mythology and the History of Religion.*' By Dr. GOLDZIKER, Teacher of Semitic Philology in the University of Buda-Pest. Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A. of the British Museum.

A New Edition of KELLER'S Work on the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, translated by JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A. F.G.S. Author of '*Isca Silurum,*' is preparing for publication.

The TEMPLE of **DIANA** at **EPHESUS.**—In the press, in One Volume imperial 8vo. copiously illustrated, '*Discoveries at Ephesus, including the Site and Remains of the Great Temple of Diana.*' By J. T. WOOD, F.S.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Dedicated, by permission of Her Majesty the Queen, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G. K.T. K.P. G.C.M.G. &c. This work will consist of a narrative of the Government Excavations conducted by Mr. Wood during nearly eleven years. It will contain about 60 Illustrations, and more than 200 Greek and Latin Inscriptions found in the Excavations, and now deposited in the British Museum.

New Work on **MAHOMETANISM.**—Early in April will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Islam under the Arabs.*' By Major OSBORN.

New Edition of KEITH JOHNSTON'S **GAZETTEER.** In the press, in One Volume, 8vo. '*A General Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical, forming a complete Gazetteer of the World.*' New Edition, thoroughly revised.

ONE-VOLUME EDITION of LATHAM'S **JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.**—In May will be published, in 1 vol. medium 8vo. '*A Dictionary of the English Language.*' By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; late Professor of English in University College, London. Abridged from Dr. Latham's Edition of Johnson's English Dictionary.

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New Edition of Mr. HULLAH'S **SECOND COURSE** of **MUSICAL LECTURES.**—In March will be published, in One Volume, demy 8vo. a New and Revised Edition of '*The Transition Period of Musical History: a Second Course of Lectures on the History of Music from the Beginning of the Seventeenth to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, delivered at the Royal Institution.*' By JOHN HULLAH, Honorary Fellow of King's College, Professor of Vocal Music in Queen's College and Bedford College, London, and Organist of the Charterhouse.

New Edition of Dr. GARROD on **GOUT.**—On May 1 will be published, in One Volume, demy 8vo. a New Edition of Dr. GARROD'S Work on '*Gout and Rheumatic Gout,*' with much additional practical matter.

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A New Edition of Professor TYNDALL'S '*Fragments of Science,*' being the Third Edition, with a New Preface, will be published early in March, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

The APPLICATIONS and PROCESSES of **CHEMISTRY** in the **USEFUL ARTS.**—Preparing for publication, in One Volume, medium 8vo. with numerous illustrations engraved on wood, '*Industrial Chemistry, a Manual for use in Technical Colleges or Schools, and for Manufacturers, &c.*' Being a Translation by Dr. T. D. BARRY of Professors Stohmann and Engler's German Edition of Payen's '*Précis de Chimie Industrielle.*' Edited throughout, and Supplemented with Chapters on the Chemistry of the Metals, &c. by B. H. PAUL, Ph.D.

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MAY 31, 1876.

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Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 104 to 106.

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.
By his Nephew, GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,
M.P. Pp. 976, with Portrait. 2 vols.
8vo. price 36s. cloth. [March 30, 1876.]

IN undertaking this work the writer has performed a duty which, he believed, it was incumbent on him to discharge. But he cannot withhold the admission that the task of dealing with Lord MACAULAY's private papers has been one of peculiar difficulty.

To give to the world compositions not intended for publication may be no injury to the fame of writers who, by habit, were careless and hasty workmen; but it is far otherwise in the case of one who made it a rule for himself to publish nothing which was not carefully planned, strenuously laboured, and minutely finished. It is impossible to examine Lord MACAULAY's journals and correspondence without being persuaded that the idea of their being printed, even in part, never was present to his mind. The

writer feels justified in laying them before the public only because he is convinced that their unlaboured and spontaneous character adds to their biographical value all, and perhaps more than all, that it detracts from their literary merit.

In the execution of his task he has received most valuable and important aid. Lady CAROLINE LASCHLES permitted him to use as much of Lord CARLISLE's journal as relates to the subject of this work. The late Sir EDWARD RYAN, and Mr. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, spared no pains to inform him with regard to Lord MACAULAY's work at Calcutta; while his early letters, with much that relates to the whole course of his life, have been preserved, studied, and arranged, by the affectionate industry of his sister, Miss MACAULAY.

Over the Sea and Far Away; being a Narrative of Wanderings Round the World.

By THOMAS WOODBINE HINCHLIFF, M.A. F.R.G.S. President of the Alpine Club; Author of 'Summer Months among the Alps,' 'South American Sketches' &c. Pp. 433, with 14 full-page Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson from Photographs and Sketches. Medium 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [April 13, 1876.]

IN the Autumn of 1873 the Author had a welcome opportunity of starting upon a journey round the world. In the erratic course which he took he succeeded in traversing nearly 36,000 miles of ocean, in addition to spending about six months in sojourns and expeditions among the terrestrial regions of the earth.

Two principal reasons have induced him to venture upon publishing an account of his travels. Former visits had made him familiar with the forest-depths of the country about the beautiful Organ Mountains of Brazil, with the palm-crowned rolling hills of the Banda Oriental, and with all the delights of shooting and galloping over the boundless Pampas of the Argentine Republic. He had, however, never before seen the wonders of the Straits of Magellan, with glaciers falling into the sea; he had neither seen nor imagined the stupendous peaks of the Andes looking down upon the plains of Chile and Peru; nor had he any sufficient idea of the wonders and curiosities of the whole Pacific coast, its multitudinous fish and birds, its arid hills and earthquake-smitten cities. After having seen all these things, and having been enabled to compare the Pacific with the Atlantic side of a neglected continent, he felt irresistibly tempted to say something concerning it, with the view of, if possible, persuading others to see what he himself intensely

enjoyed, and to avoid following the example of the great majority of modern travellers, who, for some unknown reasons, appear almost unanimously to exclude South America from their programme.

His other reason is, that there appeared to him to be abundant room for a further and more detailed account of the natural aspect of many of the countries which he was fortunate enough to visit, especially with regard to their scenery, their flowers, ferns, and forests. The taste for these matters is advancing rapidly; and, though he has refrained from giving long and perhaps wearisome catalogues of plants, yet he has endeavoured from time to time to call attention to some of the most remarkable of those which give a distinct tone and individuality to the countries in which they are found. Moreover, having convinced himself in these and many other wanderings, ranging from the tops of lofty mountains to the recesses of the Tropical forest, that even a slight knowledge of plants doubles the pleasure of travelling, he gladly impresses the fact upon others. It adds a new charm to every delightful scramble, and gives continual interest even to what might otherwise be considered a dull walk. Of the enjoyment which he derived from his sojourn in California he cannot easily speak too strongly. The wonders of the Yosemite Valley, the sublimity of the forests, the shining snows of the Sierra Nevada, the lovely hills of the Coast ranges, and the vast regions of park-like land clothed in sheets of innumerable flowers, all combine to form a picture of beauty and magnificence which can never fade from the memory of the fortunate beholder.

In the short time which has passed since his visit to Japan, many changes are already reported to have taken place. Greater facilities, it seems, are now given to those who wish to travel in the interior. There are, however, other changes in full operation, which will be far less acceptable to lovers of the curious and the picturesque. But although nothing can take away the exquisite charm and beauty of the country itself, there is little doubt that, if anybody contemplates a journey to Japan, he may be very sure that the sooner he goes the better he will like it. He will probably leave it with the conviction that few things can be more beautiful than a walking tour in the hilly region visited by the Author.

The Illustrations are chiefly taken from photographs, which have been carefully engraved by Mr. GEORGE PEARSON; but the Author is indebted for the mountain view from Santiago in Chile to the well-known pencil of Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, who made the drawing from a pen-and-ink sketch taken by the Author upon the spot; and the engraving of the Bridal Veil Fall is taken

from a picture painted by the same artist, and kindly lent by Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN for the purpose.

LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Bridal Veil Fall, Yosemite.
 Summer Palace at Petropolis, Brazil.
 The Tupungato Group, from Santiago, in Chile.
 The Baths of Cauquenes, in Chile.
 Sea Birds on the Coast of Peru.
 Sea Lions, near San Francisco.
 The Dome and Half Dome, Yosemite Valley.
 The Yosemite Valley and Sentinel Rock.
 The Foot of a 'Big Tree.'
 Fujiyama, Japan.
 Daibootz at Kamakura, Japan.
 View on the way to Hakoni, Japan.
 The 'Good Gardener' of Japan at Home.
 The Cinnamon-Gardens in Ceylon.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHING IN
 GREAT BRITAIN.

Annals of the Road, or Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain. By Captain MALET, 18th Hussars. To which are added Essays on the Road by NIMROD. Pp. 420, with 3 Woodcuts and 10 Illustrations in Chromolithography by M. & N. Hanhart. (Uniform with Mr. C. T. S. Birch Reynardson's 'Down the Road.') Medium 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[May 13, 1876.]

A NATURAL fondness for the Road and its associations has induced the Author, from time to time, to collect notes on all matters in connexion therewith. The recent revival of stage-coaching, and consequently of the art of coachmanship, dating, we may say, from 1866, when the 'Old Times' was put on the Brighton road, that road having been left vacant by the withdrawal of the 'Age' in 1862, has turned the minds of many to this subject. With a view therefore to assist their inquiries, and in order that the lover of the Road may have at hand a volume for reference and information, the Author has been induced to publish his collections. For, as PETER BECKFORD said of hunting, so may it be said of coaching, 'there is no doubt that the practical part of it would be improved were theory to accompany it.' It is only by being well up in his work, and knowing what he is at, that the tyro can be put on the same footing as 'one of us,' as the old coachman has it.

The name of NIMROD, and the style of his writings on all sporting subjects, are well known; and his Essays on 'The Road,' which originally appeared in the form of letters in the *Sporting Magazine*, and are now for the first time collected

in this volume, will, it is hoped, prove interesting and profitable to both old and young hands.

To be a coachman, says NIMROD, you must take your degree; for driving four horses is an art, 'and a very pretty art,' as was said by that excellent coachman 'Chester Billy.' The knowledge necessary to qualify a man for his degree will be found in NIMROD, and by acquiring it the theory of driving will be mastered.

The fact of his residence in India has much increased the difficulties which have beset the Author. There comes, moreover, the terrible thought that possibly an opposition coach may have entered on the road at home, and have taken up all the passengers. Still he hopes that those of his own 'yard' will be with him, and should the coaching lore he has 'put to' so interest and amuse the reader as to make those 'drive now who never drove before, and those who always drove now drive the more,' the Author will feel that his coach will not have been started in vain.

A glossary of terms used in connexion with 'The Road' has been appended to the work. These, with specimens of the Road along which the Author has given, will be found, he trusts, useful and amusing to all lovers of the Road. They are really a part—no small part either—of the lessons to be learnt by the aspirant to the 'box.'

The Author has to offer his very best thanks to Mr. BENTHALL, of the General Post Office, for aiding him in matters relating to the history of mail coaches, and also to Mr. NEVILL, late guard on the Carlisle mail. He is much indebted to Mr. GOULD of the G. P. O. for the use of his pictures of the different mails in snow storms.

CONTENTS:—

- I. Early Coach-Travelling.
- II. Common Stages and Hackney Coaches.
- III. Stage-Coaches in the Eighteenth Century.
- IV. Her Majesty's State Coach. Napoleon's Coach.
- V. Roads and Rate of Speed.
- VI. John Palmer and the Mail Coach System.
- VII. Regulations.
- VIII. Further Regulations. De Quincey on Coaching.
- IX. Procession of Mails on the King's Birthday.
- X. Use of the Key Bugle.
- XI. Work and Wages of Guards. Driving Clubs.
- XII. Dangers of the Road.
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Essays by NIMROD:—

The Dawn of Coaching.
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 Stanhopes and Fashionable Carriages.
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 On Coachmen (Two Engravings).
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- A. Some Road Slang Terms.
 B. Instructions for Mail-Guards.
 C. Names of Roads, with the Standards from which they are measured.

ILLUSTRATIONS in CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY:—

Duke of Beaufort's Drag.
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 The Holyhead and Chester Mails at Hockley Hill, near Dunstable, on Monday, December 26, 1836 (J. Wood and W. Hook, *guards*).
 'Bull and Mouth' Yard.
 The Devonport Mail near Amesbury, going Post through a Drift of Snow, on Tuesday, December 27, 1836 (F. Feacham, *guard*).
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 The Liverpool Mail near St. Albans, on Tuesday, December 27, 1836 (James Burdett, *guard*).
 The Mails Meeting—'Good-Night.'
 The Result of Feather-edging.

WOODCUTS:—

Brake Handles and Brake Blocks.
 Mr. Jacob's Invention.
 Coach Undercarriage.

'A German Peasant Romance.'

Elsa and her Vulture, a Tale of the Tyrolean Alps. Translated from the German of WILHELMINE VON HILLERN by Lady WALLACE; and included in Messrs. LONGMANS & Co.'s Series of Works of Fiction intitled 'The Modern Novelist's Library.' Crown 8vo. pp. 282, price 2s. boards, or 2s. 6d. cloth lettered. [March 24, 1876.

OUTSIDE the limits of our own island shores there is no tract of country so familiar to Englishmen as the Alps. But familiar though they may be with the externals of life among the Alps, they yet know next to nothing of the inner life of the Swiss Alpine races, and possibly even less of that of the dwellers in Tyrol. And yet we may be sure that here, among nature's wildest scenes, human life is not without its passions and its tragedies. Rather, among a people till lately so isolated, and so inured to danger and hardship, should we expect to find much force of character—much that is original and striking.

To the authoress of '*Elsa and her Vulture*,' FRAU VON HILLERN, we are indebted for a powerful picture of this inner life of a Tyrolean village; and although it may bring to our notice superstitions which seem startling, or scenes of violence distressing to our higher culture, yet it may be fairly regarded as a work remarkable for the genuine simplicity of the narrative, for the interest of human passion depicted in it, for its touching pathos and its wholesome moral.

Of all the Alpine races, the Tyrolese are the roughest and the most impetuous. ELSA is no common heroine. With the strength and courage of a man she combines a true woman's tenderness towards the weak and suffering. Every form of oppression, wrong, or meanness rouses her to fury. In her fiery nature the powers of good and evil wrestle for mastery on a grand scale, and through much sin and suffering the good ultimately prevails. If her steadfast purpose does in the end meet with its reward, it is not till her wayward, passionate self-will has been chastened and 'carved' out of her by the 'knife of God.' If her fierce love of liberty and noble self-assertion are marred by violence and hasty passion, till she sinks deep into the gulf of sin, there is nothing lacking in her penitence—no half-heartedness in the self-sacrifice and self-abasement with which she expiates her crime.

The exquisite tenderness of a noble nature shines out unobscured in the pathetic scene in which, after years of misery, happiness comes at last to the long-tried girl.

In this translation the original title, '*Vulture Wally*,' has been slightly modified. The name

'Wally' sounds too uncouth to English ears, and the Translator has therefore preferred to substitute for it the softer equivalents 'Elsa' and 'Elly.'

In conclusion it may be remarked that the incidents of this story might, from their strangeness, appear to be almost incredible to English readers were they not confirmed in a remarkable way by the account recently given of Tyrolese life by Mr. GROHMAN in his work, published almost simultaneously with 'Elsa,' intitled 'Tyrol and the Tyrolese.' These two works, taken together, form indeed inseparable companions, each illustrating the other in the most striking manner.

A Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout (Rheumatoid Arthritis). By ALFRED BARING GARRON, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital; late Professor of Therapeutics at King's College, London. Third Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged; pp. 600, with 6 Plates comprising 21 Figures & Sections, and 27 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [June 3, 1876.]

THE fact that this work has been out of print for several years is, it is believed, sufficient justification for the appearance of a new edition. During the somewhat long interval which has elapsed since the publication of the Second Edition, the Author has had a very extensive experience in both the diseases comprehended in the title of the work, the practical results of which he has endeavoured to incorporate in the present volume; although he has had neither space nor leisure to enter fully into many interesting details of which he possesses the records.

Of the French and German translations of the work, the Author has found the former particularly valuable, and feels it incumbent on him to acknowledge his obligations to the numerous original notes appended by Dr. CHARCOT, of Paris, whose investigations on the subject are of European celebrity. The Author has not hesitated in the present edition to make use of these notes, and he has also introduced some of the graphic drawings from the supplemental plates in the French work.

In his preface, the Author expresses his gratification that fourteen years' more experience has in no way led him to alter the views which he put forward in his first edition, in 1860, as the result of his early investigations.

The Correct Card, or How to Play at Whist; a Whist Catechism. By Capt. ARTHUR CAMPBELL-WALKER, F.R.G.S. (late Capt. 79th Highlanders), Her Majesty's Royal Bodyguard, Author of 'The Rifle, its Theory and Practice,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 96, price 2s 6d. cloth. [April 27, 1876.]

WHAT Card should I play? This is the question that presents itself at every stage of the game of Whist, and which the Author will endeavour to answer.

In making the attempt he has been guided by the only principle on which the game can be consistently played, viz.—that the two partners are allies against two adversaries in a war to be carried on under certain rules and conventions known and agreed to by both belligerents. Moreover, that Whist has its technical code of signals, which is so perfect that the modern game has been defined as 'a language, and every card played an intelligible sentence.'

In this the Author has only followed humbly in the wake of HOYLE, MATHEWS, 'CAVENDISH,' CLAY, POLE, and others; and his justification for venturing at all on a domain which they have so thoroughly explored and made their own is, he believes, that the catechetical form is a novelty in Whist, and that some minds are so constituted that while a didactic treatise is repellent, a 'Catechism' has a peculiar attraction.

The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy; or, the Geography, History, and Antiquities of the Sassanian or New Persian Empire, collected and illustrated from Ancient and Modern sources. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; Canon of Canterbury. Pp. 714, with Map and Frontispiece, 18 full-page Illustrations, and 56 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 28s. cloth.

[March 11, 1876.]

THIS work completes the Ancient History of the East, to which the Author has devoted his main attention during the last eighteen years. It is a sequel to his 'Parthians,' published in 1873; and carries down the History of Western Asia from the third century of our era to the middle of the seventh. So far as the Writer is aware, no European author has previously treated this period from the Oriental standpoint, in any work aspiring to be more than a mere sketch or outline. Very many such sketches have been published; but they have been extremely scanty, and the greater number

of them have been based on the authority of a single class of writers. It has been the Author's aim to combine the various classes of authorities which are now accessible to the historical student, and to give their due weight to each of them. The labours of M. C. MÜLLER, of the Abbé GRÉGOIRE KABARAGY GARABED, and of M. J. ST. MARTIN having opened up the stores of ancient Armenian literature, which were previously a sealed volume to all but a small class of students, and the early Arab historians having been translated or analysed by KOSEGARTEN, ZOTENBERG, M. JULES MOHL, and others, it had become possible, by combining the results thus obtained with the old sources of information—the classical, especially the Byzantine, writers—to compose a history of the Sassanian Empire which should be at once consecutive, and fairly full. This the Author has done. In the execution of his task he has gone carefully through the entire series of the Byzantine writers who treat of the time, besides availing himself of the various modern works to which reference has been made above. He has been sometimes obliged (he tells us) to draw conclusions from his authorities other than those drawn by GIBBON, and has deemed it right, in the interests of historic truth, to express occasionally his dissent from that writer's views, since the mistakes of an historian generally regarded as an authority from whom there is no appeal could not be left unnoticed without ill results.

The Antiquities of Israel. By HEINRICH EWALD, late Professor of the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by HENRY SHAEN SOLLY, M.A. 8vo. pp. 394, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [April 19, 1876.

THIS work may be regarded as an Appendix to the second volume of 'EWALD's History of Israel,' presenting a more complete picture of the entire condition of the nation during the earliest and fairest period of its life. Of this life, it explains the details, not, however, in alphabetical or other conventional order, but so as to shew the living unity which pervades them all, and which was so strikingly manifested by the vigorous nationality of Israel. In other words, it reproduces in a systematic form, and exhibits the historical development of, the contents of the Pentateuch. It may, therefore, also be regarded as an independent work, and its three main sections be termed treatises on the ecclesiastical, the legal, and the political life of a nation, in which we find an illustrious example of the internal connection which ought to exist in healthy national life between Church, Law, and Politics.

Yet it is no manual of the ordinary kind, which is content to summarise and register the views of others; it forms an organic part of EWALD's exposition of his views concerning the Old Testament, and fully illustrates many an obscure subject, for the explanation of which, in his other works, he refers his readers to this volume. Nor in seeking to illustrate its subject does it confine itself to collation and criticism of Hebrew writings; all through the Author seems to bear in mind the religious institutions of every other ancient nation, and wherever these will throw any light on the antiquities of Israel, they are referred to, and the reader directed to the place where more may be learned about them. The quotations and references given in the notes are thus an important feature in the work. In making the reader familiar with the contents of the Pentateuch and reducing them to a form in which the mind can readily grasp and retain them, it renders the controversies concerning the dates and authorships of its various portions more intelligible to the ordinary student. EWALD's critical point of view is peculiarly his own, but it may be roughly defined as midway between that of the stationary Conservatives and the 'Modern' school represented by KUENEN and COLENSO.

Islam under the Arabs. By ROBERT DURIE OSBORN, Major in the Bengal Staff Corps. 8vo. pp. 428, price 12s. cloth.

[May 11, 1876.

IT may be said that in our Indian army generally there is a great gulf between the English officers and the natives whom they command. During active service the relations between them are genial and cordial. But when the regiment returns into quarters this feeling of comradeship dies away. There is no longer any object of interest common to both outside of the mere routine of the profession. They have nothing to talk about. The native soldier knows nothing of English history or anything that interests Englishmen; and very few English officers know more of the men they command than that they are called Sikhs, Afghans, Ghorkhas, or Mahrattas. What these names signify—what was the history of those who bear them, in the past: what are the memories which still thrill them with pleasure or pride—these are matters of which the officers in our native army have small knowledge. And what a potent magnet for winning the hearts of our native soldiers is, from this ignorance, permitted to rust unused, is known only to those who do possess this knowledge, and have watched its effects.

Some years ago it occurred to the Author

that brief historical sketches of the races from which our native army is chiefly recruited might supply some remedy for this evil. He had collected a large quantity of matter concerning the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, and the Afghans; but when he began to deal with Muhammadanism in India, he found himself at fault. The (so-called) Mogul empire was a mystery for which he could find no satisfactory explanation. Under the stress of what impulse had these invaders abandoned the uplands of Central Asia to erect an empire at Delhi and Agra? They styled themselves Muhammadans, but it was clear that the religion which they professed, and which they affirmed to be identical with that in the Koran, had passed through a number of transforming influences before it assumed the form it exhibited in India. What was the history of these transformations? ELPHINSTONE said nothing of them; nor was any light thrown on them by the Persian historians of the Muhammadan empire.

He resolved to follow BABER and his hardy adventurers over the summits of the Hindoo Khosh. In his paternal kingdom of Ferghana, he would surely discover the clue to guide him through the labyrinth. But there was only confusion worse confounded. The dim outlines of fleeting dynasties rose and disappeared, and the Muhammadan historians who recorded this anarchy seemed to find nothing strange or anomalous in it. All that was done was being done strictly according to the Book and the Traditions, and the interpretations of orthodox doctors. GOD was great and MUHAMMAD was His Prophet; of what use was it to strive against destiny?

The Author now saw that to understand the events of Muhammadan history he must trace them upwards from their source, in the teaching of MUHAMMAD at Mekka and Medina. He was encouraged to undertake this inquiry by the fact that no English work treats of the growth of the Muhammadan religion. The present volume is the first fruits of this inquiry. It constitutes a whole in itself, and is the first of a series of works which trace the progress of Islam from Mekka to Delhi. The second work will be entitled 'The Khalifs of Baghdad,' and the third 'Islam in India.'

The period of Muhammadan history which extends from the first preaching of MUHAMMAD to the destruction of Baghdad by the Mongols, falls naturally into three divisions: The rule of the Arabs; The rule of the Persians; The rule of the Turks.

The present volume deals with the first of these, which ended in A.H. 132 (A.D. 750) with the overthrow of the House of OMMAYA and the accession to power of the khalifs of the House of ABBAS. The Author is writing a history

not of MUHAMMAD or of the khalifs of the House of OMMAYA, but of the Muhammadan religion; he has therefore touched in the life of MUHAMMAD upon those incidents only which had an influence in the building up of his religion. In like manner with the events in the after-history—he has passed over in silence, or with only passing mention, the conquests of the Arabs, and their wars with the Byzantine empire, because, important as these are historically, they had no influence on Muhammadan theology. Muhammadan theology was the product of internal discords; it was the result of jarring political ambitions investing themselves with a religious sanction, in order to harden the hearts and inflame the fanaticism of the partisans on either side. These civil wars, consequently, he has treated in detail.

In the 'Khalifs of Baghdad' (which the Author hopes to have ready for publication in about a year from this time), he carries on the history to the destruction of Baghdad. This volume is chiefly taken up with an account of the expansion of Islam into a theological and political system, and the unsuccessful attempt of the khalif MAMUN to subject the Koran itself to critical tests sanctioned by the reason and the conscience.

The third volume, as has been already said, will bear the title of 'Islam in India.' The political fortunes of Muhammadanism in India have been followed, down almost to the present day, in the writings of ELPHINSTONE, ERSKINE, GRANT DUFF, BRIGGS, and other less known authors, but no endeavour has as yet been made to depict 'Islam in India' as a spiritual force acting upon and being influenced by the indigenous religions. This attempt the Author proposes to make in this part of his work, obtaining his materials from the abundant Persian literature of the past Muhammadan period, and from the Oordoo which has sprung up so luxuriantly since the advent of British rule, and the introduction of the printing press.

A Pocket Dictionary of the German and English Languages. By F. W. LONGMAN, Ball. Coll. Oxford. (Founded on Blackley and Friedländer's Practical Dictionary of the German and English Languages.) Square 18mo. pp. 790, price 5s. cloth.

[April 8, 1876.]

THE Author of this work has attempted to give, in a moderate compass, all words, idioms, and expressions at all likely to be met with in ordinary literature or in the course of conversation. It is founded on BLACKLEY and FRIEDLÄNDER'S 'Practical Dictionary of the German and English Languages,' to which, however, many thousands

of words and phrases have been added. These copious additions have necessitated the most careful economy of space, as well as a rigid exclusion of all unnecessary matter. Instead of crowding his pages with innumerable compound words, the Author has inserted only those whose meaning could not be readily inferred from a knowledge of the component parts. In order, however, that the student may not experience any difficulty with those which are omitted, he has explained the meaning of all prefixes and suffixes, and of all words used as such in composition. He has, moreover, given the English equivalents of all German terminations, which has never been attempted in any Dictionary with which he is acquainted. It is hoped that this method will give the student some insight into the nature of the German language, and thus, at the expense of a little extra labour at first, save him much in the long run.

Although in a work like the present it would be out of place and, indeed, impossible to include many abstruse scientific terms, the Author has thought it worth while to insert a considerable number of military technical terms, for the reason that they may not unfrequently be met with in historical works, and that they are not to be found in any of the ordinary Dictionaries. He has been particularly careful to explain at some length the various terms of the Prussian military system, such as 'Landwehr,' 'Kriegereserve,' 'Einjährige,' &c. He has also taken some pains to give an explanation of historical and political terms, such as 'Römermonat,' 'immediatisiren,' &c.

With regard to words signifying weights, measures, and coinage, the Author has not been content with merely translating the German word, which would convey little information to the student, but has also given the equivalent in English measure.

The authority on which he has principally relied is the large Dictionary of NEWTON TORRY LUCAS; but he has also made use of HILPERT, GRIEB, and other works.

P. Vergili Maronis Bucolica, Georgica, Aeneis; the Works of VIRGIL with Commentary and Appendix for the use of Schools and Colleges. By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. Pp. 686, with Two Maps. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[March 11, 1876.]

THIS Edition of VIRGIL is primarily designed for the use of Schools, but it is also intended for the use of private students of Latin poetry.

Many years have passed since the Editor undertook the work, and he had made some little progress in it when he learnt that Professor CONINGTON also was engaged on VIRGIL, and therefore laid his own Virgilian studies aside. But when the publication of Professor CONINGTON's first volume shewed that the two books would differ much in size and scope, and so might have concurrent motion in different spheres, the Editor returned to the task, and had written notes as far as the end of the Georgics, when, in 1864, his time and thoughts were unexpectedly claimed for other and more pressing work. The completion of the 'Public School Latin Grammar' in 1874 enabled him finally to resume, and he has at last been permitted to complete the long delayed work.

Its plan includes: (1) Text; (2) Commentary; (3) Appendix of Papers on Virgilian Literature.

(1) As to Text, the Editor, like Professor CONINGTON, has had neither time nor opportunity to collate MSS. personally. He has therefore used the materials provided by others; hence his text is, in the main, the result of his own criticism of the critical materials supplied, and of the critical judgments delivered, by other scholars,—a point in which all editors of VIRGIL seem to stand very much on the same footing.

(2) As to the Commentary. Whether notes for school use should be printed under the text or after it, is a moot question, which different editors have decided in different ways. But when the Editor chose the course of subdividing his Commentary as he has done, he could not hang it about the Text without evident disadvantage—without, indeed, neutralising the good which by that subdivision he sought to obtain. The manner in which the Commentary, thus subdivided, may be used with most advantage, he does not attempt to define. Both in teaching and in learning various modes will recommend themselves to various minds.

The Editor makes no apology for having supplied translation, especially rhythmical, with some profuseness, in parts of the Commentary. In a school book for beginners in Latin he would have refrained from this practice. But VIRGIL is not a book for beginners; and to stimulate and guide the poetic feeling of young readers would be among the principal aims of those who edit him for school use. This, in all likelihood, was in Professor CONINGTON's mind when he executed his prose translation, which has been separately printed since his death.

(3) The APPENDIX is subdivided under the separate heads of Virgilian Geography, Mythology, Prosody, Syntax, and Text. The INDICES, four in number, comprise (1) Historical and Mythological Names, (2) Geographical Names, (3) Adjectives

and Patronymics, and (4) Words, Phrases, &c. noted in the Commentary. Of the Two MAPS one illustrates the Voyage of *ÆNEAS*, and the other delineates Central Italy, with all the localities mentioned in VIRGIL'S *Æneid* marked, so far as they can be identified.

The Author will be grateful for any criticism tending to improve this work. For, as his Notes were written at several intervals of time, it is very possible that here and there an oversight or some discrepancy may be found in them.

Poems. By Sir JOHN CROKER BARROW, Bart. Crown 8vo. pp. 268, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[March 30, 1876.]

THESE *POEMS* have been selected by the Author for publication at the request of numerous friends, from various pieces written by him at various times during the last twenty years. Great care has been taken in this selection to avoid any expression calculated to hurt the feelings of any reader, whatever his religious views or political bias; although the Author has never scrupled to state himself, as clearly as possible, his own opinions on all such matters. Most of these *Poems*, indeed the whole of the first three books, are now published for the first time. Books IV. and V. have however been previously published, and are now republished, by special desire, though considerably abridged and revised.

The Author has divided the present volume into five books, to enable readers more easily to select the different styles likely to suit best their several tastes. For instance, the *Poems* in Book I. are principally of a religious character. The contents of Book II. are partly secular and partly religious. Book III. contains almost entirely seaside pieces. Book IV. was originally published, under the name of 'Arden,' in 1858, and has been carefully revised, as stated in the introduction and conclusion to that Book. Book V. was published in 1865, and has also been carefully revised. A few extracts from the 'Opinions of the Press' on this Book, which were very encouraging to the Author at the time, will be found at the end of the present work.

The Epilogue to Previous Works in Prose and Verse. By KENELM HENRY DIGBY. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 166, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[May 19, 1876.]

THE CONTENTS of this volume are as follows:—CANTO I. Answer to the Charge of employing Verse; Defence of Poetry. CANTO II. Answer to the Charge of choosing light subjects, such as Street Play. CANTO III. Answer to the Charge of treating on unimportant matters, such as Observations from a Roadside Seat. CANTO IV.

Answer to the Charge of being Romantic; the Variety resulting from such a Disposition evidenced by Romance in Life, as witnessed in one Day. CANTO V. Answer to the Charge of introducing Love; its Force and Beauty considered. CANTO VI. Answer to the Charge of introducing Faith and Catholicity, being an Attempt to sketch a Summary of the good Effects resulting from both. FINALE, Vanity of all else and of Human Wishes generally exemplified.

Lays from Latin Lyres. By F. H. HUMMEL, B.A. late Scholar of Worcester College, and A. A. BRODRIBB, B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 132, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[March 31, 1876.]

THIS is a volume of translations into English verse of a number of short poems and epigrams from the Latin. The book is intended not as an exercise of scholarship, but rather as an attempt to popularise for English readers the lighter pieces, or *vers de société*, of the Roman poets, many of which, though very graceful and humorous, are little known to the non-classical public. It contains translations from CATULLUS, VIRGIL, PROPERTIUS, TIBULLUS, OVID, MARTIAL, and CLAUDIAN.

A History of the Castles, Mansions and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. C. ELWES, F.S.A. and the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON, M.A. Illustrated with numerous Original and Reproduced Engravings, Folding Pedigrees, &c. PART I. 4to. pp. 112, price 17s. 6d. sewed. (To be completed in Three Parts.)

[April 10, 1876.]

THE main design of this work is sufficiently indicated by the above title, but it may be added that great attention has been paid to the family history of the chief landowners, past and present, in Western Sussex, and that every effort has been used to secure accuracy in tracing the descent of properties. The rare and costly volumes of Messrs. CARTWRIGHT and DALLAWAY have formed the basis of the work, but the editors have also availed themselves freely of the copious MSS. of Sir WILLIAM BURRELL, and the valuable publications of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

In PART I. (which will be followed, at intervals of six months, by two other parts of similar size) sixty-one parishes are described in alphabetical order, including Arundel, Boxgrove, Bramber, Chichester, Easebourne and other places of less importance. Detailed pedigrees are given of the families of JUXON, ALDRIDGE, PELLATT, HENSHAW

ST. JOHN, POYNINGS, BRAOSE, ERNLE, POYNTZ, WYATT, WESTBROOK, RICHARDSON, CHEALE, GREEN, MARGESSON, STANLEY, TREGOZ and LEWKNOR, besides a considerable number of minor genealogical notices. Though not so in name, it is in reality a more important contribution to the entire History of the Division than any that has appeared since Mr. CARTWRIGHT completed his labours.

EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

The Age of Elizabeth. By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. Pp. 256; with 5 Maps and 4 Genealogical Tables. Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [March 23, 1876.]

IN accordance with the intention of the Series to which this work belongs, the Author's object has been to give a picture, as clear and vivid as he could, of the condition not merely of England but of Europe during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH. But this task involved the need of the most careful and severe compression; and as the political history seemed to him to be of the first importance, it is only in the case of England that he has found space for social or literary history. Throughout the whole period his main guide has been RANKE, who has made the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries peculiarly his own, his works being founded on a careful study of contemporary documents, especially upon the despatches of the Venetian ambassadors.

An introduction on the causes of the Reformation in England and in Europe is followed by an account of the religious settlement in Germany and in England, preceded in the latter case by the Catholic reaction under MARY. Having narrated briefly the events which in Scotland led to the abdication of Queen MARY, the Author gives some account of the religious and political struggles in the Netherlands and in France, culminating in the latter country with the massacre of St. BARTHOLOMEW. The succeeding chapters trace the course of the same conflict as it affected England through the attempts of PHILIP of Spain, and the results which followed the ruin of his Armada.

Genealogical Tables.

1. Illustrating Mary's Reign.
2. Illustrating Mary of Scotland's Claim to the English Throne.
3. Shewing the Parentage of Charles V.
4. Shewing Succession to the Throne of France.

List of the Maps.

1. Europe in the Age of Elizabeth.
2. Dominions of Philip II.
3. The Netherlands.
4. English and Spanish Discoveries in the New World.
5. The Mouth of the Tagus.

The Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe from 1678 to 1697. By the Rev. E. HALE, M.A. Assistant Master at Eton. Pp. 252, with 11 Maps and Plans. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [April 12, 1876.]

THE period which elapsed between the years 1678 and 1697 forms an epoch during which the cause of constitutional freedom in this country encountered and surmounted dangers scarcely less serious than those with which the Long Parliament had had to contend. The nation had not yet learnt the lesson of religious tolerance, and was sustained in its opposition to the policy which would, if unopposed, have brought about the downfall of constitutional freedom, only by the obstinate conviction that it was fighting for the right. On the other side of the Channel the cause of absolutism was being maintained by a ruler whose position and circumstances invested him with exceptional power, while he was held back by no scruples in the use of it. With this ruler the restored king of England was connected by the bonds of a disgraceful alliance, by which he bartered his independence for a pension—this bribe being bestowed for the special purpose of reducing Great Britain to the condition into which the Grand Monarch had succeeded in reducing France.

This policy of the two last Stuart kings was defeated mainly by the genius and energy of William of Orange; and it is the purpose of the present volume to exhibit the working of that policy, and the motives which guided the son-in-law of James II., and the large party which declared itself on his side.

The concluding chapter reviews briefly the state of literature in France during this period, and seeks to show how narrowly the literature of this country escaped from being brought under the fatal influence which robbed it of its true life in the dominions of Louis XIV.

The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution, 1603–1660. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDNER, late Student of Christ Church, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Lecturer on Modern History at King's College, London; Author of 'The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648,' in the same Series. Pp. 238, with 4 Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[April 6, 1876.]

THE interest of English history in the seventeenth century lies in the efforts made to secure a double object—the control of the nation over its own destinies, and the liberty of the public expression of thought, without which parliamentary government is only a refined form of

tyranny. In England, happier than France or Germany, the problem of religious liberty was worked out in close connexion with the problem of parliamentary government. England did not, even temporarily, cease to be a nation, as Germany did; nor did it, like France, surrender its power to control events into the hands of a single man.

The present volume recounts that portion of the struggle for parliamentary freedom and intellectual liberty which ended with the fall of the Commonwealth and the restoration of Monarchy; it concludes with a sketch of the state of things which followed the return of CHARLES II. and of the main principles which actuated the statesmen of his reign.

The maps have been constructed from CLAREN-
DON and other familiar sources, and it is hoped that they may give a clearer idea of the course of the war than is to be gathered from any written narrative. The first will shew how far the statement is true that the wealthiest portion of England attached itself to the Parliament, and brings out distinctly the enormous comparative wealth of London. The calculations on which it is founded are derived from a statement in Rushworth, corrected, in the instance of the county of Durham, from the original entry in the Privy Council Register. The second map may be said to express the natural strength of the KING's party; for, though Oxford was not held by him at the actual commencement of the war, it took his side too vigorously to be counted as a mere enforced accession of strength. The third map shews the KING's fortunes at their highest point, just before the Scottish army invaded England, and the fourth gives the position just before the New Model army set out to combat the KING.

List of the Maps:—

1. England and Wales—shewing the incidence of Ship-money in 1636.
2. England and Wales—shewing the districts held by the King and the Parliament on January 1, 1643.
3. England and Wales—shewing the districts held by the King and the Parliament on January 1, 1644.
4. England and Wales—shewing the districts held by the King and the Parliament on May 1, 1645.

The War of American Independence, 1775–1783. By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW, Author of 'A Sketch of the History of the United States from Independence to Secession' &c. Pp. 266, with 4 Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [April 25, 1876.]

THE first instance, in modern times, of the successful revolt of a colony against the mother country—a revolt which brought about a series of similar events, stripping France of her largest remaining colony in the Western, depriving Spain

of all her possessions in Continental America, and finally leading to the revolution which overthrew the French monarchy and destroyed the ancient order of things—forms beyond doubt a very marked epoch in history.

The present volume relates the story of this great struggle, starting with a careful survey of the conditions which in the first instance led to it, and closing with a not less careful analysis of the results which had been brought about when the acknowledgment of American Independence by the mother country shifted the centre of the colonial empire from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere.

The chapters giving the history of the red, the white, and the black men, are followed by an examination of the causes of discontent which led to the great rupture. The succeeding chapters treat of the two periods of the war, the first being the conflict of the unaided colonies with the parent state, the second beginning with the French alliance, which converted that conflict into a general war extending over all parts of the world.

In the last chapter the Author has endeavoured to set forth clearly and briefly the reasons which determined the issue of the war in favour of the revolted colonies.

List of the Maps.

- The World.
- British Colonies in North America.
- North America before the War.
- North America after the War.

Epochs of English History, a Series of Books Narrating the History of England at Successive Epochs. By Various Writers. Edited by the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. Late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.

In course of publication, to be completed in Eight Volumes, published monthly, at prices varying from 6d. to 1s. each; each volume complete in itself, uniform with 'Epochs of Modern' and 'Epochs of Ancient History.'

THE object of this Series is to supply an Elementary History of England, which shall be sound and trustworthy as well as inexpensive. English History conveniently divides itself into eight periods. By the adoption of this division a more intelligible and more interesting view of the course of English History may be obtained, while the advantage of cheapness will be secured by the separate sale of the several divisions.

The wear and tear to which elementary school-books are necessarily exposed makes it a great practical convenience to have a series of small in-

expensive volumes, each of which is in use for a short time, rather than one larger and more costly, which has to serve at the same time both as a text-book and as a book of reference.

Although the subjects have been divided among different writers, for the sake of securing greater special knowledge in each period, unity of design and treatment will be preserved by the editorial superintendence.

It is intended that the books shall be adapted to beginners, written in an easy and simple style, avoiding unnecessary names, or references to persons or events whose importance is not fully explained. Brevity will be secured, not by dry condensation of facts, but by selecting important points and explaining them fully, so as to bring out distinctly the chief features of England's development. The subjects dealt with will be limited, as much as possible, to their influence on the internal and constitutional progress of England. Military history and foreign affairs will be mentioned only so far as is necessary to explain the causes and the sequence of events, or to give interest to the narrative. The object kept in view throughout will be to shew how England came to be what it is.

To execute such a task satisfactorily requires on the part of the writers knowledge, judgment, and sympathy with teacher as well as with pupil; and in furtherance of this object it will be seen that the writers who have been chosen are historical students, who are or have been directly connected with education. It may therefore be expected that their knowledge will enable them to select all that is important, and that their educational experience will enable them to express their meaning clearly and forcibly to the young.

I. *Early England up to the Norman Conquest.*

By FREDERICK YORK POWELL, M.A. Law Lecturer Ch. Ch. Oxford, Historical Lecturer Trin. Coll. Oxford. Pp. 136, with Four Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. cloth.

[April 5, 1876.

THE chief object of this volume is to bring out clearly (1) what the country now called England was like, and who dwelt in it before the English invaded it and gave it their name, (2) who the English were, and their customs, religion, government, &c. up to the Norman Conquest, (3) the means by which they achieved the conquest of Britain, the way in which they built up the kingdom of England, and (4) the causes which made this kingdom so weak as to invite the assaults of foreign invaders.

These points are made plain by a narrative which, tracing the course of events generally from the invasion of Britain by the Romans to the

battle of Hastings, will, it is hoped, render the Norman invasion, with its causes and its results, easily intelligible to youthful readers.

II. *England a Continental Power, from the Conquest to Magna Charta, 1066-1216.* By LOUISE CREIGHTON. Pp. 78, with a Coloured Map of the Dominions of the Angevin Kings. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [May 27, 1876.

THE aim of this book is to shew the effects produced upon the development of the English Constitution: 1. by the administrative powers of the Norman Kings; 2. by the policy which their large Continental dominions forced the Angevin Kings to adopt towards the English people; 3. by the loss of those Continental dominions under King JOHN.

The narrative deals as far as possible only with English affairs. Attention is especially drawn to the manner in which the English and the Norman systems of Government were combined by the wise policy of the Norman Kings. The law reforms of Henry II. are briefly sketched, and the gradual growth of the power of the people, together with their political education, is traced up till the time when they were strong enough to demand from King JOHN the Great Charter.

Six more volumes, in completion of this Series, will be published during the present year in the following order:—

III. *Rise of the People, and Growth of Parliament, from the Great Charter to the Accession of Henry VII.* By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A.

IV. *The Tudors and the Reformation.* By M. CREIGHTON, M.A. Late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, Editor of the Series.

V. *The Struggle against Absolute Monarchy, from 1603 to 1688.* By B. MERITON CORDERY, Author of 'King and Commonwealth.'

VI. *The Settlement of the Constitution, from 1688 to 1778.* By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A.

VII. *England during the American and European Wars, from 1764 to 1820.* By O.W. TANCOCK, M.A. Assistant-Master, King's School, Sherborne, Dorset.

VIII. *Modern England, from 1820 to 1875.* By T. ARNOLD, M.A. Author of 'A History of English Literature.'

Epochs of Ancient History; a Series of Books narrating the History of Greece and Rome and of their Relations to other Countries at successive Epochs. Edited by the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. Author of 'The Aryan Mythology,' 'A History of Greece,' &c. and by CHARLES SANKEY, M.A. late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford; Assistant Master, Marlborough College.

In course of publication, each volume complete in itself, in fcp. 8vo. uniform with 'Epochs of Modern History.'

THE Series intitled *Epochs of History* had its origin in the conviction that for the purposes of Education or Study, a complete picture of any one important period of the World's history, carefully prepared in an inexpensive form, is of more value than a mere outline of the History of a Nation.

The reception given to the volumes of this series already published on Modern History fully justifies this belief, and warrants its extension to what is usually known as Ancient History, which, even more than Modern History, falls into clearly defined periods.

In thus extending the series to the history of the Ancient World, care will be taken to adhere as closely as possible to the rule laid down for the Series of Epochs of Modern History,—namely, that in school histories no reference should be made to events of which some distinct idea cannot be placed before the reader, and no names of persons mentioned unless enough can be said about them to exhibit their individual characteristics.

While the Editors believe that the 'Epochs of Ancient History' will supply a want very generally felt in Schools, they hope that the volumes of the series will be found not less useful to students at the Universities. To a man who has to master a few books of HERODOTUS or THUCYDIDES, LIVY or TACITUS, a short book treating his particular period in detail, will, it is thought, be specially valuable, and more particularly as the practice of setting definite periods as subjects for examination is becoming more generally adopted.

Lastly, there can be little doubt that there are many among the general public who have been deterred from the study of History by the prospect of wading through numerous volumes of elaborate history, or of picking dry facts from meagre handbooks, but who may be induced by these little volumes to make themselves acquainted with epochs or periods of history which have lost neither their human interest nor their political significance.

The Greeks and the Persians. (Being the First Work of the Series in the order of publication.) By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A. Joint Editor of the Series. Pp. 232, with Four Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [March 21, 1876.]

IN the pages of HERODOTUS the history of the Persian Wars becomes the history of the world. But in the present volume the non-Hellenic peoples are noticed only in so far as their history bears on that of the Greek tribes, or as their characteristics illustrate the relations and even the affinity of the latter with races which they regarded as altogether alien and barbarous.

In relating the history of that great struggle between the despotism of the East and the freedom and law of the West, which came practically to an end with the discomfiture of the Persian army at Plataia and the ruin of the Persian fleet at Mykalé, the Author has striven to trace the lines of evidence, sometimes faintly marked, but seldom broken, which enable us to test the traditional stories and with more or less clearness to ascertain the real course of events. In short, his effort has been to show rather how far the history may be regarded as trustworthy than how much of it must be put aside as uncertain or fictitious. That it contains some traditions which are not to be trusted, and others which are actually false, is beyond question; and in such instances he has placed before the reader the evidence which will enable him to form his own judgment in the matter. But it is more satisfactory to note that with little doubt the real course of the events which preceded and followed the battle of Marathon or the March of LEONIDAS to Thermopylai may be determined by evidence supplied in the narrative of HERODOTUS himself; and that the history thus recovered throws a singularly full and clear light on the motives of all the contending parties, and on the origin and nature of the struggle which was decided chiefly by Athenian energy and heroism.

No attempt has been made in this volume to alter the spelling of Greek names, which have assumed a genuine English form—e.g. Athens, Thebes, Corinth, Thrace. It would be well, perhaps, if such forms had been more numerous.

The Latin form has been kept, where it has become so familiar to English ears that a change would be disagreeable, e.g. Thucydides, Cyrus. This last name is, indeed, neither Latin nor Greek; and the adoption of either the Greek or the Latin form is a matter of comparative indifference.

But these exceptions do not affect the general rule of giving the Greek forms, wherever it may be practicable or advisable to do so. This rule may be followed in all instances in which either

the name or the person is unknown to the mass of English readers.

List of the Maps.

Greek and Phenician Colonies.
Greek Settlements in Asia Minor.
Thermopylai.
Battle of Salamis.
Battle of Plataia.

The Early Roman Empire, from the Assassination of Julius Cæsar to the Assassination of Domitian. (The Second Work of the Series in the order of publication.) By Rev. W. WOLFE CAPES, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and Reader in Ancient History in the University of Oxford. With Two Coloured Maps (Ancient Italy and the Roman Empire). Fcp. 8vo. pp. 246, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1876.]

IN this volume an attempt has been made to sketch the condition of the Roman world, from the time when the idea of monarchy was virtually established by the bestowal of imperial power on OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS to the hour when by the death of DOMITIAN a reign was ended which seemed to portend ruin for the State. The change effected during this epoch laid the foundations of an order of things which lasted in the West to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in the East to the fall of New Rome, or Constantinople, before the arms of the Turks in the fifteenth. In this period also that new religion entered the world, which after the lapse of three centuries was to supplant the worship of the old gods, and to advance to victory as the established faith of the Empire.

Hence through the greater part of this period the history of the emperors, of their personal lives, and of their political acts, runs side by side with the history of the thought and belief of the age. In this volume, therefore, the Author has striven to give faithful portraits of the sovereigns of the great Roman world, and to exhibit the extent of their influence throughout their dominions, while he has also endeavoured to estimate fairly the good and the evil which marked the society of the age, as affected by the working, whether of careless or sensual unbelief, of the rigid Stoic philosophy, or the higher and more beneficent influence of Christianity.

To be followed, at short intervals, by the following Works, in continuation of the same Series of Epochs of Ancient History:—

Spartan and Theban Supremacy. By CHARLES SANKER, M.A. late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford; Assistant Master, Marlborough College; Joint-Editor of the Series.

The Macedonian Empire, its Rise and Culmination to the Death of Alexander the Great. By A. M. CURTEIS, M.A. Assistant Master, Sherborne School.

Rome, to its Capture by the Gauls. By WILHELM IHNE, Ph.D. Author of 'History of Rome.'

Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars. By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A. Assistant Master, Harrow School.

The Athenian Empire, from the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens. By the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A.

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla. By A. H. BEESLY, M.A. Assistant Master, Marlborough College.

The Roman Triumvirates. By the Very Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely; Author of 'History of the Romans under the Empire.'

The Age of Trajan and the Antonines. By the Rev. W. WOLFE CAPES, M.A.

Dmitri, a Dramatic Sketch from Russian History. By Major-General G. G. ALEXANDER, C.B. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 154, price 5s. cloth. [April 6, 1876.]

THIS is an attempt to interest the public in one of the most striking episodes of modern history, the successful imposture—at the commencement of the 17th century—of the false Demetrius. The incidents which form the groundwork of the plot—such as the recognition of the pretender, by the widow of Ivan the Terrible, as her son; his marriage with Marina; the pardon of Schaniski; the fidelity of Basmanoff, &c.—are historically accurate; but in delineating the character of Demetrius, the Author, whilst preserving its most salient features, has sought to depict the strange complexities and contradictions which would seem natural to the individuality of one who had made deception his rule of life, and whose very success had filled him with a cynical contempt for those whom he had deceived.

Our Church Catechism Reviewed; with a Draft Catechism appended. By CHARLES GIRDLESTONE, M.A. Rector of Kingswinford; late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 28, price 6d. stitched. [May 20, 1876.]

IN this brief Review the following objections to the Church Catechism are pointed out:—1. Its

dwelling on the sponsorial promise as the basis of Christian faith and duty; this being without scriptural warrant, and being found practically inoperative in the formation of Christian character; 2. Its omitting to insist on the foundation set forth in the Gospel, namely, the love of God to fallen man manifested in CHRIST JESUS; 3. Its defective statement of the articles of a Christian's faith; 4. Its deriving Christian morality from the Decalogue, instead of from the New Testament; 5. The undue prominence which it gives to the sacraments. Answers to these objections are then considered; and the importance of supplying the Anglican communion throughout the world with a rudimental summary of Christianity, as taught by the Church of England, is urged upon those who are in authority. The practice of other churches is adduced in support of the views thus advocated. And a draft of a Catechism is appended in illustration of the purport of the review.

Ritualism, Romanism, and the English Reformation. By the late Rev. WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D. sometime Censor of Ch. Ch. Bampton Lecturer 1857; Whitehall Preacher 1846. 8vo. pp. 188, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 10, 1876.]

IN this volume, which was left unfinished at his death, the Author has carefully examined (1) the positions taken up by the Ritualistic party in the Church of England, and the relation of their teaching generally to that of the Church of Rome; (2) the pleas urged in defence or justification of these positions; and (3) the personal claims made on behalf of the Ritualistic Clergy.

The introductory chapters treat of the CAPEL-LIDON correspondence in the *Times* 1874-5; and of Dr. LIDON's repudiation of some points of Ritualistic doctrine.

An Introduction to Animal Morphology and Systematic Zoology. By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.B. Dubl. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, University of Dublin. PART I. *Invertebrata*, with 43 Figures engraved on Wood. 8vo. pp. 478, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 29, 1876.]

THIS book, which is the condensation of the notes of lectures on Invertebrate Zoology delivered by the Author in the University of Dublin, is intended to present to students a concise, systematic, and scientific view of the Animal Kingdom. The Author has endeavoured to

introduce the results of modern histological research as elucidating the relationships of structures, and has attempted some improvements in the details of classification. In the introductory chapters, the properties of protoplasm, the forms of its elementary masses and their modes of grouping, are studied; then the formation of organs, and their arrangements, are passed in review. The primary division of the Animal Kingdom adopted is a modification of that recently proposed by Professor Huxley; but in the subdivisions the Author has followed Gegenbaur, Ilaeckel, Gerstaecker, and other zoologists. The system of printing the important paragraphs and general principles in a larger type, and the details in smaller, has been adopted; so that the junior student can read continuously the chief characteristics of each class, omitting the more detailed descriptions, which otherwise might be confusing. As the work is intended for those students who have an elementary knowledge of physiological and anatomical terms, the Author has not in every case defined those words which are used in the more popular school handbooks of physiology, but he has endeavoured to explain and simplify the modern zoological and morphological nomenclature, while reference to any part of the book is simplified by a very copious index. Altogether this introduction is intended to take its place between the popular treatises on Natural History and the special systematic works on the Anatomy of particular forms of Animals.

A Sketch of the History of Taxes in England, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. VOL. I. *To the Civil War, 1642.* By STEPHEN DOWELL. 8vo. pp. 388, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [March 25, 1876.]

THIS volume forms the first part of a work which is designed to render easier the path of fiscal inquiry by giving something between a history and the sketch of a history of the various taxes imposed in this country from the earliest times to the present day. If the style in which it is written be lighter than that usually adopted in treating a fiscal subject, the difference, which it is hoped may be agreeable to the reader, is not the result of any want of care in regard to accuracy. The text may in this respect be tested by means of the references to the Parliamentary Rolls, the Statute-book, and other authorities given in the Notes. Some general remarks embodied in the volume are little more than memoranda of certain points of contemporaneous national history, inserted with a view to recall to mind the altered circumstances of the country during the different periods into wh^{ch}

the narrative is divided; to prevent, by effective separation of those periods, too continuous a strain on the reader's attention; and to enable the Author to introduce several points which, although of minor importance, are nevertheless interesting as having a certain bearing upon or connexion with the main subject of the volume.

Originally, the work was cast in one volume, in two parts; but in progress, it has been found expedient to change the original plan and publish the parts in separate volumes.

Outlines of Civil Procedure; being a Concise Treatise on the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Justice, and the Procedure and Practice therein: with Notes.

By EDWARD STANLEY ROSCOE, Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. pp. 130, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[March 27, 1876.]

THIS work is primarily intended for the use of law students, either previous to or in conjunction with practical work in chambers or in an office, or the reading of more detailed legal treatises. It is certain that much valuable time is lost by those who descend into details before they have properly grasped the general outlines of a subject.

The present volume embraces the chief points of the new practice, and contains in the notes many decided cases. The Author hopes therefore that it may be found useful by those who may be glad to possess in a concise and readable form the principal parts of the existing law of civil procedure.

Of the House of Lords as a tribunal, in which further reforms may be looked for at no distant date, he has given only a brief account.

Dispauperization. By J. R. PRETYMAN, M.A. 8vo. pp. 168, cloth. [June 1, 1876.]

THE intention of this work is to shew the evils—material, social, and moral—of our Poor-Law system, and to suggest methods for its gradual abolition. There are Eight Sections, headed as follows:—I. Poor Law History; II. Terms 'Labouring' and Working; III. Material Mischiefs of the Poor Law; IV. Demoralization by the Poor Law; V. Economic Aspect of the Poor Law; VI. Effect of the Poor Law on Classes above; VII. Steps in Abolition and Remedial Measures; VIII. Self-help and Voluntary Relief. In the last Section an account is given of Poor Laws in Foreign Countries, from the Report communicated last year by the Foreign Office to the Local Government Board.

Analysis of Bacon's Advancement of Learning; with a Complete Course of Examination-Questions and Specimens of Examination-Papers. By I. P. FLEMING, M.A. B.C.L. Author of 'Analysis of the English Language' &c. (Designed for the use of Private Students and Candidates for the University Local and Government Examinations, Military and Civil.) Crown 8vo. pp. 224, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 28, 1876.]

THE present Analysis is not intended as a substitute for the several school editions of BACON's *Advancement* now in use, but as subsidiary to the use of any one of them.

Though doubtless it is desirable that the student should make his own analysis, yet in this special case the difficulties of BACON's style and phraseology preclude the attempt on the part of many readers. The aim of the Writer has therefore been to make this Analysis neither too copious nor too meagre; and for most of the illustrations the student must consult his Edition of the Text.

The most peculiar words used by BACON are given with their meanings annexed; definitions or their equivalents are given in BACON's own words, with explanations where needed; and Latin phrases are given in English where necessary or desirable.

The tabular schemes belonging to each book have been broken up in detail to meet the various sections to which they belong.

In many places, where obscurity prevails, the Analysis has been worked from the *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, the treatise in nine books on the *Advancement of Learning*, greatly expanded, and carefully corrected, which BACON published nearly twenty years later.

The English has been made as easy and consecutive as possible, for the purpose not only of specially assisting the student, but of encouraging the general reader, who may wish with less effort to get some general impression of the scope of BACON's work.

THE LONDON SERIES OF FRENCH CLASSICS.

Polyeucte. Par PIERRE CORNEILLE. Edited, with an English Vocabulary and Notes, by CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D. Professor of the French Language and Literature in University College, London, and at the Royal Naval College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 130, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [April 20, 1876.]

THE dramatic productions of CORNEILLE form a monument, than which nothing is more imposing in the literature of France. Nor has anyone

after him reached such grandeur in conception, such energetic expression, and loftiness of style.

With *Polyucte* the poet had arrived at the culminating point of his talent and glory. His work was now completed; he could only decline; and, indeed, he declined obviously, after having attained the limits of the sublime in this tragedy, which is thus highly important in the history of modern literature.

In the 'Examen,' which is inserted after the play, and forms, so to speak, part of the work, CORNEILLE has stated whence he took the subject, what were the historical facts upon which it was founded, and what his own imagination added to it. To this it is necessary only to add that heroism, in all its forms, is what CORNEILLE invariably strives to describe: the heroism of the patriot, in *Horace*; the heroism of a man enjoying supreme power who can master his own feelings, in *Cinna*; heroism in the fulfilment of a duty, in *Le Cid*; so also the enthusiastic heroism of the Christian Martyr is brought out in *Polyucte*. By the side of this, however, there are two characters in the play which, from beginning to end, are admirably conceived and traced out, and in some measure are even superior to the principal character himself: PAULINE, the sublime expression of chastity; and SEVERUS, the heroic soldier, passionate and persevering lover, generous rival, and personification of religious tolerance.

The special features of CORNEILLE's genius always recall the name of SHAKESPEARE; and a comparison seems to shew that if CORNEILLE is less imaginative, he is heartier; that if he has less variety, his thought goes deeper; and that if he does not assemble on the stage so many characters, those which he produces are the noblest that can be offered to the admiration of man.

Chatterton, Drame en Trois Actes. Par M. LE C^{TE} ALFRED DE VIGNY. The French Text, with English Notes for Students, by LÉONCE STIÉVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School; Second French Master in St. Paul's School; Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College, London. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 126, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [May 8, 1876.]

IN this play the Author has availed himself of the story of CHATTERTON chiefly from his desire to portray a character not appreciated by society, and to point out the disastrous consequences of its indifference. Hence, although even the details of his unhappy career have been given with some fidelity, the Author's first object has been to shew that CHATTERTON is only the type of a class whose misfortunes society cannot justly contemplate without a certain feeling of self-reproach.

The drama of M. DE VIGNY has been selected by the Editors as likely to excite the interest of English students generally.

Alzire, ou les Américains, a Tragedy in Five Acts and in Verse, by VOLTAIRE. Edited and Annotated by Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Department of Artillery Studies; Examiner in the University of London and at the R. N. Coll. Greenwich. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 110, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[May 29, 1876.]

VOLTAIRE himself says of his tragedy of *Alzire*, composed in 1738, that it is not based on any historical incident but all of his own invention, both the plot and the persons of the drama, his aim having been to shew how much the true spirit of religion is superior to the natural virtues. And it seems needless to add that VOLTAIRE's true spirit of religion is imbued with the true spirit of human toleration.

An eminent living writer and editor of VOLTAIRE, Professor GERUZEZ, says of this play: '*Alzire* is not the most touching creation of the poet, since he has composed *Zaïre*; but it is the most novel and the most brilliant in form. The imaginary plot is connected with a grand historical enterprise, the conquest of the New World; it contrasts two creeds one with another, and civilization with the state of nature. These great objects would be sufficient to create interest; but the drama founded on this theme is in itself striking and pathetic. The characters of Alvarez, Zamore, Gusman, *Alzire* above all, are not mere sketches, but living beings, who speak and act in conformity with real and deeply felt passions. The philosophical idea which the poet seeks to illustrate and enforce in a dramatic form, has not such an absolute hold of him as to freeze the human interest. He preaches toleration undoubtedly; but he shews the benefits which men derive from it in a rapid action, which excites curiosity, moves the affections of the heart, and satisfies morality by the final issue.'

• • The above three volumes form part of the London Series of French Classics, now in course of publication, and intended to include the best works of French literature from the sixteenth century to the present time. At the beginning of each volume is given an outline of the subject-matter. The NOTES (on the plan of the Vocabularies in WHITE's *Grammar School Texts*) are placed at the end; they are in alphabetical order, and the words and phrases to which they refer are printed in black type in the text.

The volumes of this Series being intended not for finished scholars but only for English students of both sexes who have made fair progress in French, the Notes contain no disquisitions beyond the reach of such learners. To such learners the Notes aim at affording judicious assistance, with a view to give young people an insight into French literature, and to lead them to that practical knowledge of the French language the want of which is generally felt in this country.

Anthology of Modern French Poetry, PART II. Senior Course (completion). Edited by Professor CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D. of University College, London, and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and jointly by Professor THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich: former and present Examiners in the University of London, for the Civil Service of India, the Royal Naval College, &c. Small 8vo. pp. 354, price 6s. cloth. [May 22, 1876.]

THIS Senior Course of the *Anthology of Modern French Poetry* is, like the Junior Course, graduated according to the difficulty which the poems present to the reader and student. All the extracts are chosen from poets who have lived and written in the nineteenth century. The Editors have endeavoured to give a variety of styles and subjects, but want of space rather than of materials has compelled them to limit their selection to 252 pieces. The modern poets of France are too little read abroad, where only some of the works of the most illustrious among them are known. It is hoped that the present compilation may inspire many English readers with a desire to become better acquainted with the lyrical and dramatic literature of contemporary France.

Dr. JOHNSON'S *Satires, London and The Vanity of Human Wishes*; with Notes, Historical and Biographical, and a Glossary, by I. P. FLEMING, M.A. B.C.L. Author of 'Analysis of the English Language' &c. Small 8vo. pp. 86, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [April 29, 1876.]

THIS separate edition of JOHNSON'S *Satires* has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Public Examinations. The text of Sir JOHN HAWKER'S Edition (1787) has been followed. Critical and explanatory matter has been carefully selected and given in the Introduction. A careful comparison has been instituted between JOHNSON, JUVENAL, and DRYDEN, and corresponding pas-

sages from the two latter accompany the text throughout. A full body of Notes, Historical and Biographical, succeeds the text. These Notes are complete in themselves and do not involve reference to other sources for the information they supply. Verbal criticism is reserved for the Glossary at the end of the volume.

Exercises in English Composition, with an Introductory Chapter on Analysis. By R. S. KNIGHT, F.R.S.L. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth, or with KEY, price 3s. cloth; the KEY separately, price 6d. sewed.

[March 4, 1876.]

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Exercises in Electrical and Magnetic Measurement, with Answers. By R. E. DAY, M.A. Author of 'Numerical Examples in Heat.' Crown 8vo. pp. 132, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[March 22, 1876.]

IN the composition of this little book the Author has endeavoured to arrange in a systematic form a collection of Exercises in Electrical and Magnetic Measurement for the use of students in general, and more especially for those who are commencing a course of laboratory practice, or are preparing for actual work in connexion with electric telegraphy. The Author's object has been to lay before the student, under the form of

problems, short descriptions of a series of experiments illustrating the fundamental laws of Electricity and Magnetism, and the various methods of executing Measurements in the laboratory and testing-room.

Notation: brief Directions concerning the Choice, Adjustment, and Formation by Hand of the Characters constituting the Musical Alphabet. By JOHN HULLAH, Honorary Fellow of King's College; Professor of Vocal Music in Queen's College and in Bedford College, London; and Organist of Charterhouse. Crown 8vo. pp. 24, price 6d. stitched.

[May 9, 1876.]

THIS tractate pretends to be neither a history nor an exposition of the musical alphabet. Its object is to shew by what rhythmical laws the choice and adjustment in a measure of notes and rests should be governed; and how they can be most plainly and rapidly formed by the hand. The need for making general practice consistent with unquestioned theory, in respect to the former of these considerations, must have presented itself to every musical reader; that for directions in respect to the latter will be even more readily acknowledged. The copying of a page of music, to the tyro in 'phonography,' is notoriously a tedious and even painful operation; and even for many who have become more practised in the art, it is neither an easy nor a pleasant one. The common operations brought to bear on the formation of a musical note (say, a quaver) by the self-taught in phonography, seem to be the following:—(1) To place on the line or centre of the space the note is to occupy a dot; (2) to withdraw the pen in order to take a good look at the result; (3) to begin a series of widening curves round the aforesaid dot, and to continue them till the dot has become the head of a note of sufficient dimension; (4) to repeat operation 2; (5) to draw upwards or downwards from this head, sometimes with a ruler, the stem; (6) to repeat operation 2; (7) to attach to this stem the hook, sometimes again with the ruler; or, in the case of the note being one of a group, to draw the continuous line over or under it, almost always with a ruler.

Up to a not distant period the writing of music was a recognised branch of musical education, and as such taught systematically. In England, at

least, it would seem now to be regarded as one of those processes in respect to which elegance and even clearness are not worth consideration, and facility comes by nature. To every end there is one right way and generally a good many wrong ones; the right way being always the shortest and often the most agreeable.

The third chapter of this book consists exclusively of directions by the observance of which it is hoped the writing of notes and rests may be made easier to the hand, and the result of it pleasanter to the eye. The lithographed page subjoined to it contains examples of musical characters formed according to those directions. The student is recommended to seek his models from among the more recent German publications of music printed from *incised* plates, which, though equally the result of mechanical operation, approaches good handwriting much more closely than music printed from types.

The Spelling-Bee Manual; containing about 2,000 Words in Alphabetical Order, with General Rules of Spelling and Orthographical Mnemonics. By the Rev. D. MORRIS, B.A. Author of 'Class-Book History of England' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 38, price 6d. sewed.

[April 17, 1876.]

THE present compilation is intended to be of use to those who take an interest in the new amusement of the SPELLING BEE. This useful entertainment is of American origin. Our cousins across the Atlantic have been accustomed to call an assemblage of persons meeting together to engage in united labour for some charitable purpose a Bee. Thus they have Quilting Bees, Raising Bees, Husking Bees, Apple Bees, &c. and so the name of Spelling Bee explains itself.

In selecting words for this amusement, the Compiler has followed mainly the pronunciation given in WEBSTER'S Dictionary. Among words of foreign origin those only have been admitted which have fairly established themselves in our language; and nearly all words that are spelt in two ways have been omitted, to obviate the confusion that would arise from their introduction. The approximate sound of each word is given in a parenthesis, except in the case of those where the sound is obvious; and orthographical Mnemonics are given as further helps to correct spelling.

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No. LXXXVI.

AUGUST 31, 1876.

VOL. V.

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*Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection, August and September 1875; with an Historical View of Bosnia and a Glimpse at the Croats, Slavonians, and the ancient Republic of Ragusa.* By ARTHUR J. EVANS, B.A. F.S.A. Pp. 500, with a Coloured Map, 4 full-page Wood Engravings, and 54 Woodcuts in the Text, from Photographs, and Sketches by the Author. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[June 30, 1876.]

THE tour described in this book was not suggested by the Insurrection in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. It was planned before the out-

break, and was first suggested not merely by the interest which previous visits to other South-Slavonic lands had led the Author to take in the branch of that race still under the Sultan's dominion, but by a special curiosity to see a race of Slavonic Mahometans. His desire of visiting Bosnia was strengthened by a day spent a few years ago beyond the Bosnian border, and by the interesting problems suggested by the history and present state of Illyria. During his preparations for the journey the Insurrection in the Herzegovina broke out, so that it was undertaken rather in spite of than by reason of that event; and while he was walking through Bosnia that country also burst into insurrection. Having heard many accounts from trustworthy sources as



to the origin of the outbreak in both countries, he has ventured to give some particulars in the story of his itinerary; but whether the narrative thus obtained be exact or not, his own experience and observations have enabled him to supply an account of the several populations now struggling for their freedom, which he believes may be implicitly relied on. The actual theatre of the war at the present time lies beyond the region of his wanderings; but the chief interest in the great strife now begun must centre in the tribes who, having been for centuries subjected to a system which they regard as a grinding tyranny, have at length risen with the resolution of shaking off the yoke for ever. The Author has taken special care to exhibit the various elements combined in this population, and to trace the motives which animate not only the Latins and the Orthodox, but their opponents also, in this crisis of affairs. More particularly he has endeavoured to get at the real feelings of the Mahometan landowners of Bosnia, whose forefathers accepted the faith of ISLAM to preserve their estates, and he hazards a conjecture, which he believes to be not unreasonable, that if the fortune of the day goes against the Turk, a similar conversion to Christianity on the part of these landowners may be looked for again.

Armed with an autograph letter from the Vali Pasha, or Governor-General of Bosnia and Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, the Author and his brother were able to accomplish their tour without serious molestation; and as with a few short breaks they made their way through the country on foot, they were able to surmount mountains and penetrate into districts which have never been described, and possibly never visited, by an 'European' before.

If this book should succeed in fixing the attention of Englishmen on a land and people among the most interesting in Europe, and open their eyes to the evils of the government under which the Bosnia especially suffer, its object will have been fully attained. Those who may be inclined to 'try Bosnia' will meet with many hardships. They must be prepared to sleep out in the open air, in the forest, or on the mountain side. They will have now and then to put up with indifferent food, or supply their own commissariat. They will nowhere meet with mountains so fine as the Alps of Switzerland or Tyrol, and they will be disappointed if they search for æsthetic embellishments in the towns. But those who are curious as to some of the most absorbing political problems of modern Europe; those who delight in out-of-the-way revelations of antiquity, and who perceive the high historic and ethnologic interest which attaches to the Southern Slaves; and lastly, those who take pleasure in picturesque

costumes and stupendous forest scenery; will be amply rewarded by a visit to Bosnia. There is much beautiful mountain scenery as well, and the member of the Alpine Club who has a taste for the jagged outlines of the Dolomites and the Julian Alps, in spite of a certain amount of attendant limestone nakedness, may find some peaks worthy of his attention towards the Montenegro frontier.

*German Home Life.* Reprinted, with Revision and Additions, from 'Fraser's Magazine.' Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 6s. cloth.

[July 6, 1876.]

THE aim of these Essays is to present a series of faithful pictures of the domestic manners and home life of Germany. The English public is already familiar with many works on German art, German sport, German spas, German student-life, &c., by travellers and tourists; but, so far as the Author knows, no single volume dealing in detail with the interior life of our Teutonic neighbours has as yet been published in England.

The opening Essay on Servants gives a minute account of the relationship between mistress and maid, and states the wages, habits, food, costumes, manners, and morals of the domestic class generally.

Chapter II. describes the German dwelling-house, its decorations and deficiencies; the styles of furniture customary in the homes of the upper and middle class; the comfort and discomfort of the German 'flat.'

Chapter III. treats (but by no means exhaustively) of Food. The Author calls attention to the misapprehension that generally prevails in this country as to the quality of the raw material in Germany, and points out the excellence and variety of many German methods of preparing food in private families. Attention is particularly directed to the disastrous effects of defective nourishment, combined with a want of exercise in the open air, on the constitutions of delicate girls and women.

Chapter IV. deals with Manners and Customs. As these differ (more or less) in every Duchy and Principality throughout the Fatherland, the subject is necessarily treated from a general point of view.

Chapter V. treats of Language, and aims at giving some idea of the effect produced upon the mind of a stranger by the familiar speech of the Fatherland. It points out the many corrupt idioms that have crept into the language, and alludes to the coarseness of tone that not unfrequently disfigures German conversation, whilst it dwells upon the tender, graceful, and endearing expressions of German home life.

Chapter VI. deals at some length with the subject of Dress, and indicates on the part of German ladies generally an incomplete apprehension of the charm and fine moral effect that cleanliness, trimness, and simplicity of attire exercise on the mind of the spectator.

Amusements form the subject of Chapter VII.

Chapter VIII. describes the position, influence, and duties of Women. It stops short at the threshold of Matrimony, which forms the subject of a later Essay.

Chapter IX. shews how infinitely superior in Germany is the position of men to that of women; refers to the relative positions of civil and military functionaries in the various aspects of public and private life, and endeavours to point out how favourably the physical and mental development of the heroes of the Fatherland is influenced by the superior training afforded them. This chapter dwells at some length on the relative position of the sexes, and strongly urges reform in this particular.

Chapter X. on Marriage and Children, deprecates the subordinate position held by the mass of German women, and deprecates the custom of near relatives intermarrying generation after generation. The philosophy of Food is again touched upon, and it is sought to shew that if men, by reason of their heroic appetites and muscular exercises taken in the open air, stimulating their assimilative powers, escape many of the maladies to which delicate girls and women often fall a prey, yet the effects of intermarriage, stifling rooms, and a total absence of all muscular exertion, are fraught with disastrous consequences to the weaker sex. The impediments placed in the way of marriage, the state of the divorce law, and the absurdity and immorality of the so-called 'morganatic' marriages are exposed.

Chapter XI. points out that Religion is an unknown quantity in German households, where Marthas prevail so largely as to render any attempted computation of the proportion of Maries utterly futile.

Chapter XII. briefly sketches the origin and vicissitudes of the German Church; classifies (theologically) the three branches of the Establishment; glances at the persecution of the Catholics, and points out that religion in the Fatherland is for the moment under total eclipse.

*The Moon, and the Condition and Configuration of its Surface.* By EDMUND NEISON, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, &c. Pp. 594, with 26 Maps and 5 Plates. Medium 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

[June 9, 1876.]

NO English work hitherto has treated with adequate comprehensiveness the present con-

dition of the lunar surface and the configuration of its crust. Indeed, the only considerable work existing on the subject is the elaborate treatise of BEER and MÄDLER, 'Der Mond,' a work not translated from the German, and now needing much revision and extension.

This want, it is hoped, may be met by the present volume, which has been based on that of BEER and MÄDLER, as the generally accepted standard book on Selenography. For the same reason MÄDLER's nomenclature has been retained, as having been too well and too long established to be superseded.

But although much information of interest and value has also been obtained from MÄDLER's predecessors, SCHRÖTER and LOHRMANN, the greater portion of the material forming the present work is new, and has been mainly derived from eight years' constant selenographical observations. These were principally made with an excellent six-inch equatorial, of fine definition; but they have occasionally been made with refractors of smaller aperture, and towards the end with a nine and one-third inch With-Browning reflector of considerable excellence. They include a series of several hundred lunar sketches and drawings, which served as material for revising a considerable portion of the great lunar map of BEER and MÄDLER. For this purpose use has been also made of a collection of some hundred lunar sketches made of late years by different astronomers, and which from time to time have been sent to the Author.

It will be seen that the attentive consideration given by the Author to the probable nature of the lunar surface has led him to the conclusion that the constitution of the Earth and that of its satellite were primarily identical in nature, the processes of modification in both having been entirely analogous, and the difference of results being due to the differences in physical dimensions between the two bodies.

As it has been in general assumed, entirely without any foundation, that the Moon can have no atmosphere of any appreciable importance, it has been considered desirable to point out how entirely baseless this view is, and to shew not only that the Moon may possess an atmosphere relatively little inferior to the Earth's, but also that the entire evidence we possess on this subject is strongly favourable to the Moon actually possessing such an atmosphere.

To the mathematical portion of Selenography much has been added, including nearly 400 measures of the position of points of the first order; the determination from some 200 measures of nearly 100 points of the second order; a considerable number of measures of the dimension of different formations, and a number of deter-

nations of the height of different lunar mountains. Most of MÄDLER's estimations of brightness have been revised, and a considerable number of new objects have had their brightness determined.

The lunar map contains several thousand new objects not included in BEER and MÄDLER's 'Mappa Selenographica,' including many new rills not contained in SCHMIDT's great catalogue 'Der Rillen auf dem Mond.' Several systems of long winding valleys possessing an intimate connexion with the lunar rills have also been delineated in so far as the scale of the map rendered possible.

In the final chapter a complete series of selenographical formulæ is given, for the purpose of enabling observers to carry out the numerous series of micrometrical measures required for the further progress of Selenography. In framing these formulæ elegance of form has to a certain extent been sacrificed to convenience of practice, and approximations have been freely introduced where they are perfectly admissible and where simplicity could be gained. With some few exceptions the formulæ are original, unless where it has been stated to be otherwise.

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*A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged by the Editor from the Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as edited by ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. and compressed into One Volume. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,582, price 24s. cloth. [July 15, 1876.*

IN this volume a bulky work of more than three thousand pages in quarto has been reduced to a compendium of moderate dimensions in octavo, the substance of JOHNSON's great work as edited by Dr. LATHAM having been carefully preserved. The large reduction of matter, thus rendered inevitable, has been effected chiefly in the extracts given in the way of authority and illustration. In the larger edition these extracts were both numerous and (in certain cases) long, since of every word, whether rare or common, an example with a context was given, while in many cases, especially with scientific terms, the examples were expansions of the definitions, and when more authors than one were quoted, there were sometimes differences between them. But although the omission of extracts relating to terms of science has been by no means total, ample room has been left for the entry of the separate words; all of which, or nearly all, are retained.

The progress of philosophical and historical knowledge makes it impossible to follow the long-established method of dealing with the English language as one and indivisible. It is

therefore no longer premature to treat it as a unity made up of three different and well-marked dialects, distinguished by recognised differences of structure which were never so well understood and insisted on as they are at the present time. Accordingly, in the 'Historical Sketch of the English Language' prefixed to this volume, the Editor has carefully traced the history of these three languages or dialects, and their relations to the present spoken language.

But the principle that, more than this, has determined the present arrangement is the fact that, whether we use the word *language* or *dialect*, each of the three is represented by a definite and important literature. (1) The *West-Saxon* culminates as the literature of the times before the Norman Conquest, and the fact of its *not* having been the direct and lineal ancestor of the present standard English has long been understood. (2) The *Northumbrian* is represented by the lowland Scotch, which up to the union of the two Crowns was as much a different language from the English of South Britain as the Portuguese is a different language from the Spanish, or the Danish from the Swedish. (3) The present classical, standard, typical, or literary, English is *Midland* or *Mercian*; and this is the one with which the present Dictionary is most specially connected.

---

*Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy.*

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[August 19, 1876.]

IN bringing out the seventh edition of Dr. NEIL ARNOTT's well-known *Elements of Physics*, it has been found necessary to remodel the work. The two large volumes have been incorporated into one of more convenient size and better adapted to the use of students. The work was first published in 1827, and soon acquired great popularity,—so that within the short space of five years, it passed through five large editions. It was translated into several foreign languages, and was republished in the United States of America.

This favourable reception of the book was, no doubt, owing chiefly to the plain and simple language employed by the Author in his description of natural phenomena. Dr. ARNOTT was the first to shew by example and precept that the most abstruse parts of Natural Philosophy might be described in non-technical language. By the aid of ingenious illustrations taken from the events of daily life, and by happy powers of description, the Author contrived to fix the attention of the reader, who was not only instructed, but made to feel a strong interest in the subject, without wading through pages of dry technical essays on physical facts and theories, or to study mathematical formulæ in order to add to his store of knowledge.

Dr. ARNOTT lived to bring out six editions of his work, the last having been published in two volumes in 1864. He had accumulated, for a seventh edition, much matter bearing on important modern discoveries. Of this the Editors have made use; but the progress of time and the new methods of explaining scientific facts and theories, have rendered it necessary to introduce numerous additions and alterations in some of the subjects. In making these necessary changes, the Editors have endeavoured to preserve the style and, as far as possible, the language of the Author.

In his will, the Author expressed his desire that the new editions of the *Elements of Physics* should 'be sold at moderate prices, and so be spread extensively amongst the industrious classes of the community, to whom the price of books is an important object.' The Editors have also on this point endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the Author.

No material changes have been made in the number of the subjects, or in the order in which the Author arranged them in the earlier editions. It has, however, been thought advisable to reduce the subjects treated under ANIMAL PHYSICS, and to place these at the end of the volume. Of the six Parts into which the work is divided, the first relates to the CONSTITUTION of the MATERIAL UNIVERSE; the second to the CENTRE of GRAVITY and SIMPLE MACHINES; the third includes all the phenomena belonging to HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, PNEUMATICS, and ACOUSTICS; the fourth, HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, and MAGNETISM; the fifth, ASTRONOMY; and the sixth and last, ANIMAL PHYSICS. Each section of these different parts is preceded by an analysis of the contents, so that the reader may be guided to the subject on which he is seeking information. A full table of contents, including special references to articles and pages, will furnish any additional information that may be required.

*Fragments of Science; a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews.* By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. D.C.L. LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Fifth Edition, revised and augmented; with a New Introduction. Crown 8vo. pp. 636, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[April 8, 1876.]

THE PREFACE states that in view of the present Edition the Author carefully re-examined, recast, and to some extent remodelled the papers which compose the volume, added several new ones to the original collection, and omitted three or four short papers of which the interest has lapsed. The first edition, published in May 1871, is a volume of 462 pages, containing 18 articles. The Fifth Edition numbers 636 pages; and the TABLE of CONTENTS, which is subjoined, shews at a glance the fresh materials now incorporated. The INTRODUCTION to the Second Section or Division of these Essays was written for the present Edition; it extends to 32 pages, and is mainly occupied with the subject of MATERIALISM.

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- VIII. Crystals and Molecular Force. 1874.  
Letter from the 'Times' of November 9, 18

*Plato and the Older Academy.* Translated with the Author's sanction from the German of Dr. EDUARD ZELLER, by SARAH FRANCES ALLEYNE and ALFRED GOODWIN, M.A. Fellow and Lecturer of Balliol College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 644, price 18s. cloth. [June 22, 1876.]

THIS translation of Dr. ZELLER's 'Plato und die ältere Akademie'—Section 2, Part 2, Vol. II. of his 'Philosophie der Griechen,' has been made from the third and enlarged edition of that work, an earlier portion of which ('Sokrates und die Sokratiker') has already appeared in English in the translation of Dr. REICHEL.

Of the value of Dr. ZELLER's work in the original it is unnecessary to speak. Professor JOWETT has recently borne ample and honourable testimony to it in the preface to the second edition of his *PLATO*. It is hoped that the present translation may be of use to students of *PLATO* who are perhaps less familiar with German than with Greek.

With a biography of *PLATO* the introductory chapters give an account of his writings, distinguishing between those which are genuine and those which are doubtful, and of the order in which they appeared. The later chapters treat of his doctrine under the divisions of Dialectics, Physics, and Ethics—the head of Physics embracing *PLATO*'s speculations on the causes of phenomena, the nature of matter, the origin and destiny of man, while under Ethics the Author examines his teachings on the subjects of Virtue, of the nature and functions of the State, of Religion, and of Art in its several forms. The last three chapters describe the philosophical systems of SPENSIPPUS, XENOCRATES, EUDOXUS, and other thinkers belonging to the older Academy.

**COMTE'S POSITIVE POLITY or TREATISE ON SOCIOLOGY, instituting the RELIGION of HUMANITY.**

*Social Dynamics, or the General Theory of Human Progress (Philosophy of History).*

By AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of the *System of Positive Philosophy*. Translated by EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, M.A. Professor of History, University College, London. 8vo. pp. 618, price 21s. cloth. [June 23, 1876.]

THIS Work forms the Third Volume of COMTE's 'System of Positive Polity, or Treatise on Sociology,' now in course of publication, translated from the Paris edition of 1851–1854 and furnished with Analytical Tables of Contents. The work will be completed in Four Volumes,

published separately, and each forming in some degree an independent treatise.

The present volume comprises the Philosophy of History, treating of the successive phases of civilisation from the earliest types of society to the present day. The volume is thus a final résumé of the Author's views on general history, and is divided into the following parts:—CHAP. I. contains the General Laws of Intellectual and Social Progress, i.e. the principles on which depend the development of the human mind and that of Society. CHAP. II. gives the theory of the Age of Fetichism, the natural phase of uncivilised communities, and propounds an explanation of the observed facts of primitive life. CHAP. III. contains a general sketch of the early Theocracies and the institutions and manners they founded. CHAP. IV. gives an account of the progress of Greek thought from HOMER to GALEN, dealing with the general course of poetry, philosophy, and science. CHAP. V. traces the incorporation of the ancient world in the Roman Empire, treating the social influences of the Roman system from the origin of the city to the foundation of Constantinople. CHAP. VI. contains the analysis of the leading elements of Catholicism and Feudalism during the Middle Age, and the religious and political institutions to which these two systems gave birth. CHAP. VII. gives a theory of the revolution in Western Europe, which broke up the religious and social organisation of the mediæval epoch; and the volume closes with a detailed analysis of the principal movements and schools which issued in the French Revolution, and continued its influence on modern society. Throughout this chapter equal importance is given to the reconstructive as to the destructive forces at work, the combined influence of the two preparing the way for the social future, the character of which is treated in the fourth volume of the work, yet to appear.

The English Translation is accompanied with a full analysis and by references, with a view to explain the allusions, without a knowledge of which the original presents constant difficulties.

*History of the Reformation in Europe in the time of Calvin.* By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. VOLUME the SEVENTH, translated by W. L. R. CATES, Editor of 'The Dictionary of General Biography,' Joint Author of 'The Encyclopædia of Chronology.' 8vo. pp. 734, price 21s. cloth. [June 26, 1876.]

A YEAR has elapsed since the publication of the Sixth Volume of this 'History of the

Reformation.' This delay is owing to the fact that the Editor has been unable to devote to his undertaking more than the scanty leisure hours of an active ministry; and not, as some have supposed, to any necessity of compiling the history from notes, more or less imperfect, left by the Author. The narratives comprised in this volume, like those which have preceded them, were wholly written by M. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ. The task of the Editor has consisted solely in verifying the numerous quotations occurring in the text or as foot-notes, and in curtailing in two or three places some general reflexions which interfered with the rapid flow of the narrative, and which the Author would certainly have either suppressed or condensed, if it had been permitted him to put the finishing touches to his work.

That the Author surveys his subject from the evangelical point of view is well known; and this is but saying in other words that he brings a warm sympathy to its study and development. It is acknowledged that he feels a certain tenderness for the men of the Reformation; but this does not lead him to conceal their faults. He gives a full narrative of facts, and he passes a judgment. His narrative enables the reader to test the soundness of his judgment. He was not satisfied with merely searching the histories of the 16th century; he has in some cases drawn from sources the existence of which was scarcely suspected before they had been opened to him.

The present volume comprises the closing chapters of Book XI., with Books XII. and XIII. The story of the Reformation at Geneva is carried on, in Book XI. from August 1540 to February 1542; a period which includes the recall of CALVIN to Geneva, his appearance at the Conference of Ratisbon, his return to Geneva, and the passing of the Ecclesiastical Ordinances. In the 12th Book is traced the story of the Reformation in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—its small beginnings, its gradual growth, the conflicts to which it gave rise, and its final triumph; with biographical particulars of the leaders of the movement in these countries, JOHN TAUSEN, the brothers OLAF and LAWRENCE PETERSON, the Chancellor LAWRENCE ANDERSON, and GUSTAVUS VASA, the Liberator of Sweden. In the 13th Book the Author deals with the rise and progress of the Reformation in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, and the Netherlands; the biographical interest in this portion of the work centring in DEYAY and ALASCO, the Hungarian and Polish reformers.

In the Preface the Editor comments on some of the criticisms which have been published on M. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ's History.

It is hoped that the 8th volume, which is to complete the work, will appear before the end of the present year.

## EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY

Edited by E. E. MORRIS, M.A. J. S. PHILLIPOTS, B.C.L. and C. COLBECK, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant-Master of Harrow School.

*The Early Plantagenets.* By WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. Pp. 294, with Two Coloured Maps of Mediæval Europe and England & France 1152–1237. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [August 21, 1876.]

THE epoch of which this volume treats extends from the accession of STEPHEN to the death of EDWARD II; that is, from the beginning of the constitutional growth of a consolidated English people to the opening of the long struggle with France under EDWARD III. It is scarcely less well defined in French and German history. In France it witnesses the process through which the modern kingdom of France was constituted, the aggregation of the several provinces which had hitherto recognised only a nominal feudal supremacy under the direct personal rule of the King, and their incorporation into a national system of administration. In the relations of the Empire and the Papacy it comprises the whole drama of the Hohenstaufen, and the failure of the great hopes of the world under HENRY VII, which resulted in the constituting of a new theory of relations under the Luxembourg and Hapsburg Emperors.

But the interest of the time is not confined to political history. It abounds with character. It is an age in which there are very many great men, and in which the great men not only occupy but deserve the first place in the historian's eye. It is, in fact, the heroic period of the middle ages—the age of JOHN of Brienne and SIMON of Montfort, of the two great FREDERICKS, of ST. BERNARD and INNOCENT III, and of ST. LEWIS and EDWARD I. The history of our own country during this epoch of great men and great causes comprises the history of what is one at least of England's greatest contributions to the world's progress. The history of England under the early Kings of the house of Plantagenet unfolds and traces the growth of that constitution which, far more than any other that the world has ever seen, has kept alive the forms and spirit of free government. It is scarcely too much to say that during these ages it is the history of the birth of true political liberty.

As an introduction to the study of English history during the period of constitutional growth, the present volume seeks to give an outline of the period and of the combinations through which the constitutional growth was working, exhibiting the place of England in European history, and the character of the men who helped to make her what she ultimately became.

## EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*The Rise of the People and Growth of Parliament, from the Great Charter to the Accession of Henry VII.* 1215-1485. By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A. Professor of Modern History and Literature, University College, Bristol. Pp. 118, with Four Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [September 1876.]

*Forming the Third Work of Epochs of English History, a Series of Books narrating the History of England at Successive Epochs.* By Various Writers. Edited by the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College. To be completed in Eight Volumes, at prices varying from 6d. to 1s. each; each Volume complete in itself, uniform with 'Epochs of Modern' and 'Epochs of Ancient History.'

IN the period of history with which this little work deals, the things most worthy of notice are these:—

1. How Parliament grew up into its present shape.
2. How Wales was joined to England; and how an attempt was made to join Scotland also, but without success.
3. How some English Kings strove to win the kingdom of France; and how the English people were thus drawn into a war which lasted for more than a hundred years.
4. How great changes came over the people in social matters; how Parliament grew stronger, and some men tried to reform the Church.
5. How the Barons, towards the end of this period, divided into two parties, and fought for different Kings; and how the land was filled with disorder and bloodshed.

To shew all these things in a very clear light, a Book is assigned to each; and in this Book the story of each is related, apart by itself as far as practicable. Thus, when the growth of Parliament is spoken of, little notice is taken of the other things which happened at the same time, because it seemed better to tell these under other heads. It is seldom found in history that events of great importance start into being all at once. The causes that lead to them go on working for a long time before; and to understand the way in which they take place, it is often needful to begin very far back indeed. In this way the chief things that happened under each head have come to be told under their own head. But that the learner may be able to see the order in which the Kings who reigned in this epoch came after one another, and the order in which events happened, a table has been put at the end which gives all the events here noticed in chronological sequence.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY, edited by the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A. and CHARLES SANKEY, M.A.

III. *Early Rome, from the Foundation of the City to its Destruction by the Gauls.* By W. IHNE, Ph.D. Professor at the University of Heidelberg; Author of 'The History of Rome.' Pp. 228, with a Coloured Map. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [August 1, 1876.]

HISTORICAL criticism has now for more than half a century been actively at work upon the history of Rome, and the tests which, in accordance with the laws of evidence, it has applied to the traditional narrative, have shewn that the greater part of the tales which have passed for more than two thousand years as the history of the Roman kings and of the earlier ages of the republic, contain but a small portion of truth hidden under a huge mass of fiction.

In the present volume the Author has endeavoured to relate the early history of Rome, so far as its true course can be ascertained from an examination of the traditional narrative of civil and religious institutions and laws, of monumental inscriptions, and hints left to us in the pages of ancient writers.

Having stated the causes which determined the greatness of Rome, and the nature of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of its early fortunes, the Author relates exactly as they have been given to us the stories of the Seven Kings, reserving for separate chapters the examination of these legends, and exhibiting in their order the five phases through which Roman history passed in the regal period. In subsequent chapters he gives an account of the religious institutions of this era, the character of the monarchy, the senate, the magistrates, the people, and their assemblies. These are followed by the narrative of the military and constitutional history down to the time of the wars with Veii, the conquest of which city was soon followed by the humiliation of her triumphant rival and conqueror.

IV. *The Athenian Empire.* By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, Joint Editor of the Series. Pp. 266, with Five Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Sept. 4, 1876.]

Being the Fourth Work (in the order of publication) of *Epochs of Ancient History*, a Series of Books narrating the History of Greece and Rome and of their relations to other Countries at Successive Epochs. Edited by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A.

Author of 'The Aryan Mythology,' 'General History of Greece,' &c. and jointly by CHARLES SANKEY, M.A. late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford; Assistant-Master, Marlborough College. Each volume complete in itself, uniform with 'Epochs of Modern History.'

**T**HIS volume treats of an Empire, the whole duration of which extends over little more than two generations.

The rapid growth and not less rapid decay of Athenian power stand out in marked contrast with the slower march of events in modern times; but the lessons of political wisdom to be gathered from its development are as important as any which may be learnt from the history of modern nations. The narrative of its fortunes brings before us a series of efforts, scarcely conscious perhaps at the first, to weld into a compact political society a number of cities whose highest ideal was found in absolute isolation. It exhibits in these cities the growth of a popular opinion decidedly favourable to the imperial city, and still more decidedly opposed to the narrow and exclusive policy of the oligarchic party. This party in all these towns gravitated to Sparta as naturally as the demos or main body of the people was attracted to Athens. The Peloponnesian war was, in fact, a struggle between these two parties; and in Athens Sparta was powerfully seconded by the members of the haughty Eupatrid houses, for whom the attainment of their own ends became the paramount object of life, an object to be secured by secret murder and violent revolution. The lesson of indifference to law thus taught bore its bitter fruit in a deterioration of character which rendered possible the betrayal of the whole Athenian fleet to the enemy by Athenian generals, and the establishment of the iron despotism of Sparta in all the cities of the Athenian confederacy.

Of this memorable struggle the present volume will, it is hoped, furnish a sufficiently accurate and life-like narrative. The ground here occupied has already been traversed by the Author in the second volume of his 'History of Greece;' but although the limitation of his task to the history of the Athenian empire must impart a different aspect to the narrative, he has not hesitated to reproduce substantially the same pictures of the most striking scenes and the most prominent actors in the great drama, which forms one of the most important phases in the history of mankind.

**MAPS and PLANS:**—Athens and its Neighbourhood; Plan of the Harbour of Navarino, illustrating the Operations of DEMOSTHENES at Pylos; Three Plates illustrating the Athenian Operations before Syracuse.

**THE LONDON SERIES OF ENGLISH CLASSICS,**  
EDITED BY J. W. HALES, M.A. AND C. S. JERRAM, M.A.

Pope, *Selected Poems; the Essay on Criticism; the Moral Essays; the Dunciad.* With Introduction, Notes, and Appendix by THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. University College, Oxford; Author of 'A Manual of English Literature' &c. (Being the second volume of the London Series of English Classics.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 292, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[July 6, 1876.]

**S**OME of the greatest among the poems of POPE, annotated for the use of general readers, have been published by the Rev. M. PATTISON, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and by Mr. HALES. Of the remaining poems the most important are submitted to the reader in the present volume.

In the Introduction the Editor has examined carefully the history of their composition, especially in reference to points which have been made the subject of recent controversies. The Notes, it is hoped, will be found to leave no difficulties unexplained in a text which, from the large number of allusions and names no longer known familiarly, would lose much of its force and in parts be almost unintelligible to readers of the present day, were no help given.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the *Essay on Criticism*, the *Moral Essays*, and the *Dunciad*, contain in some of the most powerful passages expressions which are not suitable for the perusal of youthful readers. That a necessity should thus be imposed of removing some striking images and vigorous phrases, is greatly to be regretted; but in a matter of clear duty the Editor felt that there was no room for hesitation. It may, however, be said with truth that the amount of alteration thus introduced into the text is, after all, extremely slight; and the reader may be confident that he has the genuine text of POPE before him except so far as a consideration of school requirements rendered excision necessary.

In the Appendix will be found, besides a list of various readings resulting from the collation of the first editions of the *Essay on Criticism* and the *Dunciad* with the standard text, much matter illustrative of the tangled history of the latter poem, with its pomp of prefaces and mystifying apparatus of all kinds.

Mr. ARNOLD's edition of POPE's *Selected Poems* forms the second work of the *London Series of English Classics*, a Series intended to consist of selected works in poetry and prose of the best English Authors, from CHAUCER to WORDSWORTH, carefully edited, with introductions, notes, and other aids for students, by eminent scholars



under the general editorship of J. W. HALES, M.A., late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge; and jointly of C. S. JERRAM, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. The Series will be continued at frequent intervals, and the price of each volume will be generally Half-a-Crown.

The third volume of this Series will probably be the First and Second Books of MILTON's *Paradise Regained*, annotated by C. S. JERRAM, M.A. Joint-Editor of the Series.

#### THE LONDON SERIES OF FRENCH CLASSICS.

RACINE's *Iphigénie en Aulide*, followed by BOILEAU's *Épître VII.* the French Texts, with English Vocabularies of Grammatical, Idiomatic and Explanatory Notes. By CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D., Professor of the French Language and Literature in University College, London, and at the Royal Naval College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 128, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [July 31, 1876.]

THE choice of the *IPHIGÉNIE* of RACINE among the first plays for reproduction in this Series has been determined by its surpassing merits, which drew from VOLTAIRE the emphatic declaration that it was 'the masterpiece of French drama.'

The play is, indeed, one which well deserves the most careful study on the part of English readers, as exhibiting the highest degree of excellence reached by the earnest and judicious contemplation of Greek models, and at the same time the measure in which the modern thought of the French poet takes the place of the intellectual and moral standard of the Greek tragedian.

The drama of EURIPIDES brings out with painful vividness the iron power of that Necessity which rules even the gods, the substitution of a hind at the last moment by the goddess, to whom the victim is to be offered, being accepted in place of the sacrifice of the maiden. With RACINE this idea of fatality has entirely disappeared. *IPHIGÉNIE* is a Christian virgin—it may almost be said, a Christian martyr. In the place of MENELAUS, who in the Greek play gives utterance to the harshest sentiments of the old theology, RACINE has introduced the politic and modern ULYSSES, while in the catastrophe a jealous and perfidious rival in the person of a daughter of HELEN is substituted for *IPHIGÉNIE*.

If then RACINE has taken from EURIPIDES the subject of his play and some of its principal situations, he has largely modified the characters and action, so that it has been truly said

'that he has borrowed the precious metal from antiquity, and has given it a modern or French stamp.' In other respects he is really the disciple of the venerable Greek dramatist. Like him, he has studied and searched the soul of man to its lowest depths; and he describes the most delicate shades of passion with a truthfulness and force which justifies the comparison of this play to 'those inimitable marbles, due to Greek genius, which, uniting chastity of proportions and marvellous finish with calm gracefulness and purity of conception, realise the highest ideal of art and present the eternal types of beauty.'

*Popular History of France, from the Earliest Period to the Death of Louis XIV.* By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'The Child's First History of Rome,' &c. Pp. 672, with Eight Coloured Maps. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [June 24, 1876.]

IN undertaking to write a Popular History of France it has been the Author's wish to give some of the picturesque details of the events narrated as well as the important general outline, in the hope of thus awakening a more vivid interest in the subject, and giving a more lifelike character to the actions of the various persons whose lives have influenced the fortunes of the great nation so intimately connected with ourselves, and yet in many respects so widely differing from us.

The History of MICHELET, the most brilliant of French historians, has been the Author's chief assistance throughout. There are, indeed, many portions of the present volume which can claim no greater merit than that of being a free translation from this distinguished French writer.

But for the ultimate authority as to the main facts she has depended upon the 'Student's History of France' and the Histories of M. EMILE DE BONNEHOSE and M. DUBUY.

In this volume the Author has endeavoured with special care to bring out the several causes which worked together to produce the state of things specially characteristic of the French kingdom, as contrasted with that of England, to trace the growth of the regal power which resulted in the magnificent monarchy of LOUIS XIV., and to point out the evils and dangers which lay hidden beneath the splendour of the Old Régime. Should the present volume be found to answer the purpose for which it was written, the Author proposes to continue the History down to the present day.

## LIST of the MAPS:—

Gaul in the Time of Cæsar.  
 France at the Death of Clovis.  
 Empire of Charlemagne.  
 France in the Time of Hugh Capet.  
 France in the Time of Philip Augustus.  
 France at the Accession of Philippe de Valois.  
 France at the Death of Louis XI.  
 France at the Death of Louis XIV.

## TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy; the Principles of Theoretical and Systematic Chemistry.* By WILLIAM A. TILDEN, D.Sc. Lond. F.C.S. Lecturer on Chemistry in Clifton College, Pp. 296, with 5 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [July 8, 1876.

THIS volume is intended primarily for the use of students. It aims at presenting a synopsis, brief indeed, and probably imperfect, of the leading principles of chemistry in such a form as to give the subject a more decided educational direction than has been hitherto customary.

In consideration of its peculiar fitness for developing the powers of observation, of reasoning, and of memory, no branch of experimental science deserves more emphatic recognition at the hands of educators than CHEMISTRY. In order, however, that its advantages may be reaped to the full, the Author of this Text-Book believes that the methods of teaching very generally prevalent in schools require to be considerably modified. Teachers, in Dr. TILDEN'S view, ought to realise the fact that Chemistry, as a school subject, is not taught with a view to its practical applications to medicine, manufactures, or the arts; but because the study is calculated to quicken the faculties of observation, to strengthen the memory, and to engender a power and a habit of continuous thought, as well as to arouse new interests and open up new fields to the imagination. It is of little consequence, in this view, whether or not the facts acquired can be turned to practical account; but it is of prime importance that the phenomena brought under their notice, and the manner in which those phenomena are presented, should be such as would compel the pupils to think.

Although this book does not profess to be a complete treatise on the subject, its contents will, it is hoped, be found sufficiently comprehensive to afford a tolerably general view of chemical theory as it exists at the present time. The Author's aim has been to assist the student in attaining to broad and philosophic views of Chemistry as a whole, and to accustom him to regard

it as one out of many branches of physical science rather than as a mystery standing apart from other studies.

This Text-Book embodies the substance of the lectures which the Author has been delivering for some time past to the more advanced classes in Clifton College. Although some portions of the book deal with subjects which are outside the course of ordinary elementary teaching, and must be admitted to be rather more difficult, the Author has not found them beyond the capacity of intelligent boys of fifteen to eighteen years of age; and there is every reason to be satisfied with the results hitherto obtained.

The use which it is proposed to make of the book in teaching is to get the more advanced classes to read it by small portions at a time, and to work out all the exercises, which, it must be understood, are merely suggestive, and will require to be copiously supplemented by any teacher who adopts the work. Such a course of study obviously cannot be undertaken except as the sequel to a series of experimental lessons, perhaps repeated more than once, in which the properties of the chief elements and some of their compounds have been demonstrated. As a guide to such a course no better book could be desired than the *Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry*, written by the late Professor W. A. MILLER, which has been hitherto the text-book of the junior classes under the Author's charge.

The Author is convinced by long experience that, whatever form it may ultimately assume, the molecular theory of the constitution of matter is even now a most important and almost indispensable aid to teaching Chemistry. He has therefore adopted it as the basis of his theoretical teaching.

The EXERCISES are for the most part called either from examination papers given at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, or are taken from memoirs published in the journals of the various scientific societies. Many are original.

*A Course of Practical Chemistry arranged for the use of Medical Students* By WILLIAM ODLING, M.B. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Vice-President of the Chemical Society; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. Fifth Edition; pp. 274, with 71 Woodcuts of Microscopical Preparations & Chemical Apparatus. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[June 29, 1876.

THE previous editions of this work were based on the Author's personal experience, acquired

in the laboratories of Guy's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals successively. Since the appearance of the last edition, he has ceased to be an active teacher of the special branches of practical chemistry treated of in these pages. But this fifth edition has had the advantage of being carefully revised by friends of the Author, still actively engaged in elementary teaching—the chapter on General Analysis by Dr. JOHN WATTS, of the University Laboratory, Oxford; and the chapters on Toxicological and Animal Chemistry, by Dr. THOMAS STEVENSON, of Guy's Hospital, London. In the analytical chapter of this fifth edition, brief, but it is believed for ordinary purposes sufficient, directions are now given for the separation of the several sub-groups of bases from one another, and for the recognition of the several members of these sub-groups in presence of each other. The following sentences are from the preface to the fourth edition:—

In the present Edition of a course of Practical Chemistry, arranged for the use of medical students, several minor improvements, suggested by further experience in teaching, have been effected.

The analytical portion of the work, in so far as regards the description of the methods employed, has been re-arranged.

The new system of atomic weights and formulæ has been employed throughout; but it has not been thought necessary to introduce any general changes in the nomenclature.

Germanicus, or *Extracts from the Annals of Tacitus, with English Notes, Introduction, &c. for the Middle Forms of Public Schools.* By A. H. BEESLY, M.A. Assistant-Master, Marlborough College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 98, price 2s. cloth. [June 13, 1876.

COMPILATIONS of extracts from classical writers have been produced in profusion of late years. For the text of this little book the Editor claims something more than the excuse for such works which is often by no means unnecessary.

1. From the difficulties of his style, TACITUS is not read by many who may now, it is hoped, make their acquaintance with him through these pages. Teacher and pupil may alike be glad to quit, once in a while, the beaten path of CÆSAR and LIVY for a fresher field.

2. The episode of GERMANICUS is most easily and naturally detached from the context, and forms a story complete in itself.

3. Some of the most picturesque and spirited passages in TACITUS are contained in the chapters which deal with his hero, and if his narrative is not regarded as a romance, his defects as an

historian are for the present purpose a positive gain.

It may, therefore, be reasonably asserted that the objections, sometimes not unreasonably urged against books of extracts, do not apply here.

With regard to the Notes, many are connected with a translation made by the Editor several years ago of the first three books of the 'Annals,' two of which were published in 1869. Although he has been unable to make any use of the translation by Messrs. CHURCH and BRODRICK, which has appeared too late for this purpose, he has availed himself of their permission to embody in this volume an excursus on the campaigns of GERMANICUS.

*The Graduated Course of Translation from English into French.* Edited by Prof. CH. CASSAL, LL.D. University College, London, and Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and Prof. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B. Royal Military Academy Woolwich, and Department of Artillery Studies: Former and Present Examiners in the University of London, for the Civil Service of India, the Admiralty, &c. PART II. *The Senior Course, with a Vocabulary of Idioms and Difficulties.* Small 8vo. pp. 302, price 5s. cloth. [August 23, 1876.

THE long and varied experience of the Joint-Editors of this volume in their double capacity of Professors and Examiners, has taught them the necessity of beginning very early, even with the youngest students, the practice of translating from English into French. The 'Exercises' which are given in almost all grammars, and which usually contain nothing but detached and unmeaning sentences, have no interest for the pupils, and leave scarcely any impression on their memory. Hence it comes that so many learners are utterly unable to render into tolerable French the simplest English passage, even after five or six years of study and worry.

In the Authors' own classes their custom has invariably been to give their pupils, almost from the beginning, easy but interesting English anecdotes and facts to translate into French. This method has been found to answer well; and the constant success with which it meets has induced Professors CASSAL and KARCHER to publish the materials which they have used, both in teaching and examining. They are set in gradual order, the gradation being governed by the difficulties they contain.

The Authors' experience has also shewn them the useless, or rather injurious, character of foot-

notes, not to mention the hurtful custom which prevails in grammatical 'Exercise books,' of translating almost every word, and leaving the young scholar nothing to do but to put the feminine form of a noun or adjective, or a given tense of a verb. With such a system nobody can be surprised that a student never learns to translate into accurate French. Constant experience has convinced the Authors of the superior advantages of a Vocabulary printed at the end of the volume, and containing only the translation or explanation of idiomatic expressions and sentences. For the ordinary words the pupil must resort to his Dictionary, which he will thus learn how to use—by no means such an easy matter as is commonly thought.

The *Senior Course* has been compiled upon the principles above stated. The only modification introduced is the addition of a final part, to which there are no notes supplied. In their PREFACE the Editors state that the experience already gained by the use of their *Junior Course* in their own classes, and in those of many of their colleagues, confirms their belief that they have undertaken a task of some importance, and that their labours are likely to be useful to both teachers and learners.

*A Manual of Operative Surgery on the Dead Body.* By THOMAS SMITH, F.R.C.S. Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children; and WILLIAM J. WALSHAM, F.R.C.S. Demonstrator of Anatomy and Operative Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital. Second Edition; pp. 270, with 46 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

[June 10, 1876.]

THE First Edition of this Manual has now been carefully revised: much has been re-written, some operations have been omitted, many others have been added. By the requirements of the medical examining boards of this country a practical knowledge of operative surgery forms an essential part of the education of every surgeon. For this reason, the performance of surgical operations on the dead subject has been introduced at most of our medical schools; and demonstrators have been appointed to superintend and direct the studies of gentlemen in that department.

The design of the present Manual is to give to students a practical guide to the performance of operations on the dead body, and to lighten the labours of teachers, by enabling them to dispense

with much oral instruction. In the present, as in the first, edition, only those operative measures are treated of, which can be advantageously practised on the dead body; and these are arranged, as far as possible, in the order in which they should be performed.

*The Parallel Gospels, exhibiting at One View in Four Collateral Columns every Concurrent, Conflicting, and Additional Passage of each Evangelist; forming also of the Four One Continuous Gospel.* (Intended for the use of Religious Students of all Denominations.) Collated by EDWARD SALMON, late Barrister-at-Law. 4to. pp. 222, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[June 27, 1876.]

THIS work differs from other harmonies chiefly in this feature—that the contents of the Gospel of St. Matthew, as being reputed to be the primitive Gospel and to have been written by that Apostle, are given throughout in the original order, while the texts of the other three Gospels are disarranged only so far as was necessary in order to exhibit the extent of their parallelism with St. Matthew.

*Analysis of the Four Parallel Gospels.* Collated by EDWARD SALMON, late Barrister-at-Law. 4to. pp. 104, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

[June 27, 1876.]

TAKING the same order as that which is adopted in the *Parallel Gospels*, the Author in this work offers some comments on the several sections, these comments being confined strictly to the matter found in the Gospels themselves.

*Old Words and Modern Meanings; a Collection of Examples from Ancient and Modern English Authors, illustrating some Changes in the use of Language.* Edited by T. WHITCOMBE GREENE, B.C.L. Magdalen College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 330, price 6s. cloth.

[June 8, 1876.]

THIS work is designed to exhibit some of the changes which the course of time has effected in the meaning of numerous words in common use, and to set forth such varieties by means of examples, which speak for themselves, rather than by the use of long and tedious explanations. Without attempting to point out the derivation of the words themselves or to trace the stages of transformation through which they may have passed, the Author has sought simply to brin

together instances, arranged in the order of time, showing a complete or partial deviation from the original sense.

It is believed that the present book differs from any other of the same character in supplying illustrations of the modern usage by way of contrast to the old, thus enabling the reader himself to compare the various meanings and to detect the subtle changes.

At a time when things belonging to a more or less remote past excite so much interest, the

antiquated expressions of our early writers seem to deserve a share of attention; and the study of the meaning of words cannot be of inferior importance to questions relating to their form and spelling.

The lady who collected most of these examples was unhappily not spared to complete the MS. for the press; and the Editor pleads this fact as an excuse for the absence of exact reference to some of the authors quoted, as well as for other imperfections necessarily involved in the publication of a posthumous work.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

**New Historical Work by Mrs. ARMITAGE.**—In the Autumn will be published, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo. '*The Childhood of the English People.*' By ELLA S. ARMITAGE.

**New Edition of Mr. EARLE's Work on the SPIRITUAL BODY.**—In the Autumn will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*The Spiritual Body, an Essay in Prose and Verse.*' By JOHN CHARLES EARLE, B.A. A New Edition, enlarged.

**Professor HEER's Work on the later GEOLOGY of SWITZERLAND.**—In October will be published, in 8vo. with very numerous Illustrations, '*The Primæval World of Switzerland.*' By Professor HEER, of the University of Zurich. Comprising the Swiss Carboniferous Formation and higher Strata to the Miocene inclusive. Translated by W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S. and edited by JAMES HEYWOOD, M.A. F.R.S.

**New Historico-Ethnological Work by Mr. H. H. HOWORTH.**—In September will be published, in 8vo. the FIRST, in royal 8vo. price 28s. '*The History of the Mongols from the Eighth to the Eighteenth Century.*' By HENRY H. HOWORTH. VOL. I. *The Mongols proper and the Kalmuks*, with Two Maps shewing (1) the Most Recent Discoveries in Central Asia, and (2) the Distribution of the Various Tribes and States in Asia at the Accession of Jingis Khan.

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**Professor TYNDALL's LESSONS in ELECTRICITY.** In September will be published, in crown 8vo. with Woodcut Illustrations, '*Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875-6.*' By JOHN TYNDALL, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

**MANUAL of BRITISH GEOLOGY.**—In October will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. with a Coloured Geological Map and numerous Illustrations engraved on Wood, price 14s. '*The Geology of England and Wales: a Concise Account of the Lithological Characters, Leading Fossils, and Economic Products of the Rocks; with Notes on the Physical Features of the Country.*' By HORACE B. WOODWARD, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, Geologist on the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

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No. LXXXVII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

VOL. V.

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*Discoveries at Ephesus; including the Site and Remains of the Great Temple of Diana.* By J. T. WOOD, F.S.A. F.R. Inst. B.A. Hon. Member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Soc. (Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. Prince Arthur.) Pp. 532, with 27 Lithographic Plates and 42 Wood Engravings from Original Drawings and Photographs. Imperial 8vo. price 63s. cloth.

[November 30, 1876.]

IN the present work the Author lays before the public a narrative of his discoveries at Ephesus, and the results of the excavations which he carried on, for nearly eleven years, under the auspices of the Trustees of the British Museum.

His chief purpose in undertaking these excavations, which were commenced in 1863, was to find the remains of the Great Temple of Diana, which had been buried for so many centuries. All trace of it above ground had disappeared, and many even doubted whether such a building ever existed.

As it was desirable that for any sums of money expended by the Trustees there should be some substantial return, the Odeum and the Great Theatre were first of all explored, and the satisfactory result of these explorations was followed by a permission, in the year 1867, to devote a small portion of a fresh grant to the search for the Temple. Further discoveries of interest were then made, which justified the expenditure of a larger sum. After six years of toil, and at a time when the Trustees considered that there was lit<sup>l</sup>



or no hope of success, the Author most fortunately hit upon the corner of the peribolus wall, containing inscriptions which placed beyond doubt the fact that the approximate site of the Temple was at last discovered. Sufficient sums of money were then granted by the Trustees to complete the discovery, and this was accomplished before the end of 1869. From that time till April 1874 the explorations on the site of the Temple were continued from season to season, until it was cleared for a considerable distance beyond the lowest step of the platform on which the last Temple had been raised. The results of this work comprised the discovery of a large number of valuable blocks of sculpture and architecture, and of other antiquities, consisting chiefly of the remains of the last Temple.

In addition to the narrative of his work at Ephesus, the Author has appended a selection from the numerous Greek and Latin inscriptions discovered in the excavations, with translations of the majority of them. These must, however, be considered in a manner as tentative, especially as the text contains many novelties and a great number of difficult passages, which require more time than could be spent upon them for this work. He has ventured also to adopt a new mode of indicating the restored portions of the inscriptions: considering that brackets displace the letters of the text, disjoint the words, and create confusion. Every letter which does not actually exist on the stones has been carefully underlined: by this means there is no displacement, and the inscriptions can be more easily read than they could have been if intercepted by brackets.

The search for the great Temple of Artemis has thus led to the recovery of many facts illustrating the past fortunes of a city which was at least conspicuous for the magnificence of its public monuments, and for the wealth which it retained under the domination of the Roman Emperors.

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Figure of Artemis.

Archaic Figure of Artemis.

*Selections from the Writings of Lord MACAULAY.*

Edited with Occasional Notes by GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P. Crown 8vo. pp. 490, price 6s. cloth or 12s. bound in tree-calf by Rivière, [November 1, 1876.

**L**ORD MACAULAY, in a well-known Essay, has pronounced that a good thing by a good writer is much better in its place than can even be conceived by those who see it detached from the context. His own good things are not excepted from this general rule; but the character of his work is such, that his productions lend themselves with unusual facility to the labours of the selector. Never forgetful of COWPER's precept, that 'perspicuity is more than half the battle,' he took care that anyone who opens his volumes shall be able to read forward, with pleasure and understanding, at whatever page or paragraph he may commence his studies. In the History, every scene is of itself a story,—finished, continuous, self-contained; passing smoothly and swiftly on, from its first cause to its closing catastrophe. In the Essays, though, from the nature of that species of composition, picturesque episodes are less frequent than in the History, not a few narratives may easily be found which are perfect and complete in all their parts. The account of the PHALARIS controversy; of JEREMY COLLIER's attack upon the Dramatists; of the sufferings which Miss BURNES endured in her capacity of waiting-woman to Queen CHARLOTTE,—while they add not a little to the general effect of the reviews in which they severally occur,—might, one and all, have been published as separate articles in a monthly magazine. Lord MACAULAY's battles and sieges are so many ballads in prose; while his descriptions of State trials, hard-fought elections, or momentous debates in Parliament, would each stand out from the context like a purple patch, if the fabric which surrounds it were not as varied and brilliant as itself.

In making the present selection, care has been taken to exclude all topics which have given just, or even plausible, ground for controversy. There is nothing in its pages that can wound the susceptibilities of any among the historian's countrymen. To be read by people of all opinions, and classes, and countries; to bring home intellectual delights to the craftsman, as well as to the scholar; to inspire the young with a relish for letters, and a craving for knowledge,—has been Lord MACAULAY's rare and most enviable fortune: and it is hoped that this volume may do something to spread the influence of an Author whose pen has never sinned against honour, liberty, or virtue.

## HISTORICAL SCENES.

The Battle of Sedgemoor, and the Fate of Monmouth.

Landing of the Prince of Orange.  
The Siege of Londonderry.  
Killiecrankie.  
The Battle of the Boyne.  
The Battle of La Hogue.  
The Battle of Landen.  
The Black Hole of Calcutta, and the Battle of Plassey.  
The Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

## HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

Charles the Second.  
William of Orange.  
Judge Jeffreys.  
The Junto.  
Sir William Temple.  
Lord Chatham's Eloquence.  
Samuel Johnson.  
Frederic the Great.  
Horace Walpole.

## HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

The Church of Rome.  
The Puritans.  
Unpopularity of the Puritans after the Restoration.  
The Jesuits.  
The Revolution.  
Death of Queen Mary.  
Fire at Whitehall and Visit of Peter the Great to England.  
Montague's Unpopularity. The Advantages of the Alternations of Party Government.  
Death of William III.  
Lord Chatham as a War Minister.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

Milton's Poetry.  
The Pilgrim's Progress.  
The Controversy about the Epistles of Phalaris.  
Addison's Poem of the Campaign.  
The Spectator.  
Horace Walpole's Writings.  
Lord Byron.  
The Historian.  
Lord Macaulay's Feelings with Regard to Great Authors.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Manners of the Seventeenth Century.  
Travelling in the Seventeenth Century.  
The Country Gentlemen of the Seventeenth Century.  
The Towns of England in the Reign of Charles II.  
Civilisation and its Effects on the Mass of the People.  
The Highlands of Scotland.  
State of the Currency in the Seventeenth Century.  
Jeremy Collier and the English Stage.  
The Court Life of Miss Burney.  
The Duty of the State with Regard to Education

## POETRY.

The Battle of Moncontour.

The Armada.

Ivry.

Epitaph on a Jacobite.

Virginia.

*The Life of Robert Frampton, D.D. Bishop of Gloucester, deprived as a Non-Juror, A.D. 1689.* Edited by T. SIMPSON EVANS, M.A. Vicar of Shoreditch. Pp. 246, with a Portrait engraved on Steel from the Original Oil Painting preserved in the Bishop's Palace, Gloucester. Crown. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 28, 1876.

THIS volume is an exact reproduction of the manuscript memoir of ROBERT FRAMPTON, which came into the possession of the Editor about fifty years ago by purchase from Mr. GEORGE COUNSEL, a lawyer and antiquary of note, living in Gloucester.

The Editor had intended to publish this memoir long ago, but was hindered by the labours and claims of a large parish. Now, at well-nigh fourscore years of age, he felt that, unless it were done at once, it would not be done at all; and he was unwilling that a book should be lost to the world which he believes to be of real value and interest as a document illustrating the history of England in the seventeenth century.

It may be said with confidence that there is scarcely a fact mentioned in the MS. which is not verified by contemporary evidence, while FRAMPTON's reputation as a preacher is sufficiently attested by the emphatic eulogies of EVELYN and PEPPYS.

FRAMPTON lived not only to administer a diocese, but to resign his position with the unobtrusive humility which marked his acceptance of it; nor could a more unaffected memorial of his earnest and self-sacrificing life have been drawn up, than the one which is here presented to the reader. Of the Author of this biography nothing more can be said than that he was an intimate friend of the Bishop, whose memory he cherishes with affectionate veneration. It is certain, however, that he wrote this memoir in the reign of GEORGE I. as he speaks of WAKE as Archbishop of Canterbury. It was thus drawn up at least eight or ten years after the death of the Bishop, and was written, as he tells us, 'on purpose to keep his glorious character fresh in my mind, when, by age or oppression, other things may wear out.' It is, however, not less clear that it was written with a design of immediate publication, for not once only or twice, but many times, the writer suppresses

the mention of names or facts which may prejudice persons then living. But circumstances must have occurred to interfere with this design, for he has failed to give in his appendix a large number of documents which in his text he promises to give at the end of the memoir. One or two only, it seems, were transcribed. These are given in the appendix, together with a few notes on points which seemed to call for remark.

The Editor has scrupulously refrained from correcting or modernising either the grammar, the spelling, or the punctuation of the MS. feeling sure that the reader would prefer to have the work precisely as it was left by the writer.

The life of FRAMPTON is not without deep and stirring interest. He is brought into close relations with some who are immediately connected with the 'arch villain' OLIVER CROMWELL; he stigmatises as selfish hypocrites the 'Triers,' of whom MACAULAY speaks as the benefactors of their country. In his eastern sojourn as chaplain of the Levant Company at Aleppo, he is brought into contact with Pocock, the Professor of Arabic at Oxford. His plainness of speech offends not only CHARLES II. and his brother, but the prince who, on the flight of the latter, is chosen by the Convention Parliament to fill the throne of Britain. He is so worried by Puritans as to feel tempted to resign his bishopric, and betake himself again to the Turks as more agreeable neighbours. He visits the judge of the Bloody Assize as he lies in the Tower, testifies to the peace in which he passed away from the world, which he had done his best to render miserable, and wins the gratitude and the friendship of his daughter. He describes the character and Court of JAMES II. of his great antagonist WILLIAM III. of the Princess ANNE, and her husband, GEORGE of Denmark. Nor is he less ready to rebuke JAMES II. for his conduct in the matter of the Seven Bishops, than he is to lose all in his cause when the Convention, against his earnest protest, has declared the throne vacant. Were it only for the narrative of his deprivation and of his subsequent life, the Editor doubts not that this volume would be welcomed by all who can appreciate the spirit of cheerful self-sacrifice which, as his biographer says with truth, constitutes the great glory of his character. In his honesty, his sense of humour, his generosity, his personal bravery, his readiness in moments of danger, his eagerness to aid the suffering and the oppressed, in his broad charity, and in his abiding sense of duty to a higher than human law, ROBERT FRAMPTON is an Englishman of the best type; and the Editor believes that his countrymen of a later generation will be glad to make his acquaintance in these pages.

The portrait of the Bishop, bronzed by the sojourn of many years under an eastern sun, hangs

in the Palace at Gloucester. It was kindly lent to the Editor by the late Bishop NOX, and was copied in reduced size by a Gloucester artist.

*The Atelier du Lys; or an Art Student in the Reign of Terror.* By the Author of 'Mado-moiselle Mori.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 582, price 12s. cloth. [September 27, 1876.

**I**N a previous work, *The Edge of the Storm*, the Author drew a picture of domestic life in France at the beginning of the Great Revolution. *The Atelier du Lys* is an attempt to exhibit, in a narrative which in its main incidents will be recognised by readers of French memoirs as founded on fact, the influence which the course of this terrible convulsion exercised on the lives of all classes in remote towns and villages, not less than in the great centres of population, introducing everywhere an uncertainty bewildering to all except the most firm and self-possessed, and bringing about turns of fortune, whether for weal or woe, which under other conditions would be regarded as incredible. Dreadful, however, as were the calamities which this state of things caused to vast numbers of the people at large, there were some to whom it offered ample scope for their energy, while yet they were guiltless of all complicity in the iniquities of the time. These were the Artists of the age, and the incidents of the tale serve to show the conditions under which Art was pursued in Paris, and the Artist life maintained within the sheltering walls of the Louvre even during the Reign of Terror, while to one branch of Art the agitations of that epoch lent new vigour, the Historic and Classical School flourishing under DAVID and his turbulent pupils, and the students of Nature being able to work on undisturbed by the tumult of the outside world.

The life of one of these peaceful students, whose good deeds lead to the ultimate happiness of the heroine, stands out in marked contrast with the stormy scenes in the career of Danton, Robespierre, and other actors in the great drama, which precede the last incidents in the tale.

*Beowulf, a Heroic Poem of the Eighth Century; the Anglo-Saxon Text, with a Translation, Notes & Appendix.* By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. Univ. Coll. Oxon. Editor of Wyclif's English Works; Author of 'A Manual of English Literature' &c. 8vo. pp. 268, price 12s. cloth. [November 25, 1876.

**I**N view of the unabated interest which German scholars take in the poem of *Beowulf*, and the amount of labour which they have expended in

the last ten years on its elucidation, a new English edition of the poem—the last, that of THORPE, dating as far back as 1855—appears to be a desideratum.

In the Introduction, the present Editor, after describing the unique MS. of *Beowulf*—one of the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum—and devoting some pages to the bibliography of the subject, proceeds to discuss the important and difficult questions, when, where, and how did the poem arise? The final result of the inquiry is, that the genesis of *Beowulf* is closely connected with the literary and religious culture of Wessex in the early part of the 8th century. The structure of the existing work is then considered with reference to the theory of wholesale interpolation advanced by more than one German critic; and a conclusion is reached favourable to the general homogeneity of the work. The rest of the Introduction is taken up with explanations as to the formation of the text, the adoption of a fixed orthography, and the relative merits of the long-line system of GREIN and the short-line system of RASK and THORPE.

The poem itself, which consists of upwards of three thousand lines, falls easily into three portions, or books, corresponding to the three main actions described. These have been designated by the Editor under the names of 'Grendel,' 'Grendel's Mother,' and 'the Fire-Drake.'

A prose translation, as literal as was compatible with keeping it intelligible and readable English, is given at the foot of the text on each page. Notes, critical and explanatory, are added.

The Appendix contains two *excursus*—one on the singular episode relating to FINN, king of Friesland, the other on the mysterious 'Brosinga Mene,' which beyond a doubt must be identified with the 'Brosinga Men' of the *Edda*. The work is concluded by a Glossary of Names, many articles in which, discussing mythological and historical questions of deep interest and much difficulty, run of necessity to a considerable length.

*The Childhood of the English Nation; or, the Beginnings of English History.* By ELLA S. ARMITAGE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 260, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 28, 1876.

**T**HIS book aims at exciting interest in English history in those who have never studied it seriously, and at furnishing the unlearned reader with a clue to the sympathetic understanding of the middle ages. With this view, the course of events is sometimes only briefly sketched, while the more interesting scenes, characters, or conditions, are dwelt upon at some length. The book

attempts to trace in simple language the development of the English nation from its first settlement in Britain to the end of the 12th century. The most important features of this development are the gradual transition from clanhood to feudalism, and from feudalism to an organised central government, and the moral, intellectual, and social revolution wrought by the influence of the Church. Considerable space has been given to ecclesiastical questions, with the view of making clear the position of the Church in mediæval history, and the theory of the relations of Church and State which was worked out in the middle ages. The manners and customs and ways of thinking of the English people during these early times are treated as of equal importance with the more striking events of history. The concluding chapters deal with the growth of these new intellectual and social conditions which eventually overthrew the authority of the Church, and transformed the organisation of society from feudalism into industrialism; the influence of the Crusades and of chivalry, the intellectual awakening of the twelfth century, and the rise of the towns.

A table of the more important events, with their dates, is added at the end of each chapter for the assistance of the student.

*History of the Mongols from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century.* By HENRY H. HOWORTH, F.S.A. PART I. *the Mongols proper and the Kalmuks*; pp. 772, with Two Coloured Maps by E. J. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo. price 28s. cloth.

[September 6, 1876.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to trace the history of the Mongols from the time when they first appear in history down to the 10th century. The work begins with a survey of the political divisions of Asia at the accession of JINGIS KHAN, and with a discussion of the ethnography of the various tribes with whom the Mongols came in contact. It then describes in successive chapters the history and exploits of the great conqueror JINGIS; secondly, the history of his eldest son OGOTAI and of his descendants; thirdly, that of the rival family of TULUI, beginning with the great Khans MANGU and KHUBILAI; then proceeds to the history of the descendants of KHUBILAI, who reigned in China and who are known as the dynasty of Yuen, and continues the story after their expulsion from China down to the time when the Mongol power became utterly disintegrated. The story of each fragment or distinct tribe of the race is then told seriatim down to the period when the Mongols were conquered by China and Russia respectively.

The present volume is divided into two parts, one dealing with the Mongols proper of eastern Mongolia, and the other with the Kalmuks of western Mongolia, and among the subjects discussed in detail in the work will be found the story of PRESTER JOHN, the rise and progress of Lamaism in Thibet, the conversion of the Mongols to Lamaism, the early intercourse between the Russians and the Mongols, the state of China during the Yuen period, &c. &c. In the Preface will be found apologies for the aridity of a good deal of the narrative, and in the Introduction an account of the authorities upon which that narrative is based. A second volume will contain the history of the several Turkish tribes whose chiefs claim descent from JINGIS KHAN; such as the Golden Horde, the Khanates of Krim, Kazan, Astrakhan, of the Uzbeks, the Khans of Jagatai, the Il-Khans of Persia, &c. &c. and will also contain an ample index.

The two maps which accompany the first volume were drawn by Mr. RAVENSTEIN: one represents Asia at the accession of the Mongol dynasty, the other Mongolia as it is at present.

#### EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

*The Roman Triumvirates.* By the Very Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely. With a Coloured Map of the Roman Empire at the close of the Republic. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 252, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[September 11, 1876.]

THIS volume is designed to furnish within moderate compass a clear picture of the period during which was wrought the great change from Roman republicanism to Roman monarchy. It starts with a sketch of the work done by a leader who wielded virtually the power of a king, and it traces the working of the monarchical idea with which the career of SULLA tended to familiarise the public mind. The subsequent history is the history of personal rulers, whose joint action ends in an antagonism, of which the ascendancy of CÆSAR was the natural result. The assassination of the greatest Roman and one of the greatest men of any age or country was a protest against the notion of personal sovereignty and the transmission of hereditary power; but the protest showed only how completely the life of the old republic had passed away under conditions which were fatal to its continuance. The old state of things came to an end on the field of Philippi, and there remained only a contest which would show which of the existing leaders in the State was the strongest. This strife was decided on the coast of Epirus, and CÆSAR's nephew remained the winner of the eventful game.

The ending of this struggle is the end of the period dealt with in this work, which has to show chiefly that the much talked of liberty of the Roman Republic was little else than general servitude, and that the conflicts of parties headed by her prominent statesmen could only end either in anarchy or in monarchy. Under OCTAVIUS it ended in a sovereignty which has affected the world from that day to the present.

#### EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

*The Roman Empire of the Second Century, or the Age of the Antonines.* By the Rev. W. WOLFE CAPES, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and Reader of Ancient History in the University of Oxford. Pp. 230, with Two Coloured Maps illustrating the Dacian and Parthian Wars. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [November 13, 1876.

IN this volume the Author has sought to exhibit in all its aspects the working of the Roman Empire, during a period which has been regarded as the happiest in the annals of mankind. He has striven to shew how far this eulogy was deserved, and how far evils were at work which could not fail sooner or later to bring about a catastrophe. The interval between the reign of the mad and bloodthirsty DOMITIAN and the not less mad and bloodthirsty COMMODUS, was undoubtedly a period of great rulers; and probably no other age has seen a succession of such sovereigns as TRAJAN, HADRIAN, and the two ANTONINES. Of these princes the two former were certainly not faultless; but the defects of their character serve chiefly to bring out their merits in strong relief and to make them fit subjects for careful study. The immediate successors of HADRIAN are still more remarkable, not merely for their religious life, but for the relation of their philosophical thought to the great change which was going on around them.

This change was nothing less than the dethronement of the ancient religion by Christianity; and the progress of this change serves to exhibit in the clearest light the real nature of the Roman imperial constitution, as tolerant of all forms of thought and belief except those which aimed directly at the subversion of all existing creeds and the suppression of the prevalent rituals.

This momentous change was aided not merely by the decay of the ancient faith, but by the forms of philosophic thought which obtained the widest acceptance under the ANTONINES. The several currents leading to the great result which ultimately made Christianity the religion of the state are traced in the chapters which treat of the attitude of the imperial government towards the

Christians, of the characteristics of the state religion, and of the literature of the Roman Empire in the second century.

The last chapter gives some account of the administrative forms of the imperial government, and traces the growth of the more oppressive and centralised despotism which was in the end to fall under its own weight.

#### EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*The Tudors and the Reformation, 1485-1603.*

By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, Editor of the Series. Pp. 96, with Three Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth.

[November 15, 1876.

THE purpose of this work is to furnish for young readers and learners a clear picture of the changes which were gradually brought about during the reigns of the Tudors, and which have continued to exercise an important influence on the national character from that time to our own.

The first book accordingly treats of the causes which tended to raise the powers of the Crown at the expense of the Barons, who as a body had been almost destroyed during the Wars of the Roses. Having given an account of the administration of Cardinal WOLSEY, the Author in the second book enters on the narrative of the Reformation, exhibiting the movements of politics and of religious inquiry which determined its character in this country. In the third book some account is given of Protestant misrule, and the reaction which followed it, and of the religious settlement under ELIZABETH; while the fourth describes the troubled state which followed that settlement, and which ended in the failure of the Spanish attempts to subjugate Great Britain. The last book describes the condition of this country after the overthrow of the Armada, and the events succeeding that catastrophe, down to the death of the Queen and the accession of JAMES VI. of Scotland to the throne of England.

*The Iliad of Homer, homometrically translated.*

By C. B. CATLEY, B.A. Translator of Dante's Comedy, &c. 8vo. pp. 420, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [November 27, 1876.

THIS work is designed on the same principle as the Author's translation of DANTE'S 'Comedy,' the versification of the original being strictly imitated in its most positive features. This method has been judged the more necessary on account of the obvious connexion between the use of quantitative metre and some characteristic

of the style of the ancient classic poets. Above all, the style of HOMER is straightforward and rapid in the general construction of the sentences, while in the particular terms it is elaborately adorned with epithets and synonyms. The versification is accordingly such that the construction of single lines is commonly more difficult than their combination. In rhymed poetry the case is the reverse: hence rhyme mostly impedes the rapidity of the composition, which has a tendency to become clogged with petty antitheses or fanciful digressions; while, on the other hand, the multiplication of epithets and synonyms would become superfluous and obtrusive. Again, the style suited to blank verse is altogether plainer than HOMER's, as may be seen by the late Lord DERBY's translation.

But the classical hexameter has been variously imitated or parodied in English, and mostly on the modern German principle that the relation of long and short syllables may be replaced, with some limitations, by that of strong and weak syllables. This unmusical idea has produced a rhythm easily appreciated, but soon found coarse and monotonous. The early English hexametrists pursued a more exact method, and scanned their lines by quantity, while introducing a few regular accents in each line (seldom six together), such as usually prevail in the Latin hexameter.

Several modern poets and critics, including Mr. TENNYSON, have strikingly exemplified the difference between quantitative and accentual hexameters in English, though only in a few scraps of composition.

Further information on these points may be acquired by the reader from many accessible sources; but it is chiefly desirable that the ear should be aroused and disencumbered of prejudices by a few correct lines read in a natural manner.

*The Odes of Horace in English Verse.* By W. E. H. FORSYTH, B.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 144, price 5s. cloth. [Nov. 28, 1876.]

THIS is an attempt to reproduce HORACE in a readable form for those who have not had the advantage of a classical education. The Translator has therefore endeavoured to render his verse as smooth and harmonious to English ears as is consistent with fidelity to the spirit of the original. The metre is rhymed throughout, and the number of lines will probably not be found greatly to exceed that of the Latin; though it is submitted that, while a translator of HORACE should aim at preserving the terseness of his model as much as possible, a strict line for line rendering is unnecessary and pedantic.

In cases of doubtful readings the Translator has

adopted that one which seemed to him most readily to lend itself to poetical treatment. He has found it necessary to omit only one of the Odes entirely, and three stanzas of another.

*Behind the Veil; an Outline of Bible Metaphysics compared with Ancient and Modern Thought.* By the Rev. T. GRIFFITH, M.A. Prebendary of St. Paul's; Author of 'Fundamentals, or Bases of Belief,' &c. 8vo. pp. 242, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 20, 1876.]

AT no time perhaps in the history of the modern world has it been more necessary to insist on the fact that the world of sense, by the very nature of its presentments as merely phenomenal, requires the admission of supersensuous realities as the indispensable complement and base of these phenomena. But this position leads to the further inference, that since the action of such realities is shewn by their phenomena to be limited and conditioned, they must be regarded as subordinate to a Supreme Reality, from whom they spring, in whom they subsist, and by whom they are organised towards a preconceived end.

In the method of treating this momentous subject it has been supposed that modern science is in antagonism with Christian tradition, and more particularly with the philosophy of the Bible. It has, therefore, been the object of the Author, in preparing the present work, to bring together the utterances of the Bible on this subject, and to shew that the contrast lies not with modern science but with modern superficialism, while they really coincide with the more careful scientific conclusions of transcendental thinkers both at home and abroad.

The volume, it is hoped, may serve as a contribution towards the settlement of First Principles in the most important departments of thought. The CONTENTS are as follows:—

#### PART I.

##### *Invisible Realities.*

#### PART II.

##### *The Realities in Nature.*

1. The Scripture Doctrine.
2. Philosophic Opinion.

#### PART III.

##### *The Reality in Man.*

1. The Scripture Doctrine.
2. Philosophic Opinion.

#### PART IV.

##### *The Supreme Reality.*

1. The Being of God.
2. The Character of God.
3. The Procedure of God,

*The Trident, the Crescent, and the Cross; a View of the Religious History of India during the Hindu, Buddhist, Mohammedan, and Christian Periods.* By the Rev. JAMES VAUGHAN, Nineteen Years a Missionary of the C.M.S. in Calcutta; Author of 'Fulfilled Prophecy, a Pillar and Ground of the Truth,' 'Seven Churches of Asia,' &c. 8vo. pp. 364, price 9s. 6d. cloth. [October 26, 1876.

THE Author is well aware of the difficulty of the subject which he has undertaken to treat; but his diffidence has been lessened by the assurance that it is one which must possess a deep interest for all thoughtful minds. The fact that the Hindus took their origin from the same branch of the human family with ourselves, and the fact that they are now united with us in one empire, and fellow-subjects with us of the same sovereign, are considerations of special interest. As regards their *Religious History* it is absolutely unique among all the nations of the earth. Whether we view their strong religious instinct, or the multifarious systems of philosophy and theology which during the past 3000 years they have evolved, they strike one as occupying a platform entirely their own.

The design of this work is to delineate the varying phases of faith, philosophy, and morality which have marked them. The *First Chapter* speaks of their *Primitive Condition*, their national development, their earliest usages and notions. The *Second Chapter* deals with the *Nature and Origin of Caste*—that iron thralldom and tyranny under which the land has groaned for well-nigh thirty centuries. The *Third Chapter* tells the story of *Early Hinduism*, and shews its gradual recession from monotheism to pantheism and polyolatry. The next chapter carries on the story of declension and deterioration as regards religion and morality, whilst it depicts a marvellous display of intellectual activity as illustrated in the Six Schools of Philosophy which arose within the period spoken of. The *Fifth Chapter* tells the wondrous story of the origin and course of that mighty system (Buddhism) which for twelve centuries contended with Brahmanism for the religious supremacy of India. *Chapter VI.* tells of the *Mohammedan Era*; it portrays the origin and early history of Islam, and describes the nature and effects of its contact with the older faiths of Hindustan. *Chapter VII.* gives the aspects of *Later Hinduism*, shews how the struggles of twenty centuries had affected the national creed, and the manifold sects into which the Hindu family resolved itself. The *Christian Era* occupies just one third of the volume, and points out the *Dissolving Agencies* which, within that period, have been

sapping the foundations of the old system; of the *Aggressive Efforts* of missionary bodies, which are helping onward its dissolution; and of the *Native Church*, which has rewarded the toil of the messengers of the Cross.

*Hours of Thought on Sacred Things: a Volume of Sermons.* By JAMES MARTINEAU, LL.D. D.D. Principal of Manchester New College, London. Crown 8vo. pp. 352, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 2, 1876.

THIS volume may be regarded as a sequel to the Author's 'Endeavours after the Christian Life,' expressing indeed a later mood of thought and feeling, but issuing from the same search for some consecrating light on human duty and experience. Written during a period eminently critical for religious belief, it often touches on the deeper questions which disturb the present age; but only with a practical view, to save the conscience from being weakened and affection from being saddened by their disquietudes. The book makes no pretensions to original speculation, or the systematic exposition of any theodicy. Its twenty-five sermons attempt simply to sketch an applied Christianity, and to exhibit many differing aspects of the human lot under the interpreting light of a harmonising piety.

*The Spiritual Body, an Essay in Prose and Verse.* By JOHN CHARLES EARLE, B.A. New Edition, enlarged. Crown 8vo. pp. 208, price 6s. cloth. [November 3, 1876.

THIS Essay is addressed to 'all who believe in the resurrection by whatever name they may be called.' Its object is to prove from Scripture, reason, and experience, that the Spiritual Body is not a theory but a fact, that it exists within each of us now, and will, when we die, be the envelope and organ of the thinking principle, which could not, without such an organism, have any existence, action, or sensation, whatever. The writer disavows as utterly untenable the idea of an isolated and altogether disembodied spirit. He maintains that the resurrection of the body is accomplished at death, when the natural body drops into the dust and is succeeded by the Spiritual Body, which preserves its identity under altered conditions. This assertion is based on the writings of St. PAUL, and confirmed by various analogies of nature. In tracing the course of corruption through which the natural body passes, the Author shews how soon it undergoes every sort of chemical change, and is absorbed into the systems of living men, generation after generation, so that it could not by any possibility be reclaimed for its original proprietors, and raised



again, ages hence, in its natural state. The doctrine of this Essay is, the Author contends, in complete harmony with the letter and spirit of the Bible, and the creeds of the several Churches, and is in effect, though not in express terms, supported by the language of Fathers and Divines, who, while they seem to advocate the idea of a carnal resurrection, really deny that the identical body will ever rise again in all its parts, unaltered. The truth of Christianity is throughout taken for granted, and the main object is to place the doctrine of the resurrection on a scriptural and rational basis. The errors which it exposes are those only of a carnal and materialistic kind, repugnant alike to science and to common sense.

*Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875-6.* By JOHN TYNDALL, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Natural History in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Pp. 126, with 58 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [October 19, 1876.]

MORE than fifty years ago the Board of Managers of the Royal Institution resolved to extend its usefulness, as a centre of scientific instruction, by giving, during the Christmas and Easter holidays of each year, two courses of Lectures suited to the intelligence of boys and girls.

On December 12, 1825, a Committee appointed by the Managers reported 'that they had consulted Mr. FARADAY on the subject of engaging him to take a part in the juvenile lectures proposed to be given during the Christmas and Easter recesses, and they found his occupations were such that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for him to engage in such lectures.'

FARADAY's holding aloof was, however, but temporary, for at Christmas 1827 we find him giving a 'Course of Six Elementary Lectures on Chemistry, adapted to a Juvenile Auditory.'

The Easter lectures were soon abandoned, but from the date mentioned to the present time the Christmas lectures have been a marked feature of the Royal Institution.

Last Christmas it fell to the Author's lot to give one of these courses. He had heard doubts expressed as to the value of Science-teaching in schools, and heard objections urged on the score of the expensiveness of apparatus. Both doubts and objections would, he considered, be most practically met by shewing what could be done, in the way of discipline and instruction, by experimental lessons involving the use of apparatus so simple and inexpensive as to be within everybody's reach.

With some amplification, the substance of these Christmas Lessons is given in the present volume.

*The Puzzle of Life and how it has been put together: a Short History of Vegetable and Animal Life upon the Earth from the Earliest Times; including an account of Prehistoric Man, his Weapons, Tools, and Works.* By ARTHUR NICOLS, F.R.G.S. Pp. 160, with Twelve full-page Illustrations engraved on Wood from Original Drawings by Frederick Waddy. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [December 7, 1876.]

THE object of this work is to present to children, and others unacquainted with the subject, an outline of geology and palæontology, as these sciences bear upon the history of life upon the Earth. It is divided into five sections: the Framework of the puzzle, the Geological part, the Vegetable part, the Animal part, and the Human part. The first enumerates and describes the sources of our knowledge (natural and artificial sections of the crust), and forms a general introduction. The second deals with the principal formations in the order of succession, describes their physical origin and relative positions, and the changes to which they have been subjected by upheaval, depression, denudation, and volcanic, aqueous, and glacial action. The third traces, as far as possible, the history of vegetable life from the furoids, calamites, &c. of the earlier strata, through the coal measures, to the more recent lignite, peat, and existing vegetation. The fourth begins with the dawn of animal life in the lowest known fossils, passing on to the crustacea, ganoid fishes, aquatic reptiles, flying saurians, and batrachians, to the gigantic mammalia of Tertiary times; showing to some extent the links which connect the leading types. The fifth considers the evidence for the antiquity of man as exemplified in his habitations, cave dwellings and lake dwellings, kitchen-middens, mode of life, weapons, implements and remains, primitive art and examples of human fossils. The illustrations consist of sections of strata showing geological action, early fossil plants, fossil crustacea, fossil footprints, fish-reptiles, bird-reptiles, chalk-builders, the mammoth, Irish stag, megatherium, prehistoric weapons, &c. and the Guadalupe human fossil. These are typical examples, such as will be most readily met with in museums. The Author's aim has been to produce a work which may form the basis of further study, and to give accurate information in a pleasing shape. Though intended for young learners, other readers unfamiliar with the subject may perhaps find some interest in these pages, if they are not deterred by the necessarily simple style. The idea of *design* in Creation is inculcated throughout without reference to special theological views.

*Petit Album de l'Âge du Bronze de la Grande Bretagne.* Par JOHN EVANS, Membre de la Société Royale, Vice-President de la Société des Antiquaires de Londres, &c. Pp. 56, with 26 Plates of Figures. Royal 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [September 4, 1876.]

THIS manual must be regarded as the precursor of a larger work on the same subject, the materials for which the Author has now been collecting for several years. Numerous other occupations have, however, prevented him from more than beginning a more exhaustive treatise on the Bronze Antiquities of Great Britain; and the present publication was occasioned by the Author's desire to place in the hands of the foreign Archæologists who attended the recent Prehistoric Congress at Buda-Pest a manual of the principal types of the implements, weapons, and ornaments of bronze found in this country.

The Album consists of a series of 26 Plates, containing woodcuts of typical specimens from various museums, and from the Author's own and other private collections, with short explanatory descriptions written in French, that being the language adopted by the Congress. The Plates will be found to contain representations of all the ordinary and most of the rare forms of the objects belonging to the Bronze Age which are found in Great Britain, such as celts, palstaves, chisels, gouges, hammers, awls, sickles, knives, daggers, swords, shields, and various ornaments. They also exhibit the moulds in which many of the forms were cast, which are valuable as illustrating the process of manufacture of bronze tools and weapons in Britain, at a period in all probability considerably antecedent to the invasion of CÆSAR.

*A Book on Angling: being a Complete Treatise on the Art of Angling in every branch, with Explanatory Plates, &c.* By FRANCIS FRANCIS, of 'The Field' Newspaper. Fourth Edition, revised and improved; pp. 524, with Frontispiece engraved on Steel (Subject, the Author and his Gillie), and 16 other Plates (11 Plain, 5 Coloured). Post 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [September 23, 1876.]

IN this edition the Author has made large alterations and considerable additions; one of the plates has been entirely recast, and between thirty and forty pages of fresh matter have been added. In bottom-fishing, spinning, and trout-fishing, many alterations have also been made—but the largest changes have been made in the salmon-fly list. This being a matter in which nearly every salmon-fisher and every tackle-maker in the king-

dom is interested, the Author thought it desirable to revise and renew the List of Flies for all the principal rivers, so as to bring it up to the present date. This has been done by communication with all the local authorities. In some Rivers there are great changes in the tastes of the fish, while in others the salmon seem to have resisted the more gaudy triumphs of progress, and to be as sober minded in their taste as heretofore. Nearly a dozen entirely new rivers in England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, have been added to the original list, and the flies suitable for them have been noted and described.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Frontispiece: 1. Landing Nets &c. 2. The Slider and other Floats &c. 3. Knots, Hitches, &c. 4. Spinning Flights, Leads, &c. 5. Spinning Tackles Baited. 6. Live Bait Tackles, &c. 7. Natural Trout Flies. 8. Tackle for Minnow Spinning, &c. 9. Imitation of Grubs and Beetles. 10. Salmon Flies, Goldfinch, &c. 11. The Bittern, Parson, and Snow Fly. 12. The Tartan, Beaulieu, and Spey Dog Flies. 13. The Popham, Shannon, and Owenmore Flies. 14. Trout Fly Dressing, &c. 15. Salmon Fly Dressing. 16. Scale of Limerick Hooks.

*The Primæval World of Switzerland.* By Professor HEEB, of the University of Zurich. Edited by JAMES HEYWOOD, M.A. F.R.S. President of the Statistical Society. Pp. 742, with a Geologically-coloured Map of Switzerland, 19 full-page Plates in Lithography and Chromoxylography, and about 372 Woodcuts in the Text. 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s. cloth. [October 12, 1876.]

THE German edition of this work was published at Zurich in 1865. A French translation by M. DEMOLE appeared at Basle and Geneva in 1872. Both these editions were placed in the hands of Mr. W. S. DALLAS, F.L.S. and the MS. pages have been revised by the Editor, who has occasionally received suggestions from Professor HEEB, and has provided the same illustrations which adorn the continental editions.

Continental Palæontology is here presented by an Author whose high reputation as a naturalist and geologist was recognised in England by grants from the Geological Society in 1862 and 1873, as well as by the award of the Society's gold medal in 1874.

In its several chapters the Author has to deal necessarily with many questions of the greatest importance in the history of Central Europe. Vegetation of the Carboniferous period formerly covered low rocky islands in the sea of southern Switzerland. Professor HEEB traces the extent of the Swiss Carboniferous strata, and describes

their fossils. He subsequently mentions the Saliferous formation, with its flora and fauna; the Lias, illustrated by a plate of submarine life; the Jurassic series, with a sketch of corals in modern times gradually working to the surface of the sea; and the Cretaceous period, with its microscopic organisms, and the wonderful burst of higher vegetation towards the close of that epoch.

In the Tertiary period, eocene fossils are portrayed, and especial attention is bestowed on the Miocene formation, with its palms, poplars, maples, and princely laurels, its vast collection of insects, and its quadrupeds and long-armed apes. Several Miocene localities are particularly described and illustrated.

Afterwards follows the upheaval of the Alps, the first Glacial period, the temperate climate of the Lignites, and the second Glacial period. Professor HEEB subsequently considers the climates of various geological periods, and adds reflexions on the progress of organisation and on Divine wisdom.

The Editor has added in the APPENDIX a Paper by Professor RUTIMEYER, of Basle, on the traces of rude basket-work found near Wetzikon in the Canton of Zurich in the interglacial lignite formation, which demonstrate human workmanship in that remote period of geological history.

*List of CHROMOXYLOGRAPHS:—*

The Carboniferous Flora of Switzerland.

Basle during the Keuper period.

Submarine Life at Schambelen.

The Coral Islands of the Jura.

Zurich at the Glacial Period.

Life in the Miocene period, Eningen, near Constance.

Lausanne in Miocene times.

Düruten during the formation of the Lignite.

*The Geology of England and Wales: a concise account of the Lithological Characters, Leading Fossils, and Economic Products of the Rocks; with Notes on the Physical Features of the Country.* By HORACE B. WOODWARD, F.G.S. of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. Pp. 496; with a Geologically Coloured Map and 28 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [Oct. 7, 1876.

**M**ORE than half a century has passed since the publication of the *Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales* by CONYBEARE and PHILLIPS in 1822. At that time the science had but commenced the rapid growth which has characterised it during the past fifty years.

The philosophic teachings of HUTTON, PLAYFAIR, and WILLIAM SMITH had as yet to be developed; and it was only after the true principles of Geology had been illustrated in the early writings of SCROPE, and elaborated by DE LA BECHE and LYELL that its place among the Inductive Sciences was fully established.

No work has proved more useful to the field-geologist than that of CONYBEARE and PHILLIPS; and, on account of its being essentially a record of facts, it is much appreciated and valued at the present day. But the labours of half a century have materially altered our views of the nomenclature and classification of the rocks, and increased to a very large extent our knowledge of their life-history. The work of the pioneers has been followed up by an ever-increasing band of geologists; while the labours of the Geological Survey, and those of the Palæontographical Society, have tended very greatly to the development of the science, in the elucidation of the minute structure of our country, and in the determination of the varied forms of life which have been entombed in the rocks.

As a natural consequence the progress of Geology is accompanied by increasing detail and subdivision, and a work based on the Geological theories prevalent fifty years ago is clearly unsuited to the requirements of the present day. This work has consequently been undertaken with the view of supplying an obvious want, and, bearing in mind the paramount importance of using the hammer and chisel, it is specially intended to furnish a guide for those who go out into the field to study. The descriptions of the different strata will probably be sufficient, with the help of a geological map, to enable anyone to identify them in the field, while the fossils enumerated have been selected as those most abundant and characteristic.

So far as possible, all the Local Names of Rocks, many of them geographical ones, have been given; and it has also been the Author's aim to include all Synonyms, it being frequently impossible to understand the various papers on isolated questions or localities without information relative to them.

The MAP accompanying this volume, which has been drawn by Mr. C. L. GRIBSBACH, will be useful as an index-map, as it displays the geographical extent of the great groups of strata where they are exposed at the surface.

The enumeration of the various Economic Products of the rocks, with the indication of their geological age, will, it is hoped, be found a useful feature in the work.

The formation of our Scenery—one indeed of the most interesting of geological topics—has been sketched briefly, and with the endeavour

to avoid giving undue prominence to any particular theory.

The Igneous and Metamorphic rocks have been treated less fully than those of a Sedimentary character, for the reason that their history and nomenclature require further illustration and greater precision than they have at present received.

Of the Fossils the Author would gladly have said more, could he have done so with justice. But the insertion of mere lists of names, unaccompanied by figures, would be of little benefit to the student in the field; nor could full lists, and figures of even the characteristic fossils, have been given without doubling the size of the volume.

With regard to the subject of Classification, the Author has in most instances followed that which is adopted by the Geological Survey. But he has introduced some modifications in the classification of the Cambrian, Silurian, and Permian rocks, because they have the sanction of those high in authority, and because in such cases, where even the best of 'doctors' disagree, he has necessarily had to use his own judgment. In these instances he has not neglected to indicate the opinions thus opposed to each other.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

As the Map accompanying this volume differs in some respects from other geological maps of England and Wales, it may be well briefly to indicate the changes introduced.

The index of colours has been arranged to shew the comparative thicknesses of the formations.

The Cambrian and Silurian rocks are classified according to SEDGWICK, so that the former group includes the Lower Silurian of Murchison.

The Devonian rocks are shewn in the index as representing portions of both Old Red Sandstone and lower Carboniferous Rocks, which seems to be their true position in the geological scale.

The Neocomian (Wealden and Lower Greensand) or Lower Cretaceous strata are separated from the true or Upper Cretaceous strata.

The Drift deposits (Boulder Clay and Gravels) as the Author has attempted to shew, comprise a very small portion of those which are scattered over the greater part of the country; but as yet they have been mapped only in certain areas where they are perhaps most extensively developed, and these areas are shewn. It must be remembered, however, that while they obscure so much of the Chalk and Tertiary strata in the Eastern counties, these older deposits are generally exposed in the valleys, although in tracts too small to display them upon the Map.

#### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. The MAP.
2. General Section of Malvern.
3. Penrhyn Slate Quarry.
4. Section of Cader Idris.
5. Section from Mickie Aw Fell to Murton Pike, Lake District.
6. The Gorge of Borrowdale, between the Bowder Stone and Castle Crag.
7. Section of Snowdon.
8. Section of Old Red Sandstone on the north-west escarpment of the Black Mountains on the borders of Herefordshire.
9. Section across the Mendip Hills.
10. The Idol Rock, Brimham. Pulpit Rocks to the right.
11. The Peak Table-land, Derbyshire.
12. General section across the Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coal-fields.
13. Section from Dartmoor to Great Haldon.
14. Section of Triassic Rocks near Denbury Farm, Wiveliscombe.
15. Section of Lower Lias and White Lias, near Bath.
16. General section of Cotteswold Hills.
17. Purbeck and Portland Beds at Tilly Whim, near Swanage.
18. General section across the Wealden district.
19. Section at Snowdown, near Chard.
20. General section of the London Basin.
21. Section across Headon Hill and High Down, Isle of Wight.
22. Chalk pit at Whitlingham, near Norwich.
23. Section at Writtle, near Chelmsford.
24. Diagram-section of Landslip near Lyme Regis.
25. Diagram illustrating the encroachment of the sea near Watchet.
26. The Cheesewring.
27. Rippon Tor, Dartmoor.
28. Railway-cutting, near Uphill.
29. The Cheddar Cliffs.

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*A Treatise on Lathes and Turning, Simple, Mechanical, and Ornamental.* By W. HENRY NORTHCOTT, Author of a Treatise on the Theory and Action of the Steam Engine. Second Edition, thoroughly revised; pp. 332, with 338 Illustrations engraved on Steel and Wood, of which 99 are new in this Edition. 8vo. price 18s. cloth. [September 25, 1876.]

THIS volume is intended as a Handbook for the use of students in mechanics, amateur turners, and others who are interested in the art of turning. Proficiency in this most useful art is not to be acquired from books alone, but the Author believes that the information given in these pages may be taken as sound and practical, whilst the lathes, tools, and appliances described are those of the present day.

The first part is devoted mainly to the description of the principal varieties of lathe in use. The second part treats of turning with hand tools in hard and soft woods, ivory, &c. also in gold, silver, iron and the metals generally; this part includes screw-chasing, drilling, fret-sawing, and other subsidiary operations. The third part describes the self-acting lathe and its uses, including screw-cutting, boring, turning irregular shapes, wheel cutting, milling, slot-drilling, planing, &c. The fourth part is on ornamental turning, with a description of the ornamental lathe, the ellipse, the eccentric, geometric, the compound geometric and other chucks; the eccentric, ellipse, rose and other ornamenting instruments, spherical slide rest, &c. The ILLUSTRATIONS, partly engraved on steel and partly on wood, are now three hundred and thirty-eight in number, of which ninety-nine are new in the present edition, which has been thoroughly revised.

*Congregational History 1700-1800 in relation to Contemporaneous Events, Education, the Eclipse of Faith, Revivals, and Christian Missions.* By JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D. Author of 'Congregational History 1200-1567' and 'Congregational History 1567-1700.' 8vo. pp. 786, price 15s. cloth.

[November 6, 1876.]

THIS history of Congregational Churches in England and America, including an account of their times and of the influences by which they were surrounded, is based on authentic and original documents, collected from every quarter in both countries likely to throw light upon the subject. By the special permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the uncalendared documents for the century, of every kind—home, foreign, and colonial—have been systematically examined without restriction. Many collections of MSS. public and private, have been carefully searched, and, as the result of this extensive exploration, original letters of DANIEL DEFOR, EDMUND CALAMY, JONATHAN EDWARDS, ISAAC WATTS, PHILIP DODDRIDGE, and other representative men, have been brought to light, illustrating many points of interest in the history.

Special attention has been given to the conduct of parties, religious and political, at particular junctures; for example, in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the war of American Independence, and the French Revolution. The springs of the Jacobite movement are laid open in the correspondence of High Churchmen, English Ambassadors, and Romish Cardinals.

In the same manner, the confidential communications of the Anglican clergy in America with

the Bishop of London—found in Lambeth, Fulham, and in the 'Letter Books' of the 'Venerable Society'—taken in conjunction with counter-correspondence of State Congregationalists and the 'Sons of Liberty' exhibit the causes of the separation of England and America.

Private letters like the SHADDON papers in the Manchester New College, the despatches sent to the Government at the time of the Birmingham riots, with curious intercepted letters, enable us to trace the course of the Rationalistic Dissenters, and the relation of their movement to the French Revolution with its disastrous failure.

From a portfolio of original letters sent by his converts to Whitfield, and the active correspondence of the Anglican clergy in America with the Bishop of London, we gain a clearer acquaintance with the Methodist awakening, and its effect on Congregational ministers and churches.

The rise of the 'Clapham Sect,' and its obligations to Nonconformist pastors, we learn from letters of JOHN NEWTON and others.

With the notice of contemporaneous events in their chronological order, the inner life of Congregational churches is revealed in the records of churches, the minute-books of the colleges and other institutions.

The freest use of documentary evidence has been made to preclude misapprehension and to prevent misrepresentation, in the hope that the work may be accepted by persons of intelligence and candour as a fair account of the Congregational denomination, and at the same time as a new and substantial contribution to a portion of English history hitherto but imperfectly known.

*The Latin Compound Sentence, for the use of the Junior Classes in Schools.* By HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 16, price 1s. cloth.  
[November 21, 1876.]

THIS little Manual has been drawn up, at the request of the Head-masters of three of our Public Schools, for the use of their junior forms, with the view of supplying the admitted want of a somewhat fuller treatment of the Latin compound sentence than that given in the Public School Latin Primer. Designed as it is to form a supplement to that widely-circulated grammar, it adopts the division of Subordinate Sentences (found in the Primer in common with so many other syntaxes) into Substantival, Adverbial, and Adjectival; care being taken to explain clearly the meaning of these terms.

Leaving exceptional usages to more advanced works, and aspiring only to teach the main rules

clearly, the Author has laboured to make them more easily understood by pointed illustrations, drawn from the purest sources and verified by references; by carefully avoiding needless technicalities; and by giving, where space and scope permit, the *rationale* of the preference of one mood, or one mode of construction, to another.

#### WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS.

*Dialogues from Lucian*; Greek Text with English Vocabulary, by JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. 32mo. pp. 104, price 1s. cloth.

[September 28, 1876.]

TO each of these selected Dialogues, founded chiefly on subjects from Greek mythology, is prefixed a short summary, giving the whole thread of the argument; while the Vocabulary gives both the history of each word and the meanings attached to it by Lucian. The help needed by schoolboys generally is thus supplied in a way which will awaken their interest and powers of thought, and not in a form which leaves no need for exertion on their own part. The clearness of Lucian's style gives his Dialogues a special value as a reading book for the young.

#### WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS.

*Fables from Æsop and Myths from Palæphatus*; Greek Text with English Vocabulary, by JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. 32mo. pp. 72, price 1s. cloth. [September 29, 1876.]

IN the Vocabulary to this volume, which is essentially a book for beginners, the origin of those words only is given which are formed from other Greek words, without reference to Sanskrit roots. In other respects all information is given which is likely to be of use to the pupil at the beginning of his career.

*Second Easy Greek Reading Book.* By the Rev. EDMUND FOWLE, Author of 'Short and Easy Latin Book,' 'First Easy Latin Reading Book,' 'Second Easy Latin Reading Book,' 'Short and Easy Greek Book,' 'First Easy Greek Reading Book.' 12mo. pp. 298, price 5s. cloth. [November 2, 1876.]

MANY Masters who are teaching, and many boys who are beginning to learn, XENOPHON and HOMER will be glad of the help of some easy notes. Perhaps there is no book, with its peculiarities, which a boy at first finds so difficult as HOMER; but it is hoped that many of these

difficulties will vanish after he has been carefully through the first book with the explanations afforded by the Notes and Vocabularies of the present volume.

Many Teachers object to *notes* being on the same page with the Lessons themselves. Part I. therefore consists of all the Lessons in Parts II. and III. printed *without notes*, so that in class or at examination the Pupil may have his work before him without the help which the Notes give. It will thus be seen that Parts I. and IV. contain only the Lessons in the Book *without notes*.

Should the Author be spared to continue his labours, he hopes to give at some future time, not far distant, a Third Latin Reader—'Selections from the Best Authors,' with easy notes, as in his former books, but without Vocabularies.

#### ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE & LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, with Critical, Illustrative & Explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. By I. PLANT FLEMING, M.A. B.C.L. Author of Johnson's Satires annotated and Bacon's Advancement of Learning analysed for the use of Candidates preparing for the Public Examinations. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 152, price 2s. cloth. [November 20, 1876.]

THE aim of this work is to provide students preparing for the Public Examinations, whether Civil, Military, or Local, with requisite instruction. In the preparation of it every care has been taken to render it both useful and interesting. The introductory matter embraces all desirable information as to the design, character, style, and versification of the poem. The best criticisms have been selected, viz. those of Dr. JOHNSON, CUMBERLAND, HALLAM, and MACAULAY. The political and personal import of the play has been specially unfolded. The notes have been arranged, it is hoped, with a care in selection and a method in distribution, which may materially assist the reader. Those which are apposite quotations from authors, sacred and profane, have been placed close to the text, so that imperceptibly, as it were, they may be impressed upon the reader. Critical and explanatory notes have been rendered full and complete, thus obviating the necessity of reference to other authors; and those have been printed after the poem. Verbal peculiarities, indicated by the use of italicised words in the text, have been relegated to the glossary, which concludes the work. The excellent editions of TODD, KRIGHTLEY, and MASSON have been chiefly consulted. The text follows KRIGHTLEY's careful revision.

*Essential Rules and Principles for the Study of English Grammar.* By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; late Professor of English in University College, London. 18mo. pp. 128, price 1s. cloth. [Sept. 8, 1876.]

THIS work, limited to Etymology and Syntax, begins with the difference between Composition and Derivation; the latter, as it treats of single words, coming under Etymology, the former, which treats of two or more words in combination, belonging to Syntax. Both are illustrated rather fully, and the classification of the chief etymological affixes is strictly according to their *power* rather than their form. Thus *-ish*, *-en*, *-ness*, and others, change words to which they apply as a part of speech, and the substantives *child*, *wool*, become the adjectives *childish* and *woollen*. In *hill-ock*, however, from *hill*, the power of *-ock* is limited to a change of meaning, both the words remaining the same part of speech. Upon the formation of the word *these*, the *numerals*, and the conjugation of the verbs, there are several new details. The Syntax falls into three divisions—(a) the structure of simple propositions; (b) the structure of compound propositions; and (c) composition. The second of these divisions nearly coincides with the syntax of conjunctions and the subjunctive or conjunctive mood; the third, beginning with the strict grammatical structure of our compounds, proceeds with a notice of the question of hybridism, or the putting together of words from different languages, and this leads to a historical sketch of the composite structure of the English language, with which the work concludes.

#### THE NEW CODE 1876.

*Domestic Economy for Girls, in a Series of Reading Lessons, by Various Writers.* Edited by the Rev. E. T. STEVENS, M.A. Oxon., Joint-Editor of the 'Grade Lesson Books,' the 'Useful Knowledge Series,' &c. Book I. *Fourth Standard*:—The Food and Clothing of the Household; comprising the History of each article of common use, and how to judge, make, prepare and preserve it, &c. &c. Pp. 298, with 68 Woodcuts. Fcp 8vo. price 2s. cloth. [Sept. 9, 1876.]

THE NEW CODE 1876 of the Education Department orders that a paper shall be set, in *Domestic Economy*, embracing the subjects treated during the two years of instruction, those of the first year being Clothing, Food, Cooking, Laundry, while those of the second year relate to the Duties of Servants, household expenses and investment of money, and practical rules for the

preservation of health. The New Code further enjoins that only a percentage of the marks for this paper shall be given in the case of those students (of both years) who do not present a certificate signed by the superintendent, to the effect that she is satisfied with their practical proficiency in some specified portion of the work usually comprehended under the name of industrial training.

The present volume has accordingly been drawn up with a special view to these requirements for the instruction of girls, not only as assistants in the work of their parents' homes or as servants in the houses of others, but also as mistresses of their own. It treats of the following subjects:—

|                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Various Kinds of Corn.              | Spices.                           |
| Meal.                               | Glue, Gelatine, and Isinglass.    |
| Bread.                              | Oils.                             |
| Butter.                             | Beer.                             |
| Cheese.                             | Wines.                            |
| Sugar.                              | Hemp.                             |
| Vegetables.                         | Wool.                             |
| Potatoes and Esculent Roots.        | Cotton.                           |
| Rice.                               | Flax.                             |
| Fruits.                             | Leather.                          |
| Preserved Fruits.                   | Silk.                             |
| Meat.                               | Felt.                             |
| Preserved Meat.                     | Gloves.                           |
| Fish.                               | Fastenings for Dress:—            |
| Poultry.                            | Buttons, Hooks, and Eyes.         |
| Game.                               | Pins.                             |
| Soups and Broths.                   | Needles.                          |
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| Coffee.                             | Louisa Hughes' Mistakes, Part I.  |
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| Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Semolina. | Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, &c.     |
| Puddings and Pies.                  | Sick-room Cookery.                |
| Salt.                               |                                   |
| Honey.                              |                                   |
| Nuts.                               |                                   |

Each of the three volumes, of which the present work is the first, will, it is believed, be found to contain all information on the subject necessary for school-girls, as well as for pupil-teachers and students in Training Colleges.

The Editor assumes, indeed, that every mistress desires to know how the work which she employs others to perform should be done, and therefore hopes that these volumes will also be found useful in schools of a higher class than those under the New Code; for to every woman interested in the welfare and comfort of a household, whether

large or small, Domestic Economy must be of the greatest importance.

In carrying out his task, he has endeavoured, by a liberal interpretation of the Syllabus of the New Code, to give such detailed and collateral information under the various heads there specified as will make the comprehensive and important subject of Domestic Economy, so far as it may be studied in a school-book, an interesting and attractive one.

Of the two remaining volumes the former, for *Girls' Fifth Standard*, will treat of the Furniture and Appliances of the House, How to judge, use, clean, and preserve them—the Warning and Cleaning of the House; its ventilation, &c. Price 2s. [Nearly ready.]

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*The Teacher's Handbook of the Bible; a Syllabus of Bible Readings and Connecting Epitomes, with Comments, for use in Schools and Families.* By the Rev. JOSEPH PULLIBLANK, M.A. Curate of Walton, Liverpool, formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 436, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [September 5, 1876.]

THIS work is intended to aid teachers by helping them to bring out, in a course of lessons of moderate length, the fundamental truths which are generally held by the Christian churches; to give a continuous outline of the Sacred History; and to shew the mutual relations of the various books of the Bible.

For the Old Testament Lessons the Author has selected for reading the chapters which give the main points of the history, and where, for any reason, it seemed advisable to omit chapters or passages, such an epitome of the part omitted is given as will enable a reader to follow the thread of the history. The book of Leviticus and many parts of Numbers and Deuteronomy, being chiefly occupied with details of the Mosaic Law, are not included in the syllabus; but the Author has endeavoured to give a general outline of the provisions of the Law in separate lessons on the *Ceremonial Law, the Tabernacle, the Sabbath and Feasts, National Law and Mosaic Law, and Laws about Persons*. Large portions of the history of the two Kingdoms of Israel and Judah are also epitomised, and a sketch is given of the history of the Jews to the Roman Conquest of Palestine under Pompey the Great.

These historical readings and comments are followed by lessons (1) on the Hebrew Poetry,

one chapter of the Book of Job and five of the Psalms being selected as specimens; (2) on the Prophets; (3) on the Book of Proverbs.

The readings from the New Testament embrace the whole of St. LUKE's narrative, from the beginning of his Gospel to the end of the Acts of the Apostles, and are illustrated by quotations which shew the connexion of these books with the other Gospels and with the Epistles. To the readings thus commented on, the Author has prefixed lessons on the *Political Relations between the Romans and the Jews, the Jewish Expectations of the Messiah, and the State of Religious Parties among the Jews*, at the time when our Saviour began His public ministry. In the comments on the readings from the Gospel great stress is laid on the practical bearing of our Lord's precepts, the comments including lessons on the *Sin of Intemperance, the Danger of Mixed Motives, the Use and Abuse of Money, the Power of Personal Example, Self-Control, the Government of the Thoughts, &c.*

The book concludes with a brief sketch of the causes, progress, and results of the persecutions to which the Christian Church was exposed during the three centuries of its conflict with paganism in the Roman Empire.

The syllabus of readings contains a full list of all the passages commented on, and describes briefly the main idea introduced in each lesson.

*Outlines of Equine Anatomy, a Manual for the Use of Students in the Dissecting-Room.* By JOHN HENRY STEEL, M.R.C.V.S. Assistant-Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal Veterinary College. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [November 29, 1876.]

THIS sketch of the structure of the horse is only an outline. The same subject has been treated by CHAUVEAU, and by GAMOE and LAW. But in their masterly works the outline has been filled up, and into the background have been introduced figures of other domesticated animals, the beauty of which draws the attention away from the main subject. The student in the dissecting-room especially requires conciseness, and it is in the dissecting-room that this work is designed to render him assistance during the first stage of his study, in which his investigations are confined to the HORSE. In a work of this kind some facts must necessarily be omitted; but the Author has endeavoured to insert all the leading facts, almost all of which he has himself seen in the dissecting-room. The Author hopes, therefore, by these outlines, to introduce the student of veterinary comparative anatomy to his standard of comparison, a satisfactory knowledge of which is indispensable to the prosecution of his task.



*Histological Demonstrations; a Guide to the Microscopical Examination of the Animal Tissues in Health and Disease.* Being the substance of Lectures delivered by GEORGE HARLEY, M.D. F.R.S. formerly Professor in University College, and Physician to University College Hospital, London. Edited by G. T. BROWN, M.R.C.V.S. Professor of Veterinary Medicine, and one of the Inspecting Officers in the Cattle Plague Department of the Privy Council. Second Edition, revised, pp. 298, with Coloured Plate and 220 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [November 4, 1876.]

DURING an attendance on Dr. GEORGE HARLEY's demonstrations in the physiological laboratory of University College, the observation of the facility with which objects were prepared for examination in the presence of the class, and the readiness with which the directions of the demonstrator were comprehended and carried into effect by the students, suggested to the Editor the possibility of describing in an intelligible manner the method of histological instruction which was so successful in practice.

The plan of this work, which is designed to lessen the difficulties that beset the beginner's progress in histological investigations, may be

briefly explained. In the first place, the construction of the microscope is considered with reference to its optical and mechanical principles; and the various kinds of microscopic apparatus are shortly described.

Secondly, directions are given as to the using of the instrument, the preparation of the slides, the position of the light, and the method of focussing the lenses.

Some general suggestions are then offered for the preparation of objects for examination; and, lastly, under their several heads, the tissues of the animal body are concisely described, and the manner of preparing them for observation pointed out. In every instance a figure or diagram is given, with which the observer is enabled to compare the specimen, and thus ascertain how far his mode of preparation has been successful.

In the Second Edition, although the work has undergone a careful revision, its general plan has been scrupulously adhered to. On sitting down to revise the book, the Author's first idea was to dilate on some of the subjects; but it was ascertained on inquiry that, brief though the descriptions of the different modes of investigation are, they are nevertheless found to be adequate to the wants of ordinary students, by whom it appears that the brevity is regarded as an actual advantage. It has therefore still been maintained.

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FEBRUARY 28, 1877.

VOL. V.

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*Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 163 and 164.*

*The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By his Nephew, GEORGE ORTO TREVELYAN, M.P. Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections. Pp. 988, with Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth. [February 24, 1877.]

THE new matter which the Author has been enabled to introduce into the Second Edition of Lord MACAULAY'S Life has somewhat enlarged and enriched the work. It must, however, be said that no pains were spared in order that the First Edition should be as complete as possible. But in the course of the last nine months he has come into possession

of a certain quantity of supplementary matter, which the appearance of the book has elicited from various quarters. Stray letters have been hunted up. Half-forgotten anecdotes have been recalled. Floating reminiscences have been reduced to shape;—in one case, as will be seen from the extracts from Sir WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL'S letter, by no unskilful hand. It would have been hard for him to resist the temptation of drawing more largely upon these new resources, if it had not been for the examples, which literary history only too copiously affords, of the risk that attends any attempt to alter the form, or considerably increase the bulk, of a work

which, in its original shape, has had the good fortune not to displease the public.

Nothing more pleasantly indicates the widespread interest with which Lord MACAULAY has inspired his readers, both at home and in foreign countries, than the almost microscopic care with which these volumes have been studied. There is hardly a page in the book which has not afforded occasion for comment or suggestion from some friendly correspondent. At the same time there is no statement of any importance throughout the two volumes the accuracy of which has been circumstantially impugned; but some expressions, which have given personal pain or annoyance, have been softened or removed.

It has been said by some critics that the Author would have better consulted Lord MACAULAY's reputation, or done more honour to his memory, if he had omitted passages in the letters or diaries which may be said to bear the trace of intellectual narrowness, or political and religious intolerance. But his business as a biographer was to shew Lord MACAULAY as he was, and not as he, or any one else, would have had him. If a faithful picture of Lord MACAULAY could not have been produced without injury to his memory, he would have left the task of drawing that picture to others; but, having once undertaken the work, he had no choice but to ask himself, with regard to each feature of the portrait, not whether it was attractive, but whether it was characteristic. With others who had the best opportunity of knowing him he has always been convinced that his character would stand the test of an exact, and even a minute, delineation; and he believes that this confidence was not misplaced, and that the reading world has now extended to the man the approbation which it has long conceded to his books.

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*The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart.*  
F.R.S. LL.D. D.C.L. Corresponding  
Member of the National Institute of France,  
Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers,  
Honorary Associate of the Institution of  
Naval Architects, Corresponding Associate  
of the Royal Academy of Science, Turin,  
&c. Partly written by Himself; edited and  
completed by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S. Mem-  
ber of Council of the Institution of Civil  
Engineers. Pp. 534, with Portrait, 8vo.  
price 18s. cloth. [Jan. 20, 1877.

THE natural hesitation which the Author felt in undertaking to draw up this memoir of one of the most distinguished mechanical engineers of his own or any other age was overcome

only by the consideration that, from the peculiar nature of his occupation and pursuits, justice could hardly be done to the work except by someone familiar with the technical and scientific subjects of which it must so largely treat. For the sake of adding to the interest of the work, for professional as well as for general readers, he has been induced to devote some chapters to a notice, more complete than those which have hitherto appeared, of the profession to which Sir William Fairbairn belonged; one which, although so recent in its origin, has acquired in the present day a vast and astonishing importance.

For the earlier part of his career we have, happily, a record drawn up by Sir W. Fairbairn himself. This autobiography tells the story of his life, the difficulties and disasters which he encountered at the outset, and the success which he subsequently achieved, down to the year 1843, when he had already won for himself a great name for the application of iron to shipbuilding, and to other purposes of engineering. For the remainder of the biography, which embraces the important labours of the last thirty or forty years of his life, the Author has had abundant materials in Sir W. Fairbairn's published works and memoirs, and in an immense mass of his correspondence which has been placed in his hands. He has been further aided by his own knowledge of many facts which it has been necessary to notice.

He ventures, therefore, to hope that this volume may be found to contain an account of a singularly long and busy career which may be adequate for professional readers, and also may have sufficient general interest for all who care for the moral value of a life spent in the unwearied and conscientious discharge of heavy responsibilities.

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*Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin in the Eventful Winter of 1805-6.* By the late HENRY REEVE, M.D. Published by his SON. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [February 21, 1877.

THE Author of these pages, written seventy years ago, found himself in Austria during the most memorable and brilliant of the campaigns of NAPOLEON. He saw the great conqueror on the morrow of Austerlitz, and he had the good fortune to be introduced to HAYDN, to be present when BEETHOVEN conducted 'Fidelio,' to hear HUMBOLDT relate his travels and FICHTE lecture on his philosophy, and to meet a great number of persons worthy of note at a time when the Continent was thought to be entirely closed against English travellers. These circumstances impart an interest to this private Journal of a Physician on his travels which it would not otherwise possess.

Dr. REEVE was born at Hadleigh in Suffolk in 1780, of a family which had long followed the medical profession. He adopted it as his own, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1803. He took part in the foundation of the *Edinburgh Review*, and contributed to its earlier numbers, and he mixed in the brilliant society of the Scottish capital at that period. In 1805 he went abroad, and after visiting several parts of Northern Germany and Switzerland, he spent the following winter at Vienna, under circumstances of some difficulty and peril, for the battle of Austerlitz was fought, and the city occupied by the French, whilst he remained there. This volume contains an unpretending account of the state of Austria during the campaign, and of the literary and scientific society both of Vienna and Berlin. Dr. REEVE died in 1814, and these papers are now published for the first time by his Son.

*Church and State, their relations Historically Developed.* By HEINRICH GEFFCKEN, Professor of International Law in the University of Strasburg, late Hanseatic Minister Resident at the Court of St. James's. Translated and edited with the Author's assistance by EDWARD FAIRFAX TAYLOR. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,114, price 42s. cloth. [Jan. 19, 1877.]

THE main object of this work is to serve as an historical guide-book to ecclesiastico-political questions. With that intention the narrative is adapted to the chronological sequence of events, regard being had to the distinctive peculiarities of separate epochs, and the growth or decadence of particular views of the relations of civil and ecclesiastical power. After an introductory chapter, devoted to a discussion of general principles, the reader passes on to find those principles variously applied at different times and in different countries. In a sketch of the external history of the Christian Church during the first three centuries are shewn the limits and principles of heathen toleration, the causes and effects of persecution, and the gradual triumph of Christianity. Her internal history reveals the development of her constitution and government, the first growth of the hierarchy, and the elaboration of doctrine. After that come the demoralising effects of State patronage under Constantine, the effects of general councils to arrest the growing tendency to schism, the progress of the monastic idea, and the gradual transfer of power to the West, culminating in the precedence assigned to the Papal primate, whose claims to supremacy are examined in detail. Thence the mediæval relations of the Papacy with the Frankish monarchy are traced until the reader

arrives at the union of Empire and Church under Charlemagne, the climax of Episcopal power in the tenth century, and the zenith of Imperialism under Henry III. A separate chapter treats of the Papal system as it appeared in the fulness of its pretensions and in the person of its greatest champions. The decline of the mediæval Church is illustrated by an account of the rise of national Churches, by the growing resistance to Papal usurpations in England, Sicily, Italy, and France, by the Avignon exile and schism in the Papacy, and by the assertion of spiritual authority by general councils, and of civil power by sovereigns through the medium of national concordats. The Reformation is copiously treated of through the different phases of its progress, and the series of struggles with Rome, continuing, with alternations of Protestant victory and defeat, to the end of the 17th century, and ending with the growth of new doctrines during the 'age of enlightenment.' The chapter on the Church and the French Revolution describes succinctly the events which led to the civil constitution of the clergy, and concludes with an account of Bonaparte's negotiations with the Pope and his policy in regard to religion.

The second volume opens with a survey of the effects of the French Revolution on Germany, including the secularisation of Church property, and the loss of independence by the Ecclesiastical States. The favourable effects of the period of restoration on the Catholic Church are noticed in the various countries of Europe, and the progress of Ultramontaniam is traced in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, down to the grant of Catholic emancipation in England. From 1830 to 1848 the relations of the Catholic Church with the civil power are similarly illustrated, through a period fertile in contention; while the following chapter treats of the contemporary history of the various Protestant Churches, and the rise of free communities. The fortunes of the Catholic Church are pursued through the ensuing period of revolution and reaction; and the Papal system, in its latest development, is separately examined in connexion with the Italian question and the temporal power. The Vatican Council is exhaustively reviewed, and its results examined, together with the causes and progress of the Old Catholic movement. This narrative is supplemented by a further account of the Protestant Churches since 1848; the portion devoted to Germany embracing a period concerning which little has hitherto been written for English readers. The work concludes with a comprehensive review of the struggles of the present day in America, Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. The multifarious character of the work

forbids a more detailed analysis of its contents. It is sufficient to say that the reader will find no incident of historical importance omitted which serves to throw light on the relations of Church and State, or to test the value of a theory by practical experience.

*An Exposition of Our Judicial System and Procedure, as reconstructed under the Judicature Acts, 1873, 1875 and 1876, with Comments on their Effect and Operation.* By W. F. FINLASON, Editor of 'The Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854 and 1860,' of 'Reports of Cases at Nisi Prius and on Circuit,' and of 'Reeves's History of the English Law;' and Author of Papers (in the *Law Review*) illustrating our Judicial System. Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [December 7, 1876.]

THIS work is intended to render our new judicial system intelligible and interesting to the general reader; and it is believed it may be safely said to be the only readable book on the subject, as all previous publications upon it have been merely editions of the Acts and Rules, serviceable only to lawyers for purposes of reference. The present work seeks to render the subject intelligible, by treating it in a clear, practical manner, and interesting, by throwing upon it the light of historic illustration, and by reference to the views and ideas of distinguished men. Hence it opens with a general view of the history of the subject, in which it is treated as an important part of the history of the country, shewing how our ancient judicial institutions became obsolete by reason of the insensible changes in society, and describing the necessity which arose for its adaptation to the exigencies of modern times, and the long and gradual progress of the measures directed to that end during the last half-century, and especially in our own time. In this part of the work the course of progress in our judicial institutions from the time of Lord BROUGHAM, in the early part of the century, to the present time, is followed and described, and all the principles laid down, and the measures proposed for their improvement by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord COTTENHAM and Lord LANGDALE—and more recently by Lord HATHERLEY, Lord SELBORNE and Lord CAIRNS—are analysed and explained; and it is shewn how all these principles are embodied, and all these measures were carried out and combined, in the Judicature Acts of 1873, 1875 and 1876.

The next part of the work describes the general object, scope, and effect of the Judicature Acts—their object, the adaptation of our judicial insti-

tutions to the exigencies of our own times; their scope and effect, the union of our judicial tribunals, with a view to the redistribution of judicial force, and the reconstruction of the judicial system upon sound and rational principles. In this part of the work it is shewn how the subject naturally divides itself into three great heads: the nature of the jurisdictions to be administered, or the judicial business to be disposed of—civil or criminal, private or public, legal or equitable; the different kinds, orders, or grades of judicature by whom these various jurisdictions are to be exercised, and judicial functions are to be discharged; and, lastly, the various steps and stages of procedure, or the nature and order of the proceedings to be taken in the course of a suit, from its beginning to the end. The rest of the work is devoted to an exposition of the subject under each of these three heads—Jurisdiction, Judicature, and Procedure. Under the first it is shewn how the different jurisdictions administered by the superior judicature are distinguished—as, for instance, 'Crown' jurisdiction, or criminal jurisdiction; jurisdiction as to matrimony, as to testament and intestacy, or as to common law or equity: how they relate to different classes of cases, and how they are therefore essentially distinct, and must necessarily remain so, notwithstanding any union of them in the same judicature. Then under the head of Judicature all the different grades or orders of judicature are described—ordinary or primary courts, the courts of appeal, and the supreme tribunal of the 'Lords of Appeal.' The subject is treated of fully in nine sections: the constitution of the High Court and its Divisions; the primary or ordinary courts; the sittings and vacations of the courts; the circuits and assizes; local courts and branches of the High Court; assistant judicature and judicial officers; divisional courts; courts of appeal; and, lastly, the supreme tribunal of the 'Lords of Appeal.' Then the last subject—that of Procedure—is treated of in like manner, first generally, and then under seven different heads: preliminary procedure, anterior to actual litigation; directive procedure, or direction of the proper course of proceeding; procedure for discovery of the facts; procedure by way of pleading or statement of the case on each side; procedure by way of trial or hearing (under which head the nature and merits of trial by jury are discussed); then procedure to judgment and execution; and, lastly, procedure by way of appeal. The work is therefore, it is hoped, fitted for all who take an interest in or desire to understand the subject, at a period when, as the Lord Chancellor lately said, 'our judicial institutions are passing through a great crisis,' and more especially for students, to prepare their minds,

by a general view of the subject, and by the exposition of its history and principles, for a more easy and perfect mastery of it in practice.

*The Life of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, with Special Reference to the Parliamentary History of his time.* By GEORGE WALTER PROTHERO, Fellow and Lecturer in History, King's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. pp. 422, price 9s. cloth. [February 27, 1877.]

THE object of this volume is to present an exhaustive account of the life and work of the great EARL SIMON, to whom the house of Commons owes, if not its creation, at all events the preservation of its interests at the most critical period. The personal life of the Earl of LEICESTER is fully treated; and it is believed that nothing of importance has been omitted, in order to present a fairly complete view of his character. At the same time special attention has been paid to his political work, as being of greater importance than any details of his private life. In order to place this portion of the subject in proper relation with the history of the time, and of the English constitution generally, considerable space has been devoted to the parliamentary history of HENRY the Third's reign. After an introductory sketch of the constitution as it was before the date of Magna Carta, a brief account is given of the constitutional enactments of that document, and their effect on the subsequent struggle. The parliamentary history of the reign is then treated at moderate length, in connexion with the life of SIMON DE MONTFORT, up to the period of the Mad Parliament in 1258. From that time the history of the constitutional struggle is treated at greater length, and with an attempt at more completeness than has been aimed at in other histories of the time. A full account is given of the scheme of the constitution established by SIMON DE MONTFORT; also of the battles of Lewes and Evesham, derived from personal inspection of the ground. A concluding chapter brings the history of the civil war and of HENRY's reign to a close. Several appendices of interest are added: a pedigree of the family of SIMON DE MONTFORT; a few of the miracles said to have been performed by him, with contemporary songs written in his honour or referring to him, and a translation of his character by one of the chief chroniclers of the day; a hitherto unpublished fragment of a commemorative service in his honour; and lists of persons who took a prominent part in the events of the time. A sufficiently copious index is added.

## EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*The Struggle against Absolute Monarchy, 1603-1688.* By BERTHA MERITON CORDERY, Author of 'King and Commonwealth.' Pp. 90, with 2 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [January 1, 1877.]

THE purpose of this little volume is to exhibit in the clearest light the nature and issue of the great struggle of the seventeenth century. The youngest readers will find no difficulty in apprehending its real character, when they are told that the great question fought out during the reigns of the STUARTS was to determine whether the chief power in the country should be the power of the King or the power of the Parliament; or, in other words, whether the English were to be a self-governed people, or to submit to be governed according to the will of one man. Accordingly the points specially noted in this volume are:—

(1.) How the STUARTS made use of the powers which the TUDORS had left to them to act against the wishes of the people.

(2.) How the Parliament tried to force the STUARTS to carry out the wishes of the people.

(3.) How the STUARTS tried to free themselves from the control of the Parliament; and

(4.) How the struggle between King and Parliament was at last brought to an end by the gift of the crown to a prince who was willing to do the things which the Parliament wished to be done.

*Mythology among the Hebrews and its Historical Development.* By IGNAZ GOLDZIEHER, Ph.D. Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Translated from the German, with Additions by the Author, by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A. of the British Museum. 8vo. pp. 496, price 16s. cloth.

[February 22, 1877.]

THE task which the Author, a Member of the Hungarian Academy, has set himself in this work is to show that the Semitic nations in general, and the Hebrews in particular, cannot be exceptions to the laws of Mythological inquiry established on the basis of psychology and the science of language, and that it is possible from Semitism itself to construct a scientific Semitic Mythology. He starts from the conviction that the Myth is something universal, that the faculty of forming it cannot *a priori* be denied to any race as such, and that the occurrence of identical mythical ideas and expressions in different races is the result of the uniformity of the psychological process by



which myths are created. He avows himself a pupil of the school of Comparative Mythology established on the Aryan domain by AD. KUHN and MAX MÜLLER, although differing from them on certain points. In applying their principles to the elucidation of similar phenomena on the Semitic domain he had a predecessor in Professor H. STEINTHAL of Berlin, whose dissertations on the stories of Prometheus and of Samson gave him the first impulse to the composition of this work, since they showed for the first time how the matter of the Hebrew legends yields to mythological analysis.

The subject is treated in ten chapters on the following subjects:—

1. Hebrew Mythology.
2. Sources of Hebrew Mythology (legends of the Patriarchs, of the Judges, and some stories of later date; names; poetic language; Agada).
3. Method of investigating Hebrew Myths (psychological, historical, linguistic).
4. Nomadism and Agriculture (the mythical ideas belonging to each of these stages of civilisation respectively).
5. The most prominent figures in Hebrew Mythology (the longest and most important chapter, enumerating the more important mythical ideas expressed in legends, and interpreting them).
6. The Myth of Civilisation and the first shaping of Hebrew Religion (showing how the origin of civilisation is expressed in mythology, and how the mythical ideas became a religion).
7. Influence of the awakening National Idea on the transformation of the Hebrew Myth.
8. Commencement of Monotheism and the differentiation of the myths (between the northern and the southern Hebrews).
9. Prophetism and the Jahveh-Religion.
10. The Hebrew Myth in the Babylonian Captivity.

The translation has received many additions and corrections from the hand of the Author, which, it is hoped, render it superior to the original German edition. The translator has added a few notes and an index.

The treatment of the subject is rendered much more complete by the insertion of a translation of the two above-named essays by Professor STEINTHAL, the most important previous attempts to establish a Hebrew Mythology.

*The Great Dionysiak Myth.* By ROBERT BROWN, Jun. F.S.A. VOL. I. Pp. 448, with Frontispiece. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

[February 17, 1877.]

THE chief object of this work is to establish the truth of certain basis principles of religion by a scientific consideration of the religious mythology and belief of various prominent nations of the ancient world, as revealed by modern research. The marvellous conception of Dionysos, the plastic and potent spirit of material life, is made the central point in the investigation; and the intricate history of this familiar and yet misunderstood divinity is traced as mirrored in the epic, lyric, and tragic poets of Hellas, in her festivals and holydays, on the stage of Athens, and in the pages of Herodotos. Vase and statue, coin and gem, are in turn examined, the ideas which they express analysed, and the general result of their testimony considered. The Author believes that sufficient justice has not yet been done to the delicate and difficult question of the history and extent of Semitic influence on Hellas and the Aryan West generally; and that the fall of the crude and unscientific theories of the past on this subject has produced an undue reaction in an opposite direction. As the ancient nations who dwelt around the eastern shores of the Midland Sea, and in regions adjoining, were closely connected either by conquest, commerce, or colonisation; so the present investigation includes an examination of the prominent ideas of the religious systems of Babylonia and Assyria, Syria and Phœnicia, Egypt and Persia. For this purpose the leading comparative Aryan mythologists, and also the Assyriologists and Egyptologists of the time, both English and foreign, have been examined, and the results of their discoveries are taken into account. In the present day the materials necessary for a research of this nature have for the first time become accessible; and it is only by the light thrown westwards from the Semitic East that many mysterious portions of Hellenic belief and archaic practice, which Aryan investigations leave unexplained, become luminous and consistent. The progress of the research, moreover, not only illustrates a vast wide-spread myth, which branches in many phases over many lands, but the deliberate judgment of archaic man respecting the Deity and his relations with life and the soul, which are thus revealed, cannot be wholly rejected without the infliction of a profound injury upon the belief in the intrinsic soundness of the human mind. Thus the inquiry and its results have a reflex action upon the numerous philosophico-religious questions of the present day; and are not only interesting alike to the historian, the mythologist, and the psycho-

logist, but will also, it is hoped, prove a contribution, however slight, to the scientific investigation of religion, as well as an aid to faith in the settled purpose and divine goodness of God, as revealed in the knowledge and belief of many of the more prominent of His earlier children.

*A Year in Western France.* By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS, Author of 'A Winter with the Swallows,' 'Kitty,' 'Dr. Jacob,' &c. Pp. 352, with Frontispiece View of the Hôtel de Ville, La Rochelle. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 5, 1877.

THIS book is a record of twelve months' residence and travel in those provinces of France which are perhaps less known than any other to English tourists. Making the fine old city of Nantes her headquarters, the writer visited at various periods La Vendée, left a wilderness after the civil wars of the Revolution, but now one of the most fertile and prosperous departments of France; Poitiers, with its grand Byzantine churches and manifold historic associations; the beautiful half Italian city of La Rochelle, the ancient stronghold of Protestantism, with its quaint arcades and rich mediæval architecture; the sunny little Île de Ré, as familiar to readers of English history as that of La Rochelle itself; Saumur and Fontevault, resting-place of the Plantagenets; Angers, which alone would repay the journey from England; and last, but not least, one pleasant country-house after another, where could be studied to best advantage French social life, away from large cities. All that is most interesting in Brittany was visited—the 'stone array' of Carnac and other rude stone monuments once known as Druidic; the beautiful cities of Quimper and Brest; the curious isolated fishing populations of Plougastel and the Île de Batz, off Roscoff; the unique ecclesiastical city of St. Pol de Léon, with its twin glories, the cathedral and wonderful Creizker spire; Morlaix, where are still to be seen in abundance specimens of that quaint domestic architecture peculiar to Brittany; Lannion, off the coast, near which lies the isle of Avalon, fabled burying place of King Arthur;—all these must be seen to be realised, and form among the most romantic of travelling experiences. The writer has made it a special point to study agriculture in all the districts visited, and also the various rural populations, with whom, owing to peculiarly favourable circumstances, she was thrown into frequent contact. The historic city of Nantes itself, with its convents and schools, its artistic and literary centres, its inrooted clericalism and many-sided intellectual and social existence, is a deeply interesting study; and the object of

the work is to represent as vividly as possible those numerous and varied experiences which only a protracted residence on French soil and intimate relations with French people could give.

*A General Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, Historical; forming a Complete Gazetteer of the World.* By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. New Edition, thoroughly revised. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,520, price 42s. cloth, or 50s. half-bound in russia. [February 12, 1877.

THE present new issue of JOHNSTON's *Gazetteer* has been not only corrected up to the latest date, but enlarged by numerous additions. Since the last issue was published, ten years ago, the map of Europe has been remodelled by wars and treaties, the old boundaries of kingdoms and empires having disappeared in not a few instances. The thorough revision required by these changes has been carefully attended to by the Editors, and it will be found that the statistics of all the States of the civilised world, whether as regards population, finances, shipping, industry, trade, and commerce, have been brought up to the latest dates; while the most recent discoveries have been noted in respect to those territories of the inhabited globe which are regarded more or less as *terra incognita*. The additions made to the present issue of the *Gazetteer*, by the insertion of new places, amounting to several thousand articles, have greatly enlarged the work. It is hoped that the efforts thus made to improve it will serve to maintain, if not to increase, the high character already obtained by JOHNSTON's *Geographical Dictionary*.

*A Thousand Miles up the Nile, being a Journey through Egypt & Nubia to the Second Cataract.* By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys,' 'Barbara's History,' &c. Pp. 758, with Facsimiles of Inscriptions, Ground Plans, Two Coloured Maps of the Nile from Alexandria to Dongola, and Eighty Illustrations engraved on Wood from Drawings by the Author; bound in ornamental covers designed also by the Author. Imperial 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [December 19, 1876.

SOME very old places, like some very old books, are destined to be for ever new. The nearer we approach them, the more remote they seem. The more closely we study them, the more remain

to be learned. Time augments rather than diminishes their everlasting novelty; and to our descendants of a thousand years hence, it may safely be predicted that they will appear even more attractive and more unfamiliar than to ourselves. This is true of many ancient lands; but of no place in the world is it so true as of Egypt. Our knowledge of how men lived and thought in the valley of the Nile, three and perhaps four thousand years before the Christian era, is ever on the increase. Yet the more intimately we are brought face to face with the wonders of this extinct civilisation, the more it becomes apparent that much yet remains, and must always remain, unexplained. Of the gods of ancient Egypt, of their curious genealogies and adventures, of the intricate network of myths into which the religion gradually developed, we know, for instance, almost as much as did the most learned hieroglyphic of Ptolemaic times; but we know next to nothing of the phases and fluctuations of faith throughout the ages that lie between MENES and THEODOSIUS. As in theological matters, so is it also in matters political and social. Much has been discovered; but much remains hidden. Thus the old mystery hangs over Egypt to the last, and it seems as if we should never pluck out the heart of it. Hence the lasting fascination of Egyptian study; hence the undying novelty of Egyptian travel. We are always learning, and there is always more to be learned; we are always seeking, and there is always more to find. Every year brings to the surface some long-buried inscription or papyrus. Each successive traveller has some new thing to tell. The work of discovery and interpretation goes on apace. Old truths receive unexpected corroboration; old histories are judged by the light of new readings; fresh wonders are disclosed wherever the Egyptologist or the excavator strikes new ground.

The Author of *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* had the fortune to be one of a party which, in the month of February 1874, discovered and excavated an extremely interesting group of ruins at Aboo Simbel, in Nubia. If an apology were needed for the writing of another book about the Nile, this circumstance would alone furnish sufficient reason for the production of the present volume. The writer does not feel, however, that such apology is called for; but rather that there has long been a distinct opening for some such book as she has now endeavoured to write. The published literature of this subject, it is true, is already ample, and would fill a small library; but it is singularly the reverse of homogeneous. Egyptologists, for instance, absorbed in study, rarely travel. Nile travellers, on the other hand, though they frequently excel as observers, are as a rule but slightly acquainted with the true meaning

and history of the things and places they describe. It seemed, therefore, to both Author and publishers, that a book about the Nile which should be written from both these points of view was yet wanted, and would be acceptable to readers at home and abroad. To bring the Nile, its scenery, its people, its associations ancient and modern, before the mind's eye of those who have never visited Egypt or the East; to recall all these things, and perhaps sometimes to make them clearer, to those who already know the river and its banks, have been the aim and hope of the writer. With these ends in view, every description which the book contains was written on the spot. Every sketch was likewise made and finished on the spot. Four and a half months of Dahabeeyah life enabled the Author to work thus leisurely. Few stay so long upon the river; yet of all places in the world, Egypt is the one place of which it is idle to snatch a few hasty impressions. The sketcher who brings away a few studies of river-side palms and ruins, yet who knows little or nothing of the thousand miles of desert that border his route on either hand, has in truth no suspicion that he is leaving unseen and unrecorded the most weirdly picturesque and the most gorgeously coloured mountain-country in the world. The traveller who, wandering from ruin to ruin, is content only to admire and wonder, yet gives himself no time to study the history and literature of ancient Egypt, misses much more than half the pleasure of his journey. It is with the Nile, in short, as with all other places. Those who stay longest see most; and not only see most, but best understand what they see.

Wherever in the course of the present book archaeological subjects are touched upon, or previous writers are quoted, the fullest references have been given. These references, in order to leave the thread of the narrative unbroken, have been added in the form of foot-notes; and every extract so presented is accompanied by the name of the author, the title, chapter, and page of the work, as well as the place and date of publication. Where authorities differ, the leading opinions on both sides have been given. The convenience of those who may care to pursue the subject farther is thus consulted; while the general reader, who is not especially concerned in Egyptological subjects, need only read the narrative, if he is so minded. If, however, the perusal of those foot-notes should, in even a few instances, be the means of introducing her readers to books and subjects in which they have not hitherto been interested, the writer of *A Thousand Miles up the Nile* will be more than repaid for any time and pains that it may have cost so to illustrate and supplement her text. In these days of Egyptian grammars, dictionaries, reading-books and classes,

there is, in fact, no reason why the educated traveller who passes a winter on the Nile should not decipher for himself an ancient Egyptian inscription written in hieroglyphic characters, as easily as he reads an epitaph on the Eleusinian Way at Athens, or the dedication of a triumphal arch in Rome.

With regard to the discoveries at Abou Simbel, a full and detailed description is given, as well as a ground-plan taken upon the spot. Copies of wall-paintings and facsimiles of hieroglyphic and hieratic inscriptions are also reproduced from careful copies made upon the spot by the Author. The Inscriptions have all been translated by Dr. Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. The Maps have been drawn and lithographed by Mr. E. Weller. The position of every important ruin is shewn in them; each latest addition to the railway system of Egypt is carefully indicated; and the type is perfectly legible. The illustrations, eighty in number, have been engraved under the superintendence of Mr. G. Pearson. In order to ensure the most scrupulous accuracy, many of these have been first photographed from the original drawings direct upon the wood, then finished in pencil, and engraved.

*Across the Vatna Jökull, or Scenes in Iceland; a description of Hitherto Unknown Regions.* By WILLIAM LORD WATTS. Pp. 210, with 2 Woodcut Illustrations and 2 Coloured Maps. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[January 18, 1877.]

THIS volume contains the record of the Author's third journey in Iceland. In the course of this expedition he explored the Vatna Jökull, and traversed the island from south to north, and again, after an excursion to Bordeyri, from north to south, by a route some eighty miles to the west of his former road. He is thus enabled to say something of the volcanoes in the north of Iceland, as well as of the great southern mountains. The track of these journeys is given in a general map of the country, while a more detailed map traces his route from Núpstad to Reykjaðlid.

*Herzegovina and the Late Uprising; Causes of the latter and the Remedies. From the Notes and Letters of a Special Correspondent.* By W. J. STILLMAN, Author of 'The Cretan Insurrection of 1866-8' &c. 8vo. pp. 190, price 6s. cloth.

[January 29, 1877.]

THE purpose of this book is to exhibit clearly the grievances which drove the people of Herzegovina and Bosnia into rebellion, the ex-

ternal influences which helped to encourage it, the mode in which it was kept up, and the extent and force of the movement from the first outbreak to the declaration of war by Servia and Montenegro, the point at which the history ceases. The work, which is based on the Author's personal observations during the war, and on the relations of his intercourse with many prominent actors in the struggle, gives descriptions both of this country and of portions of Montenegro and Albania, and points out the conditions on which alone the pacification and reorganization of these regions seem to be practicable. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to say that the Author's previous experience of Turkish barbarities in Crete, where he was U.S. Consul during the insurrection of 1866-8, has aided him in laying bare the workings of the system to which the Turks give the name of government.

The events are recorded either from personal knowledge or as received directly from participants in them, and in these cases from the best sources attainable. As correspondent of the *Times* the Author followed the insurrection from Sept. 1, 1875, to the end, and enjoyed the advantage of personal intimacy with nearly all the prominent personages connected with the movement, as well as of full knowledge of the negotiations concerning it.

In appendices are given the most important diplomatic documents relating to the insurrection, the Andrassy note with the two replies thereto by the insurgent chiefs, and the Berlin note, with elucidatory foot-notes from the Blue Book.

*Savage and Civilised Russia.* By W. R. 8vo. pp. 220, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[February 17, 1877.]

THE Author in this work has attempted to fill up a gap in those parts of Russian history which are little known to general readers, and yet full of interest to-day. The origin, rise, progress, and as it were education of the Russians, in the most severe school of adversity, related in history, ancient or modern; the transition of the people from barbarism, idolatry, and hero-worship to a state of comparative ease, civilisation, and enrichment, are the subjects of the first half of the work.

The second half particularly describes the Russian Imperial policy, the mode of Russian conquest and occupation, and the genius of Russia for extension and aggrandisement, and her probable designs on India.

Throughout the work the Author has made use of almost every available source of information, particularly Russian histories, and English and French works. The chief aim has been to

condense the account, consistent with readability, into as small a compass as possible; and about fifty works have been diligently searched for materials to illustrate the several topics introduced. The contents are as follows:—

- Chap. I. Antiquity of the Russians.
- " II. The Russians from Rurik (802) down to the Fall of Sebastopol (1855).
- " III. Tartardom in Russia.
- " IV.—V. Ivan the Terrible.
- " VI. Peter the Great.
- " VII. Imperial Russian Policy.
- " VIII. Russian Revivals and Russian Aspects.
- " IX. Imperial Russian Policy. The Russian Protectorate.
- " X. Russian Occupations.
- " XI. Russian Occupations. The Caucasus.
- " XII. The Principalities—Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria.
- " XIII. Turkestan the Garden of the East.

The life of Ivan the Terrible has been carefully, indeed literally, extracted from the work of the Russian historian KARAMZIN, of whom Russia is so justly proud, and presents to an English reader a marvellous picture of Russian hero-worship and popular submission to the most merciless tyrant the world has ever seen.

*The Prophets and Prophecy in Israel; an Historical and Critical Inquiry.* By Dr. A. KUENEN, Prof. of Theol. in the Univ. of Leyden. Translated from the Dutch by the Rev. A. MILROY, M.A. with an Introduction by J. MUIR, D.C.L. 8vo. pp. 652, price 21s. cloth. [January 27, 1877.]

PROFESSOR KUENEN is already known to the English public by his *History of the Religion of Israel*, an able and learned work, of which an English translation appeared, in three volumes, in 1874 and the following years. The object of the present treatise is to examine the traditional opinion concerning the Hebrew prophets heretofore maintained by orthodox divines, who regard them as having been gifted with a supernatural insight into the future, communicated by Divine revelation, which enabled them infallibly to predict the destinies of their own countrymen and of the surrounding nations, and the eventual appearance of a Messiah, the redeemer of the world. In opposition to this view, Dr. KUENEN shews by a detailed investigation, that in most cases the prophetic predictions were not fulfilled, and that in those instances in which the result corresponded to the prophets' anticipations, such fulfilment can be accounted for on other than supernatural principles—by the justness of

their appreciation of the probable course of events, or by the effects of their predictions on the minds of their countrymen, or by accident.

The prophets, far from being merely, or mainly, foretellers of future events, were, above all, moral and religious teachers, men who had formed high conceptions of the Divine righteousness and holiness, which they were persuaded must be manifested in JEHOVAH's treatment of Israel, and, notwithstanding the peculiar relation in which he stood to that nation as his chosen people, must issue in the chastisement, by various calamities, of that people's idolatry and other sins, in their captivity in foreign lands, and, after the captives had been purified by sufferings, in their eventual restoration to their own country, where they should continue for ever unmolested, and in the enjoyment of the highest material, moral, and religious prosperity. These anticipations of a glorious future for Israel have manifestly never been realised.

The conclusions thus arrived at are drawn from a study of the writings of the prophets themselves, and, as the Author proceeds to shew, are inconsistent with the representations of the prophets which are to be met with in the historical books of the old Testament (Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles), which are fully discussed. In these histories, miraculous powers, of which we find no trace in the prophets' own writings, are attributed to their class, and definite predictions, which were literally fulfilled, are ascribed to them. These narratives, however, which were compiled after the events alleged to have been predicted had come to pass, are not trustworthy, and were composed as the vehicles of the religious ideas which their authors desired to inculcate.

The Author next goes on to shew that his view of Hebrew prophecy cannot be abandoned even in deference to the authority of the New Testament writers, who quote the Old Testament utterances as supernatural and literal predictions of the facts of the Christian history. This appeal to the New Testament cannot, he considers, be regarded as conclusive, because the words of the Old Testament are there often quoted inaccurately, and are applied in senses different from those in which they were employed by the prophets themselves.

While, however, the literal accomplishment of the Old Testament prophecies in the facts of the New is denied, the real relation of the Evangelists and Apostles to the former is explained in a chapter on the spiritual fulfilment of prophecy; where it is pointed out that the New Testament writers, while shewing that they love to continue associated with the past, and to feel themselves in harmony with the prophets and psalmists, yet throw into the background the national, particu-

laristic, and material elements in their predictions, and apply their ideas in a developed spiritual and universalistic sense.

After thus shewing that Hebrew prophecy was not a supernatural phenomenon, but one which was explicable organically by a reference to the peculiar religious character of the people whose creation it was, and also by their history, the Author concludes by sketching the gradual development and purification of the religious conceptions of the Hebrews, until, after having reached the stage of excellence which they exhibit in the latest prophetic writings—that of ethical monotheism—they ultimately contributed to form, and have culminated in, the purer and higher doctrine of the New Testament.

*A Commentary on the First Epistle of St. John.*

By WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D. sometime Student and Censor of Ch. Ch. Author of 'A Grammar of the Greek Language' &c. 8vo. pp. 102, price 6s. cloth.

[January 16, 1876.]

THIS Commentary was prepared by the Author for the special use of students preparing for ordination, and for the younger clergy. The method followed is that of a close grammatical analysis of the Apostle's words, together with a careful bringing to light of those hidden links of argument which must be traced out and kept in view, if the Apostle's meaning is to be apprehended at all.

The Editor is well aware of the great difference between the work in its present state and that in which it would have appeared had the Author survived to complete it. But he cannot regard this as any reason for withholding the publication of a volume which, he believes, must prove useful to thoughtful students of the New Testament, and specially to the clergy of the Church which the Author served with so much zeal and earnestness.

*School History of Greece.* By GEORGE W.

Cox, M.A. Author of 'Tales of Ancient Greece,' 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations,' &c. Pp. 388, with 10 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [March 1877.]

IN reducing to the size of the present volume his General History of Greece, the Author has made no attempt to compress into a smaller space the substance of the whole contents of the larger work. Any such attempt can end only in stripping the subject of all life, and in leaving before the reader a mass of bare facts which can

be retained only by an effort of memory, and which, therefore, can be remembered to no good purpose. Even in the most elaborate histories the narrative of facts is commonly on much the same scale as that of smaller works; the difference between the two lying chiefly in the sifting of evidence, the analysis of motives, the clearing up of obscure, or difficult, or controverted points, and in the more thorough treatment of political and constitutional questions. All these, however, are matters which have comparatively little interest for the young, and may in great measure be set aside in a volume specially intended for their use. On the other hand, the descriptions of great deeds or memorable scenes, and the pictures of personal character—all, in short, which can bring before us in living reality the men about whom we write, and the places in which they played their part in life, should be as full and vigorous as in works prepared for the most critical of historical scholars.

In the present volume the Author has striven to act on these principles, and it is hoped that the reader will get from it an insight into the life of the old Greek world which may make him desire to know more, and render further research not an irksome labour but a delightful task.

In this work, as in the General History, the detailed narrative extends to the death of Alexander the Great and of Demosthenes; a sketch of the subsequent fortunes of the Greek people being given in the concluding chapters.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

*The Rise of the Macedonian Empire.* By

ARTHUR M. CURTEIS, M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Assistant-Master in Sherborne School. Pp. 232, with 8 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[January 6, 1877.]

IN this volume the Author has endeavoured to exhibit the full significance of that wonderful course of events which in little more than the lifetime of a generation made the petty chief of the Macedonian kingdom supreme lord of the Hellenes and master of the world. In this narrative two figures stand pre-eminent, the only doubt being whether the greatness of ALEXANDER really surpasses the greatness of his father PHILIP. The career of the latter was necessarily a struggle with forces nearer home; and in the earlier chapters the reader will find, it is hoped, a history which does justice to the great duel between the Macedonian king and the immortal orator who strove with almost more than human energy to keep alive the freedom of states which had dealt themselves their own death-blow.

The long series of ALEXANDER's conquests may have been prompted by ideas and traditions which had acquired a strong influence over the Greek mind, and which led the Greek to fancy that in following the banners of ALEXANDER he was maintaining his own independence. It is more instructive perhaps to mark the actual effects which they produced on himself, his followers, and his conquered subjects; and these the writer has striven to bring out clearly by means of a narrative which shall neither conceal his defects or palliate his crimes, nor put out of sight his transcendent greatness.

#### EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

*The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla.* By A. H. BEESLY, M.A. Assistant-Master, Marlborough College. Pp. 218, with 2 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 5, 1877.]

THIS volume is designed to furnish a picture of that disastrous period of well-meant reforms frustrated by an unscrupulous nobility, which led to the downfall of the Roman republic, and the establishment of an absolute monarchy under titles belonging to the ancient constitution. This period comprises the generous but ill-fated efforts of the GRACCHI to reach the true causes of the disease which was eating out the life of the state, and the great political duel in which SULLA, the champion of an aristocracy of whose incapacity for government he was well aware, was finally the conqueror.

It would be scarcely possible for anyone writing on the period embraced in this volume to perform his task adequately without making himself familiar with Mr. LONG's *History of the Decline of the Roman Republic* and MOMMSEN's *History of Rome*. To do over again (as though the work had never been attempted) what has been done once for all accurately and well, would imply a mere prudery of punctiliousness which the Author altogether disclaims. Still he has for the whole period carefully examined the original authorities, often coming to conclusions widely differing from those of Mr. LONG; and he ventures to hope that from the advantage he has had in being able to compare the works of two writers, one of whom has well-nigh exhausted the theories as the other has the facts of the subject, he has succeeded in giving a more consistent and faithful account of the leaders and legislation of the revolutionary era than has hitherto been written.

*The Public Schools Atlas of Ancient Geography*, in 28 Maps, on the plan of 'The Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography.' Edited by the Rev. GEORGE BUTLER, M.A. Principal of Liverpool College. Pp. 30, with 28 full-coloured Maps. Imperial 4to. (full size of Maps) or imperial 8vo. (Maps folded in half), price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 10, 1877.]

THE favourable reception given to the 'Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography' has fully justified the anticipations of the Publishers, that an Atlas combining the elements of distinctness, accuracy, and simplicity, with due regard to proportion both in the physical and political features, would be useful for the purposes of teaching. No sooner was the comfort experienced of having an Atlas containing all that was chiefly requisite for educational purposes at a price which made it generally available for schools, than a demand arose for an Ancient Atlas constructed on similar principles. The present Atlas of Ancient Geography is presented to the public in the hope and expectation that it will meet this demand.

It consists of twenty-eight Maps, selected with a view of facilitating the study of ancient geography in connection with history. Particular attention has been paid to those Maps which illustrate classical authors. It is hoped that readers of HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES, and XENOPHON will find all the geographical details which they will require in Maps 2-5 and 10-17 inclusive. Maps 6, 7, and 15 will illustrate the history of Greece during the period of Macedonian supremacy. Roman history will be illustrated by Maps 18-22 inclusive; Roman conquests in Gaul, Spain, Northern Africa, Britain, and Germany, by Maps 9 and 23-28 inclusive. Special regard has been had to the text of SALLUST, LIVY, CÆSAR, and TACITUS in the construction of these Maps. General reference has been made to FORBIGER's 'Handbuch der Alten Geographie,' Leipzig, 1848; to the Historical Atlas of SPRUNGER; to KIEPERT's 'Hellas' and 'Atlas Antiquus'; to CRAMER's Map of Italy; to the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography,' edited by Dr. W. SMITH, London, 1854; to the 'Geography of Greece,' by the Rev. H. F. TOZER, late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, London, 1873; and to the 'Student's Manual of Ancient Geography,' edited by Dr. W. SMITH, London, 1861. To all these the Editor desires to express his obligations.

For an exposition of the general principles on which the Atlas has been constructed the Editor begs to refer his readers to the Introduction to the 'Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography.' The only difference that will be found, on com-

paring the two Atlases, is that more details are introduced in some of the Ancient Maps. This has been in some cases inevitable; because the Maps are intended to illustrate the history, not of any particular time, but of several centuries. Some countries, moreover, were more densely populated in ancient times than they are at present. This has led to the introduction of more names than appear in the corresponding modern Maps. Great care has been taken that the legibility should be preserved. The Maps have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. E. Weller, F.G.S., who has consulted the latest authorities on all disputed points. The topographical details of ancient Athens and Rome needed special attention. As no two antiquarians are found to agree entirely on all the points of interest, it may be sufficient to mention that in the plan of ancient Athens the authorities chiefly followed have been KIEPERT's new Map, based on the plans and drawings of Major V. STRAUTZ (issued by CURTIUS in 1868); also C. WACHSMUTH's 'Bausteine zur Athenischen Topographie,' based chiefly on CURTIUS and BURSIAN. For ancient Rome the authority chiefly followed has been 'Rome and the Campagna,' by the Rev. R. BURN, Fellow and late Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Regard has also been had to the publications of the Antiquarian Society at Rome, and to the researches of that learned and indefatigable antiquary, Mr. J. H. PARKER, M.A. of Oxford. Mr. Weller has also consulted the Atlas of Dr. SMITH, recently published, but as yet unknown to the Editor.

In studying the history of any great campaign, such as Cæsar's Gallic wars, a very good general knowledge of the geography of the country can be obtained by any boy who will take the trouble to work out the details of the campaign with his Ancient Atlas before him, and the corresponding map in the Modern Atlas at hand for purposes of reference. If the habit of tracing on a map the movements of armies be once acquired, historical details will readily fix themselves on the memory. Without the assistance of the eye the memory will very soon throw off the burthen of details which have never been really comprehended and studied intelligently. Some of the modern historians are very careless in their description of localities. The Editor had an opportunity, in January 1876, of testing MOMMSEN's accuracy in his account of the battle of Lake Trasimene. The modern historian seems to have followed POLYBIUS, whose account of this battle is inferior to that of LIVY.

It may be necessary hereafter to supplement the plans of cities by other plans giving the results of modern researches at Jerusalem, Troy, &c. For the present special attention

has been paid to the somewhat limited cycle in which historical studies at our public schools move; and it is hoped that the Maps which have been constructed for this Atlas will be found useful, if not all-sufficient, for junior students at the Universities.

#### LIST OF MAPS.

World as known to the Ancients.  
 Ægyptus.  
 Greek and Phœnician Colonies.  
 Greek settlements in Asia Minor.  
 Asia Minor.  
 Regnum Alexandri Magni.  
 Kingdoms of the successors of Alexander.  
 Palestine in the time of Our Lord.  
 Africa Septentrionalis.  
 Greece and Western Asia Minor at the time of the Peloponnesian War (Double Map).  
 Peloponnesus.  
 Græcia extra Peloponnesum.  
 Greece, period of the Achæan and Ætolian League.  
 Plan of Athens.  
 Illyricum, Mœsia, Thracia et Macedonia.  
 Greek settlements in Italy and Sicily.  
 Plans of Syracuse.  
 Italia at the beginning of the first Punic War.  
 Italia in the time of Augustus.  
 The Roman Empire at its greatest extent.  
 Plan of Rome.  
 Vicinia Romana.  
 Gallia in the time of Cæsar.  
 Gallia in the time of Augustus.  
 Hispania.  
 Britannia.  
 Germania, Vindelicia, Noricum, Rhætia, and Pannonia (Two Half-Maps).

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*Aristotle's Politics*, Greek Text of Bekker of Books I. III. IV. (VII.) With an English Translation by W. E. BOLLAND, M.A. Assistant-Master of Bedford Grammar School, late Post Master of Merton College, Oxford. Together with short Introductory Essays by A. LANG, M.A. late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 314, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 11, 1877.]

THE inadequate help afforded to the student of ARISTOTLE'S *Politics*, as compared with the abundant and excellent aids provided for the student of his *Ethics*, has led to the composition of the present work which furnishes, it is hoped, a translation at once literal and not unintelligible when read apart from the Greek context. This translation is confined to the three books required of passmen for the final examinations in the University of Oxford; nor has any attempt been made to perform the feat of combining a literal



translation of ARISTOTLE with English that can be read with perfect ease, as English.

With the hope of lessening further the labour of the student and of inducing more men to take up so interesting and profitable a subject as the Politics of ARISTOTLE, the translation is preceded by a number of Essays, shewing the special value of the work and illustrating the chief topics discussed in it, among the most important of these being slavery, commerce, early land-tenure, and the origin of society; the growth of the Greek city-states and their relations with each other, the influences which determined revolutions and modified the forms of the state. In these Essays the theories of ARISTOTLE are examined in the light of historical facts; and the student may thus, it is hoped, be enabled to estimate his assertions and arguments at their true value.

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*Sophoclis Tragicarum Supersites*, Recensuit et brevi Adnotatione instruxit GULIELMUS LINWOOD, M.A. Ædis Christi apud Oxonienses nuper Alumnus. Editio Quarta, auctor et emendator. 8vo. pp. 530, price 16s. cloth. [February 1, 1877.]

THE present edition may be considered as a substantially new work; the NOTES throughout have been carefully corrected and revised, many of them entirely re-written, and a large number of new ones added, chiefly of an explanatory character, with a view to making the work more serviceable to students. Some alterations have been made in the TEXT of the present edition, chiefly in accordance with the most ancient authorities. Whilst the introduction of violent and unauthorised alterations is condemned, and has been avoided, the Editor nevertheless entirely coincides with the views of those who believe that the present text of SOPHOCLES is in many places corrupt, and that it must be restored, if at all, by the aid of conjectural emendation. Of such conjectures many have been recorded in the Notes, and for this purpose the labours of recent editors, both in England and Germany, have been carefully consulted. To discuss, or even to notice, every point which might be raised as to the text or meaning of SOPHOCLES, would obviously be impossible in a work restricted to a single volume; but the Editor can say with truth that no real difficulty has been intentionally passed over, and he believes that in its present improved form this edition will be found sufficiently copious to meet the wants of the class of students for which it was originally intended.

#### THE MODERN NOVELIST'S LIBRARY.

*Unawares, a Story of an Old French Town.* By the Author of 'The Rose Garden,' 'A Madrigal,' &c. New Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 2s. boards, or 2s. 6d. cloth. [February 17, 1877.]

UNAWARES is a story of an old French town which through the disguise of Charville it will not be difficult to recognise as Chartres; a town as rich in its architecture, as picturesque in its colouring, as cheerful in its gossip, as a dozen others of those old provincial towns of France which still retain not a few of the pleasant and characteristic features we lose in the larger cities. Here it forms a framework to a story in which a good deal which affects the lives of the principal actors comes upon them unawares, but with not the less reality.

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*Echoes of Foreign Song.* By the Author of 'A Month in the Camp before Sebastopol.' Crown 8vo. pp. 112, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [February 28, 1877.]

THIS is a series of metrical versions of some of the most characteristic specimens of French and German lyrics and epigrams. The treatment ranges, in varied gradations, from free paraphrase to close reproduction; but in all the German and most of the French pieces the original metres have been followed, so as to give the very tune as well as the spirit of the selected poems. The collection opens with a Hellenic and concludes with a Polish war-song (the latter set to music), both of which derive a fresh significance at the present moment from the resuscitation of the Eastern Question. In a political sense, however, they are in marked contrast; for the first was inspired by the Greek struggle for independence against Turkey, and the second by Polish sympathy with Turkey in the Crimean war.

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*Lochlère, a Poem.* Crown 8vo. pp. 198, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 13, 1877.]

BUNYAN'S *PILGRIM'S PROGRESS* is the story in prose of a long and eventful journey shadowing forth the course of a Christian convert from the time of his ceasing to be a worldly man until at the close of a religious life he enters heaven. 'Lochlère' is an attempt to describe such a convert's course in the midst of a worldly life until he quits it, his oppression under a sense of guilt, and his deliverance from the burden as he passes the strait gate of Christ and enters on the narrow path to heaven. Thus 'Lochlère,'

as far as it goes, agrees in aim with the 'Pilgrim's Progress;' nevertheless, in form it utterly differs from it. Instead of being a prose narrative of its hero's course given by another person, it is, in lyric poetry, the hero's own description of the incidents of his course, and of his feelings as the incidents affect him. He shows himself at the beginning of the poem as a moral, self-righteous man, in the enjoyment of riches, honour, happiness—in short, of every earthly good. He is stripped of all these advantages, and turns his thoughts to religion. A clergyman sets before him the Gospel; he at first receives it as a mere matter of his mind's assent, but at last embraces it with his whole heart—not, however, until he has undergone relapses, and has narrowly escaped temptations to infidelity on the one hand, and to ritualism on the other. In the meantime all that he had lost is by a series of events restored to him, and the poem leaves him living in the midst of wealth again, but with his heart wholly set on that heavenly goal to which he is pressing forwards.

So far the Author might reasonably have hoped to carry with him every orthodox religious reader, however fastidious. But his ambition has been, by means of his poem running, as it often does, into the language of the science of theology, to shew that the English language might replace, out of the Anglo-Saxon dictionary, the words which have been imported into it from the Latin and Greek dictionaries, and that in the replacement it would be in every way improved—in no way more so than in its enabling English poetry to gain that which it has not at present, the time-measure of the feet of Latin and Greek poetry.

In carrying out his ambitious project he has taken from Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and to the best of his ability has modernised for his use, many words which will be at first uncouth to his readers. He must therefore make his count with losing for a while some whom he would otherwise have secured. But, on the other hand, he is assured of gaining in their place as many, or perhaps more, readers amongst the increasing numbers who take an interest in the study of their mother tongue, and pursue that study up to its sources in old English, or what is called Anglo-Saxon literature.

It has been said that poetry embodying much thought and imagery should be read at least thrice to be thoroughly understood and appreciated; but since at the foot of every page of this poem there is a glossary of the old restored words which the page contains, and since these words occur again and again in its successive pages, the preliminary difficulty of 'Lochlère's' readers will almost vanish before they have got through the poem for the first time.

*Six Lectures on Musical Harmony, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.* By G. A. MACFARREN. Second Edition, thoroughly revised; pp. 240, with numerous Examples and Specimens. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

[February 9, 1877.]

THE purpose of this work is to offer the musical laity an account of the principles of harmonic combination which may help insight into the application of these in composition, and thus to a keener perception of beauty in music than can arise through the ear alone, unaided by the understanding. Though it may assist the more serious student, its design is, by copious illustration of the rules on which the art rests, to make these obvious even to readers who, with love for the subject, have not time or inclination for its elaborate pursuit. The lectures refer to a prevailing misapprehension as to the relationship between the mediæval ecclesiastical system and that of the classic Greeks, and to the inaptitude of the former for standard use in the Church of England. They describe the distinctions between what may be called archaic art in music and the style whose morning stars were PURCELL, HANDEL, and BACH, and whose broadest daylight is the expansion of their lustre and its manifold reflexion, rather than the revelation of a new source of radiance. These two styles were first separated and defined by ALFRED DAY, and it is his original, perspicuous and comprehensive views that are set forth by the Author, who owned him as a friend and as a guide. The ancient, strict or contrapuntal style is shewn to be arbitrary and artificial; the modern, free or massive, to be impulsive and natural. The two are confounded by many meritorious musicians; to distinguish them may lead to the clearer production as well as comprehension of music.

#### TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*Structural and Physiological Botany.* By OTTO W. THOMÉ, Ordinary Professor of Botany at the School of Science and Art, Cologne. Translated and edited by ALFRED W. BENNETT, M.A. B.Sc. F.L.S. Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas's Hospital. Pp. 496, with about 600 Woodcuts and a Coloured Map. Small 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[February 8, 1877.]

THE original of the present work is the recognised Text-book of Botany in use in the Technical Schools of Germany; and its success in answering the purpose for which it was written may be inferred from the fact that, published

for the first time in 1869, it is now in a fourth edition. The English translation has been undertaken, from the belief that no work of the same scope is yet to be found in the English language, embracing the whole range of Elementary Botany, and yet of a size and price to bring it within the reach of nearly all students of Natural Science.

One of the great objects of a study of Natural Science being the cultivation of the observant faculties in relation to the phenomena of nature, the greater part—and that the most useful—of the student's knowledge must always be gained in the field, or with the dissecting-knife in hand. Still he will need to be guided by the experience of previous observers, and to be acquainted with the recognised descriptive terms used in his science. It is for these purposes, and not to free him from the necessity of making his own observations, that he should use a Text-book. In editing the present work, the object especially kept in view has been to make it useful to candidates preparing for the Science examinations conducted by the Education Department at South Kensington, or for those at the University of London, in which Botany now forms a portion of nine different examinations.

#### CONTENTS :—

1. Introduction.
2. The Cell as an Individual.
3. The Cell as a Member of a Group of similar Cells.
4. The Construction of the Plant out of Cells.
5. The External Form of Plants.
6. The Life of the Plant.
7. Special Morphology and Classification.
8. The Changes which have taken place in the Vegetation of the Globe in the Course of Geological Periods.
9. Botanical Geography.
10. Glossarial Index.

#### TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*The Elements of Machine Design; an Introduction to the Principles which Determine the Arrangement and Proportions of the Parts of Machines, and a Collection of Rules for Machine Design.* By W. CAWTHORNE UNWIN, B.Sc. Assoc. Inst. Civil Engineers; Professor of Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineering at the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College. Pp. 338, with 219 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. [February 16, 1877.]

TONG experience has enabled engineers to proportion special machines in a very perfect

way, and no great improvement can be expected from a theoretical study of the strength of their different parts. The empirical rules current in the drawing office are sufficient for the construction of ordinary machines. The present treatise is not merely a collection of such rules. Its primary object is to explain the principles which are available as guides in machine construction. So far as it succeeds in this, it will place the draughtsman in the best position to make use of the facts which come under his notice in ordinary practice, and will enable him to apply that experience in dealing with new materials, with new forms of construction, and with conditions of force and speed out of the range of ordinary practice. In addition to this, it contains a selection of practical rules and empirical proportions, for various parts of machines. These are not intended to override the draughtsman's own judgment and experience. All such rules have a more or less limited application, and the most that can be done is to indicate how such matters can best be dealt with. The Author has endeavoured to avoid excessive minuteness in giving the empirical proportions of machine parts, and he has usually left a certain range of choice open.

Many rules for machine design are rational in form, but are affected by arbitrary co-efficients, intended to allow for contingencies which are neglected. In such cases, the arbitrary part of the rule has, in this treatise, generally been distinguished from the rational part.

To some students this treatise may appear to contain an excessive amount of mathematical work. This is partly due to the fact that much has been condensed in a small space, and that the symbolical expression of the reasoning is the simplest and briefest. But the mathematics employed are, with few exceptions, of a very simple kind, and ought to present no difficulty to any one fairly acquainted with ordinary algebra and trigonometry.

In order to avoid constant repetition, a uniform plan is adopted, as to the units employed, which is only departed from in a few cases for special reasons.

The work contains an account of the materials used in machine construction, and the straining actions to which machines are subjected; a collection of rules for calculating the resistance of machine parts to different straining actions; and chapters on fastenings (rivets, bolts, keys, and cotters), on pipes and cylinders, on shafting, on bearings, on toothed gearing, belt gearing, and rope gearing, on linkwork, on pistons, and on valves.

*Anthracen, its Constitution, Properties, Manufacture & Derivatives, including Artificial Alizarin, Anthrapurpurin, &c. with their Applications in Dyeing and Printing.* By G. AUERBACH. Translated and edited from the Revised Manuscript of the Author by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. &c. Vice-President of the Chemical Society; Editor of 'The Chemical News' and 'Quarterly Journal of Science,' Author of 'A Handbook of Dyeing and Calico-Printing,' 'Select Methods of Chemical Analysis,' 'The Manufacture of Beet Root Sugar in England,' &c. 8vo. pp. 264, price 12s. cloth.

[January 31, 1877.]

MR. G. AUERBACH'S monograph on Anthracen and its Derivatives is generally recognised both by manufacturers and by scientific theorists as the authority on this interesting and important section of organic chemistry. It presents us with a summary of all important researches on the subject, compiled and digested by one who has made the anthracen derivatives his speciality, and who has had great practical experience in some of the most eminent establishments for the manufacture of artificial alizarin. An English version of this work has been for some time considered as a desideratum by all persons interested in the production and in the application of artificial colouring matters.

The present edition is founded upon a manuscript copy carefully revised and extended by the Author so as to embrace all the most recent improvements.

All temperatures throughout the work are stated according to the Centigrade scale, and the specific gravities of liquids are given as on BAUMÉ's hydrometer.

*The Amateur Mechanic's Practical Handbook, describing the different Tools required in the Workshop, the Uses of them, and how to use them; also Examples of different kinds of Work, and with full Descriptions and Drawings.* By ARTHUR H. G. HOBSON. Pp. 122, with 33 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [February 19, 1877.]

IN preparing this work the Author's chief object has been to compress a large amount of information into the smallest possible space, so as to furnish a handbook in which the amateur will find concise and practical instruction about everything he wants to know. This volume is, in its own way, exhaustive, inasmuch as it affords information of the most complete and trustworthy

character on every branch of the subject on which it treats. It gives a complete descriptive catalogue of the tools in regular use in an ordinary workshop, with directions as to the best kinds to procure and the best method of using them. The whole is exemplified by practical illustrations, accompanied by drawings.

The reader will also find much useful information on turning, boring, drilling, planing, slotting, pattern-making, &c. Every separate department is treated in detail, but with the utmost conciseness and perspicuity, the whole accompanied by numerous examples illustrative of every kind of work specified. There are also directions concerning both working and finished drawings. The book also points out the facility with which an amateur may erect a brass-furnace, and by this means make his own castings in the workshop. With regard to engines and boilers, examples of each are given, the Author proceeding step by step until every particular is elucidated, the whole being set forth by a system of easy gradation.

It is hoped that the minute accuracy with which everything is explained and illustrated may make this volume a work of great utility to the amateur engineer.

*British Seamen, as described in recent Parliamentary and Official Documents.* By THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P. for Hastings, Author of 'Work and Wages.' 8vo. pp. 408, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 17, 1877.]

THIS volume is the result of much study of Blue-books. Parliamentary Returns, the Reports of Commissions and Committees, and the evidence of the most competent witnesses, have been diligently examined, with sincere desire to ascertain the truth about our Seamen, and to devise the best means of increasing their efficiency, improving their material and social condition, and elevating their character.

The merit of originality cannot be claimed for the opinions and suggestions set forth in these pages. They are compiled—and herein alone consist their use and value—from the published testimony of authorities, whether in maritime, commercial, or official spheres.

The Author has freely availed himself of the information and the suggestions of Sir FREDERICK GREY, Lord ESINGTON, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, some time Vice-president—Mr. FARRER, Secretary—and Mr. GRAY, the Marine Secretary—of the Board of Trade. He has also liberally quoted Messrs. M'IVER, BURNS, NORWOOD, DONALD CURRIE, DUNLOP, and others too numerous to particularise. Long paragraphs have been transcribed

from Messrs. BALFOUR and WILLIAMSON, Captain WILSON, R.N., and Captain BALLANTYNE; and he has borrowed largely from the *Nautical Magazine* and *Shipping Gazette*.

While such a compilation cannot be esteemed a brilliant performance, it may perhaps prove useful in a humbler way, as enabling the reader to appreciate more truly the conditions under which men live who pass their days upon the sea, and earn their bread upon its troubled waters.

Among the subjects with which the Author deals is the alleged deterioration in the character of British Seamen, the annual waste in the Merchant Service, the system employed in training ships, seamen's wages and pensions, the questions of undermanning, and of the best mode of improving and keeping up the seamen of the country.

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*The History of Landholding in Ireland.* By JOSEPH FISHER, F.R.H.S. Author of the *History of Landholding in England*. 8vo. pp. 140, price 4s. cloth. [March 1877.]

THIS volume is the expansion of a paper read at the Royal Historical Society in May 1876. The Irish land system obtained the name *Tanistry*, from the Tanist, who was the elected heir to the chieftaincy. It was Communal, and was similar in essence to the village system of Russia and India, and the system of New Zealand. It is very fully described in this work. The changes in the Irish land system are classified under the heads—1st, the Tanistry, or Communal; 2nd, the Scandinavian, or Mixed; 3rd, the Norman, or Feudal; 4th, the Stuart, or Confiscation; 5th, the Hanoverian, or Unsettled; 6th, the Present; under each of which the principle involved in the changes which took place is discussed and illustrated by the writings of contemporary historians.

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*Hints to Mothers for the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room: with an Exposure of Popular Errors in connexion with those subjects and Hints upon Nursing.* By the late THOMAS BULL, M.D. Thoroughly revised by ROBERT W. PARKER, M.R.C.S. Eng. Assistant-Surgeon to the East London Hospital for Children; Surgical Registrar at the London Hospital; Late Resident Medical Officer, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 354, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [January 8, 1877.]

*The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease.* By the late THOMAS BULL, M.D. Thoroughly revised by ROBERT W. PARKER, M.R.C.S. &c. as above. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 366, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[January 8, 1877.]

SOME years having elapsed since these two works had the advantage of the Author's revision, it appeared to the Publishers that, before issuing new editions, it was desirable to subject them to a thorough revision, and to make all such additions as had become necessary in consequence of recent advances in Medical Science.

After due consideration the two works were placed in the hands of Mr. PARKER, for some years Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital for Sick Children, and it is under his Editorship that these new editions make their appearance.

The Publishers would only add that the large sale and constant demand for these works—one having passed through twenty-four and the other through thirteen editions—may—not unfairly—be appealed to as a testimony of their excellence. Not only have they been thus extensively circulated at home, but thousands of copies have been sent and taken out to the Colonies and to America, thus testifying to the great popularity which the works enjoy in places where medical aid is not so readily obtainable as in our own country.

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*A First Greek Reader for Use at Eton, drawn up at the request of the Lower Master of Eton College.* By the Rev. EDMUND FOWLE, Author of 'Short and Easy Latin Book,' 'Short and Easy Greek Book,' &c. 12mo. pp. 82, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[February 10, 1877.]

THE plan of this book differs altogether from that of the others which the Author has published, inasmuch as, at the suggestion of the Lower Master of Eton College, the Notes are placed at the end of the book instead of appearing on the same page as the lesson. Many teachers, too, prefer that a boy should use his lexicon or dictionary rather than that he should have a separate vocabulary drawn up with the proper meaning selected. Hence the present work has no vocabularies.

The Author sincerely hopes that the book will be found to answer its purpose, and that his *First Greek Reader for Use at Eton* may prove acceptable in many other public and private schools.

### NAFTEL'S CHEAP GERMAN SERIES.

An *Elementary German Grammar*, PART I. *Accidence*, fcp. 8vo. pp. 66, price 9d. cloth; and PART II. *Syntax* (uniform), pp. 56, price 9d. cloth. By ERNEST L. NAFTEL, German Master in the Upper School of Liverpool College. [February 13, 1877.]

IN the hope of meeting a want that has long been felt of cheap German Class Books for Schools, the Author has prepared, on a plan similar to that adopted by Mr. CONTANSEAU in his *Elementary French Series*, a series of German Class Books. The complete Series will consist of three sections. The First Section is a Grammar in two small volumes, one containing the *Accidence*, and the other the principal Rules of *Syntax*. (Both of these volumes are now ready.) The Second Section is intended to be a course of three 'Exercise Books,' the first adapted to the *Accidence*, the second to the *Syntax* Rules, the third a selection of passages, graduated in difficulty, for translation from English into German.

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The *ACCIDENCE* treats of the various parts of speech, and the rules are stated as clearly and concisely as possible. The *SYNTAX*, treating of the grammatical construction of words and phrases, is partly devoted to *IDIOM*. A few sets of

Examination Questions are appended. By writing out, from time to time, answers to these questions, the student who is preparing for competitive examination will become accustomed to the work required. The questions furnished are limited in number, because they may easily be supplemented by the teacher.

A *Digest of Latin Language Examination Questions; or, Materials for Examination-Papers in Latin Grammar. For the Use of Schools and Colleges and of Students preparing for Pass and Competitive Examinations.* By H. MARMADUKE HEWITT, M.A. Late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. pp. 72, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [February 1, 1877.]

A *Digest of Greek Language Examination Questions; or, Materials for Examination-Papers in Greek Grammar. For the Use of Schools and Colleges and of Students preparing for Pass and Competitive Examinations.* By the same Author. 12mo. pp. 64, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [February 1, 1877.]

AMONG the crowded ranks of Educational publications there is still room, the Author thinks, for two collections of Questions like the present. The Papers of the various Universities, and of the principal public examinations for some years past, have been searched for distinctive questions. Besides these, both collections will be found to contain a large amount of original matter.

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Completion of the Rev. Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ's Work on the *Reformation* in the time of Calvin.—In the press, in 8vo. '*History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin.*' By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. Translated by W. L. R. CATES. The EIGHTH VOLUME, completing the work.

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No. LXXXIX.

MAY 31, 1877.

VOL. V.

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*Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 182 to 184.*

*The Life of Napoleon III. derived from State Records, from Unpublished Family Correspondence, and from Personal Testimony.* By BLANCHARD JERROLD. (In Four Volumes.) VOL. III. pp. 486, with Three Plates engraved on Steel. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[May 23, 1877.]

NO life within the memory of the present generation has more profoundly influenced the march of events than that of NAPOLEON III.; and, next perhaps to his unwavering faith in his own mission, held through extraordinary trials and vicissitudes, the most prominent characteristic of his life was the resolution with which he manifested his friendship for the English people.

His character and the chief events of his life have, nevertheless, been not a little misunderstood by Englishmen; and this fact alone would justify the publication of a work which seeks to set forth impartially the great drama of his career.

The design of such a work has not been lately nor hastily formed. The Author had begun to collect the materials for it not many years after the establishment of the Empire. The associates of the Third NAPOLEON in his younger years were even then gradually disappearing from the scene; but, fortunately, the task was undertaken at a time which still enabled the Author to obtain a complete record of the infancy, youth, and early manhood of Prince Louis from his old friends,



and the witnesses of all the stirring events of his long exile.

The Author has had further the benefit of help abundantly bestowed by the Imperial family; and the materials of which the Third volume has been composed indicate in some measure the nature and the value of the family papers to which he has had access, and of the other sources which have supplied him with materials for the most important passages of the history.

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Facsimile of a Drawing by Napoleon III.  
The Emperor (by Cabanel).

### *The Eastern Question, its Facts and Fallacies.*

By the Rev. MALCOLM MACCOLL, M.A. Pp. 496, with Map. 8vo. price 14s. cloth.

[March 29, 1877.]

OF those who insist on the necessity of maintaining the present Turkish government in the tyranny which it exercises over its Christian subjects, few, the Author believes, realise the immoral character of the doctrine which they uphold. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the greatest moment that they should be made fully acquainted with the facts; and for this purpose the Author has written the present work, in which his aim has been to prove, by evidence above suspicion and incontrovertible, that the Government of Turkey has been going on—steadily, systematically, and on principle—from bad to worse from the Crimean war till now; that there is for the non-Mussulman subjects of the empire absolutely no security for life, or honour, or religious freedom, or property; that this is inevitable and of course while the Government of the Porte continues practically independent; that the Turkish Government is at this moment on the verge of dissolution—a catastrophe from which the enforcement, by the Great Powers, of a scheme of real reform giving practical autonomy to the disturbed provinces, offers the only escape; that a sincere resolution on the part of any two of the Great Powers to coerce Turkey would ensure the obedience of the Porte, while the policy which seems to have prevailed necessitates war within a few—probably very few—months, and with war the total collapse of the Turkish Empire, and the precipitation of several political problems which are hardly ripe for solution, and which a wise statesmanship should have striven to mature gradually.

The work thus aims at giving a more comprehensive view of the Eastern Question than has yet been attempted. The Author believes that his conclusions follow, by logical necessity, from the facts which he has marshalled in support of them; but, however that may be, the facts themselves are indisputable. His witnesses, too, whether as regards the principles and tendencies of Islam in general, or the particular development of it which we observe in the Turkish Empire, are for the most part unwilling witnesses—honest men, who have been constrained by loyalty to the truth to deliver judgment in opposition to their cherished prepossessions and natural bias. The Author's views in respect to Turkey are based mainly, though not entirely, on a careful examination of all the parliamentary papers on the state of the Turkish Empire published since the Crimean War.

His work, he admits, has been written in haste,

although years have been spent in accumulating the materials which he has had to use. It could not be otherwise. The urgency of the case allows no delay; nor would he hesitate to allow that in style and literary execution the work may have suffered from the rapidity of its composition. He could not afford to spend time on elaboration, and he has been anxious simply to bring before his countrymen the facts of a case in which they have a tremendous responsibility, feeling assured that the great nation of England will make short work of the brutal policy which seeks to maintain British interests at the cost of humanity and justice, when the full iniquity of that policy has been brought home to its heart and conscience.

*Short Studies on Great Subjects.* By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. THIRD SERIES. 8vo. pp. 402, price 12s. cloth.

[April 7, 1877.]

CONTENTS:—Annals of an English Abbey—Revival of Romanism—Sea Studies—Society in Italy in the Last Days of the Roman Republic—Lucian—Divus Cæsar—On the Uses of a Landed Gentry—Party Politics—Leaves from a South African Journal.

Most of the above ESSAYS have already appeared in English or American journals. The Essay on 'Divus Cæsar' and the 'Leaves from a South African Journal' are now published for the first time.

*Supernatural Religion; an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation.* VOL. III. completing the Work. 8vo. pp. 584, price 14s. cloth.

[May 15, 1877.]

THE first two volumes of this work were published in March 1874, and immediately attracted a large share of public attention. Before issuing the second edition the Author carefully revised his work, and re-wrote and otherwise re-arranged portions of the first part, in the hope of making his argument clearer and more consecutive. To the sixth edition, which appeared early in the following year, is prefixed a New Preface of eighty pages, dated March 1875. In this preface the Author answers the objections of some of his reviewers, and points out that his corrections, although slightly modifying certain unimportant points, do not affect his main argument.

The object of the whole work is to subject the claim of Christianity to be considered a Supernatural Divine Revelation of truths, which otherwise the human intellect could not have discovered,

to an exhaustive critical examination. It seems obvious that miraculous evidence is necessary for the attestation of such a revelation. The Author, therefore, in his first two volumes, first discusses Miracles generally, and the question of their reality; and then enters upon a complete examination of the testimony for the date and authenticity of the Four Gospels in which the Christian miracles are recorded. No assertions are made, the grounds for which are not carefully given; and the single aim and scope of the Author's argument is to place fairly and fully before the reader the materials from which a judgment may be formed regarding the important subject discussed. In his closing chapter the Author contends that the conclusions logically arrived at must be accepted by all who are not prepared to refute the evidence produced.

In the THIRD VOLUME, which completes the work, the authorship and historical character of the Acts of the Apostles are discussed; and after briefly considering the other works of the New Testament, the Author exhaustively examines the direct evidence of St. PAUL for Miracles generally, and the testimony upon which belief in the Resurrection and Ascension is based.

*Mesmerism, Spiritualism, &c. Historically and Scientifically Considered; being Two Lectures delivered at the London Institution, with Preface and Appendix.* By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, C.B. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. V.P.L.S. &c. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Registrar of the University of London. Crown 8vo. pp. 172, price 5s. cloth.

[May 8, 1877.]

THE recent direction of the public mind to the claims of what is called 'Spiritualism,' partly by the discussion which took place in the Anthropological Section of the British Association at its meeting in Glasgow, and partly by the SLADE prosecution which followed, led the Directors of the London Institution to invite the Author to deliver two Lectures on the subject. This he consented to do on the understanding that he should treat it purely in its historical and scientific aspects: his purpose being to shew, first, the relation of what seems to him essentially an epidemic delusion to epidemics, more or less similar, which have at different periods taken a strong—though transient—hold on the popular imagination; and secondly, to point out how completely the evidence adduced by the upholders of the system fails to afford a scientific proof of the existence of any new power or agency capable of counterbalancing and overruling the action of the known forces of nature.

In consequence of many representations made to him that these Lectures might be advantageously brought under the notice of a wider circle than that of their original auditors, he was led to prepare them for publication in *Fraser's Magazine*, with the addition of passages which want of time prevented him from including in their oral delivery. In reproducing them now in a separate form, with an Appendix of *pièces justificatives*, he has no other motive than a desire to do what he can to save from this epidemic delusion some who are in danger of being carried away by it, and to afford to such as desire to keep themselves clear from it, a justification for their 'common sense' rejection of testimony pressed upon them by friends whose honesty they would not for a moment call in question. Among these *pièces* there are none perhaps of more value than the extracts given from the writings (long out of print) of the late Mr. BRAID, whose experiments, repeatedly witnessed by the Author, not only contributed essentially to the elucidation of what is real in the phenomena of Mesmerism and the states allied to it, but furnished (by anticipation) the clue to the explanation of many of the curious psychical phenomena of *honest Spiritualism*.

It will thus be seen that his whole aim is to discover, on the generally accepted principles of testimony, what *are* facts; and to discriminate between facts and the inferences drawn from them. He has no other 'theory' to support than that of the constancy of the well-ascertained laws of nature; and his contention is, that where apparent departures from them take place through human instrumentality, we are justified in assuming, in the first instance, either *fraudulent* deception, or unintentional *self*-deception, or both combined—until the absence of either shall have been proved by every conceivable test that the sagacity of sceptical experts can devise.

**COMPLETION of the ENGLISH EDITION of COMTE'S SYSTEM of POSITIVE POLITY, instituting the Religion of Humanity.**

*The Theory of the Future of Man; with an Appendix consisting of Early Essays on Social Philosophy.* By AUGUSTE COMTE, Author of the System of Positive Philosophy. Translated by RICHARD CONGREVE, M.D. formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford; and HENRY DIX HUTTON, B.A. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. pp. 758, price 24s. cloth.

[May 18, 1877.]

**T**HIS is the Fourth and concluding volume of the principal work of AUGUSTE COMTE, the

translation of which has occupied a body of students of his system for some years. The Positive Polity, which is now for the first time given to the English reader, is the only work of the Author containing in their complete shape those theories about social reform, morality, and religion, of which portions only have hitherto appeared in this country. The other writings of the Author, and in particular the work on Positive Philosophy, which has been long known in an English form, were preparatory treatises designed to introduce the social system comprised in the 'Positive Polity.' And of the four volumes of the latter work, the concluding volume, just published, is the one which contains the Polity, or general scheme of Society—the preceding volumes having been occupied chiefly with the scientific and historical principles upon which it is based. The present volume is thus the most important part of the whole work, and the value of the schemes propounded by the Author can only be tested after an examination of the type of life which he here offers as his ideal of the future. The present volume also is that which enters most directly on the 'burning questions' of our time, as they have been called, for it treats at length on religion, worship, education, domestic and social morality, and principles of government. It concludes with a detailed sketch of the steps by which the world as we know it might pass into the world as here ideally conceived in a possible future.

The unity which marks the whole of the writings of AUGUSTE COMTE, of which the volume before us is the final fruit, appears in a very striking light in the Appendix, which collects the early essays of the Author, beginning with the year 1819. In these we have the first shapes of the principal ideas which were afterwards worked into a system of Philosophy in the work translated by Miss MARTINEAU, and ultimately into a system of Social Life, or Polity, in the work recently published. But the most cursory examination will shew that there is one common design in the whole body of writings, and that the Polity, or final work, is by far the most original as well as the most important part of the series of works.

The completion of the work brings into greater prominence the essentially systematic nature of the entire treatise, and the way in which each volume introduces a subject in necessary union with the rest; and the bulk of the four volumes will not appear excessive when measured by the range of the scheme, which is nothing less than a systematic survey of the whole of philosophy, as well as the whole of life, forming, in fact, an encyclopædia of thought organised on a religious theory. In this respect the work of AUGUSTE COMTE stands unique in the history of Modern Philosophy. Its design is, not to

advance any particular science or study, so much as to group the relations of all the sciences with each other, and to trace their bearing as a whole on the moral development of society. Hence there are few subjects of human thought which are not in some degree treated in the course of the work, not as detached subjects of research, but in the light of their dependence upon each other, and their value in the general scheme of man's life. The mathematician, the physicist, the biologist, the historian, the moralist, the artist, the poet, the priest, the statesman, are each viewed in turn as contributing to the movement of civilisation, and the part played by each is estimated with reference to the parts of all the rest. The 'Positive Polity' professes to be an answer to the question, 'Is there any possible consensus for the whole of our knowledge, and for the whole of human existence?'

This volume on the Theory of the Future of Man, seeks to give an answer to that question in the mode which philosophic reformers since the time of Plato have frequently adopted, an ideal picture of a supposed Future. It has nothing in common with the fanciful sketches of an Utopia which have frequently been put forward to illustrate a theory. It is a definite statement of a scheme actually intended to be practised. But with the essentially organic tendency of his whole method, COMTE seeks to give reality to his plans of reform by creating a picture of a civilisation in which they are assumed to be already in full activity. By this device he is brought, directly or indirectly, face to face with almost every question which occupies the attention of the age, scientific or religious, domestic or political, moral or practical, philosophical or artistic.

The volume opens with a presentation of his conception of the Great Being whom he regards as the human providence that has worked out and will continue to work out civilisation as a whole. It goes on to group the various elements of human society in their relations to each other as the instruments of this general providence. The second chapter is occupied with Worship, in its various relations, the system of sacraments, the calendar, festivals, and other institutions of religious life. The third chapter contains the theory of the various sciences forming a common basis of education, and through education the foundation of religion as well as of life. The fourth chapter contains the general scheme for the order of society—first in its spiritual, then in its political and industrial aspect. The fifth chapter enters more into practical details, with a forecast of the gradual steps by which the institutions described in preceding chapters might be introduced into working reality.

The volume now published contains, as the preceding volumes did, full marginal references, and an analysis of each chapter and paragraph. These are designed to assist the reader by supplying the allusions, and pointing to explanations of the text by the light of parallel passages in the work. It is believed that this will materially lessen the labour of following the close and highly abstract form which has made the original so difficult a study, even to those who are masters of the French language. The present volume concludes with a general Index of the four volumes. This has been prepared by one of the translators, not so much as a simple table of reference as to supply the student with an analysis of all the terms, doctrines, and judgments contained in the work, grouped upon a general system. Each topic—and the range of topics is one of curious variety—may thus be traced out through the entire work, which might in this way be decomposed into an encyclopædic form.

The English Translation of COMTE'S System of Positive Polity is now complete in Four Volumes, each furnished with an Analytical Table of Contents, a special Introduction, and a copious Index, and each forming in some degree an independent treatise. Price of the set, £4; or each volume separately as follows:—

VOL. I. General View of Positivism and Introductory Principles. Translated by J. H. BRIDGES, M.B. formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Price 21s.

VOL. II. The Social Statics, or the Abstract Laws of Human Order. Translated by FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A. Price 14s.

VOL. III. The Social Dynamics, or the General Laws of Human Progress (the Philosophy of History). Translated by Professor BRESLY, M.A. Price 21s.

VOL. IV. The Theory of the Future of Man. Translated by RICHARD CONGREVE, M.D. With an *Appendix*, consisting of COMTE'S Early Essays on Social Philosophy, translated by H. D. HUTTON, B.A. Price 24s.

#### EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

*The Normans in Europe.* By the Rev. A. H. JOHNSON, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Historical Lecturer to Trinity, St. John's, Pembroke and Wadham Colleges. Pp. 278, with 3 Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 12, 1877.]

THE history of the Scandinavian exodus, which began in the ninth century, falls conveniently into two periods.

During the first (800 circ.—912) the people of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway harassed Eur

with their inroads, and formed definite settlements in the British Isles, Russia, and France.

During the second (1029—1066) France itself became the starting-place for a new series of incursions, led by men of Scandinavian descent, who had by that time adopted French customs and language. To this period belong the settlements in Spain and Italy, and the Norman conquest of England.

The aim of this book is to present a connected view of these incursions, and to bring clearly before the reader the important fact, that the Norman Conquest was only the last of this long series of settlements and conquests.

Taking the Norman Conquest as the centre of the book, the Author has been obliged by the limits required for the Series to content himself with a brief sketch of those settlements which do not immediately affect that event. Concentrating attention on that of the Seine, he has sketched its fortunes in some detail, and traced the growing connexion between Normandy and England which resulted in the conquest of the latter country.

Finally, following the Normans to England, he has dwelt especially on their influence on our country and the principles of our government, and drawn out the relations of Norman England with France and Sicily.

#### EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

*The Beginning of the Middle Ages.* By the Very Rev. R. W. CHURCH, M.A. &c. Dean of St. Paul's, and Honorary Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Pp. 250, with Three Coloured Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [June, 1877.

**T**HIS volume must be considered as an introduction or preface to the series of 'Epochs of Modern History,' rather than an integral member of the series. The other volumes are narratives, and enter into detail. This one is a mere general sketch, necessarily one of the barest outline, of the vast and complicated changes which, through the decay of the Roman Empire, led to the Teutonic settlements in the West, both on the continent of Europe and in Britain, and by the bestowal of the imperial crown on Charles the Great, king of the Franks, brought about the conditions out of which the great feudal societies of Europe grew up. The Author's aim has been little more than to disengage the leading lines in the history of five most important and most confused centuries, and to mark the influences which most asserted themselves, and which seem to have most governed the results as we see them in subsequent history. In this summary view he has confined his attention mainly to the West, saying little of the great nations of later times in

the North and East, Scandinavia, Poland, Hungary, Russia. The reason is, that the course of modern history was determined in the West, and what happened to the North and East took its start and course from what had happened and had taken permanent forms in the nations of the West and South.

In a sketch of this kind the Author has not pretended to be careful as to scholarly accuracy in the forms of names. This is a book in which explanations cannot conveniently be given as to the reasons of change from old-fashioned ways of writing them; and for the most part he has written them as they are commonly written in our popular histories. Students, when they begin to enter into the details of history for themselves, will find the reasons in many instances for a change from the traditional form, and also the frequent difficulties of making it.

Three small MAPS are added. But it cannot be too strongly impressed on students from the first, not only that they ought always to read with a map at their side, but that they need a special map for each period which they are studying. They cannot be too early made familiar with the truth that a map is a historical as well as a geographical picture, and represents on the background of unchanging nature the changing works and fortunes of men. Such works as SPRÜNER's Historical Atlas, or its improved form by MENKE, now in course of publication, ought to be within reach of every reader of history; and no other maps can well make up for the want of them.

#### EPOCHS OF MODERN HISTORY.

*The Age of Anne.* By EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford; Head Master of the Melbourne Grammar School, Australia; Original Editor of the Series. Pp. 266, with 7 Maps and Plans. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 2, 1877.

**I**N the field of history, as with other kinds of knowledge, there are two orders of workers. On the one side are original writers, who make researches, and delve for new ore; on the other, those who perform the humbler but equally needful office of teaching, of spreading knowledge, and working into shape the material which the former produce. This book is not a contribution to the general fund of historical knowledge. It is offered as an effort to assist in the teaching of history in schools, and is written in the light of a theory, according to the soundness of which and the measure with which it has been followed the book must stand or fall.

The theory on which the book is based is the

cardinal theory of the whole series called Epochs of History. The Author was led some years ago to believe that, in spite of the flood of school histories pouring from the press, there was room for a series, in which short periods could be studied with that fulness without which history is comparatively unprofitable. It would be ludicrous to claim originality for this method. He has always found that schoolmasters who are really educators accept the doctrine. But he is anxious to state it clearly, for history lessons have been and are continually ruined by the intrusion of cram—names that are mere shadows, and a profusion of dates.

History is not taught in schools that the excellent virtue of accuracy may be learnt. To teach this is the function of other lessons that occupy a much larger portion of the pupil's time. History should be taught for the sake of its human interest. For this reason the Author made it his first object to avoid being dull. He has been very biographical, taking care to introduce formally all new characters of importance as they come upon the stage. Nor has he feared the accusation of being a 'drum and trumpet historian,' for war, unfortunately, is an intrinsic part of history, and always stirs the interest of the young, acting as the bait which may draw them on to the study of other matters. But with the narration of the great struggles which kept England engaged in the broad field of European politics, the reader will find, it is hoped, a clear picture of Great Britain in all its aspects during an age which, in its literature and its art, as well as in its social life, stands out with a marked character of its own. Nor is this general review of the learning, the art, and the usages of the time confined to this country. Care has been taken to point out the different conditions affecting the literature of England and France, and some account has been given of the general conditions of the other countries of Europe, so far as they took part in the history of the time.

#### LONDON SERIES OF ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Macaulay's *Essay on Lord Clive*. Edited and Annotated by HERBERT COURTHOPE BOWEN, M.A. Head Master of the Grocers' Company's Schools, Author of 'Buddhism and Christianity,' 'Studies in English,' &c. Pp. 228, with a Map shewing the East India Company's Territory in 1767. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [March 26, 1877.]

THIS volume, which contains Lord MACAULAY'S Essay on CLIVE, is meant to be taken in conjunction with the one which is to contain the Essay on WARREN HASTINGS. It is hoped

that with the Introductions and Notes they will together form a tolerably adequate study of one of the most interesting periods in the history of India.

Owing to the fact that the Essays were written for the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*, it was perhaps inevitable that more than one portion of them should be sketched on lines at once too general and too popular to be of great use to a student, unless supplemented by a more particular account. The Editor has therefore endeavoured to give in the Introduction a tolerably full and, he hopes, clear account of the course of Mogul dominion, and of the rise and progress of Mahratta rule. He has added also, for the sake of completeness, a brief sketch of the rise of European power in India.

In the Notes, to avoid confusion, he has followed almost entirely Lord MACAULAY'S spelling. In the Introduction he has endeavoured to bring into use the more accurate spelling of modern scholarship, and has chosen as his chief guide Dr. POPE, the Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College at Bangalore.

The Glossary at the end of the Notes is intended as an assistance to such as make etymology a part of their study. It is hoped that it may induce them to pay still further attention to the subject; for a knowledge of the history and nature of words can never fail to increase the interest of every kind of reading, and to give the reader a greater mastery over every kind of language.

#### EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

*The Spartan and Theban Supremacies*. By CHARLES SANKEY, M.A. Joint-Editor of the Series, Assistant-Master in Marlborough College. Pp. 250, with 5 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth. [June, 1877.]

THE period of history covered by this little book is full both of interest and of importance. Athens yet numbered among her sons SOKRATES, XENOPHON, and THRASYBOULOS, Sparta at no time in her history had produced more notable citizens than LYSANDROS and AGEKILAOS; and Thebes was lifted for a moment above her narrow provincialism by the military genius and broad statesmanship of EPAMEINONDAS. But, in addition to the interest which must be felt in the careers of men like these, this epoch has an importance of its own. It was the transition period from the glories of the Athenian empire to the degradation of the Macedonian conquest. Athens had attempted in vain to weld into something like national unity the exclusive city communities of the Hellenic world; and the epoch whic

followed her downfall exhibits the disastrous results involved in the success of the selfish policy of Sparta and the partial failure of the patriotic policy of Thebes.

Accordingly, in treating this period, the Author has tried to bring out clearly the characters of the leading men and the causes of the chief events, while he has entirely omitted the unimportant details with which XENOPHON has filled the pages of his 'Hellenika.' The narrative is based mainly on XENOPHON and PLUTARCH, and the Author has attempted to lighten to some extent the charge of dullness so often brought against the 'Hellenika' by borrowing many of the graphic touches of humour and description which frequently redeem its general dreariness.

*Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands 1515-1685, compiled from the Colonial Records and other Original Sources.* By Major-General J. H. LEFROY, R.A. C.B. F.R.S. Hon. Member of the New York Historical Society, sometime Governor of the Bermudas. Vol. I. 1515-1652; pp. 808, with Map. Royal 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

[June, 1877.

THE Editor first became aware in 1872 that there were in the custody of the Clerk of Her Majesty's Council in Bermuda a number of bundles of old papers, and tattered volumes, of whose contents nothing was officially known, and which in all probability had been in much the same state since the seat of government was transferred in 1815 from the ancient capital of St. George's to Hamilton. Other volumes in a like state were found in the office of the Colonial Secretary. On examination they were found to contain the civil records of the colony from its first foundation, and to be well worth the labour of rearrangement, which the writer undertook as a congenial employment, and on his own responsibility, but not without a hope that their intrinsic historical interest would justify their publication as a private enterprise, if public aid were not forthcoming. This aid has been afforded by the Legislature of the Colony; and the Editor's only anxiety is to do justice to the natural desire of the descendants of the early settlers for details relating to persons and places chiefly familiar to themselves, while at the same time he hopes that readers unacquainted with the colony may find in these pages a picture of English life and society in the seventeenth century which has claims on their notice. He believes also that the work will afford to many, who look back on the days spent in Bermuda as amongst the happiest of their lives,

information for which, when they were on the spot, they inquired in vain.

*University Life in Ancient Athens, being the Substance of Four Oxford Lectures.* By W. W. CAPE, M.A. Reader in Ancient History in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 148, price 5s. cloth.

[April 9, 1877.

IN this volume the Author has endeavoured to draw a picture of Athenian University Life in the various phases which it assumed during the period which separated the lifetime of SOCRATES from the closing of the schools by the edict of JUSTINIAN. Having described in the first chapter the system and discipline to which the students at Athens were subjected, he examines in the second and third chapters their position and work, the modes of maintenance, and the influence of the professors of philosophy and of rhetoric, marking the distinction of the four great schools of thought, and the care with which the succession in each school was kept up, and tracing the fortunes of the Sophists to the days of HIMERIUS and LIBANIUS. In the concluding chapters the Author draws out the contrast between the student life of Athens and of Rome; and the effects of Christian influence on the schools of Athens.

The work has been written simply as a chapter in the history of the past which is little known among Englishmen generally; and for much of it the materials have been gathered almost exclusively from monumental sources.

*A Memoir of the Life and Times of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Sadleir, Knight Banneret, Privy Councillor to Kings Henry VIII. & Edward VI. and to Queen Elizabeth during forty years, Principal Secretary of State, Ambassador to Scotland and sometime Guardian to Mary Queen of Scots, Master of the Grand Wardrobe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, &c.* Compiled from State Papers by his Descendant Major F. SADLEIR STONEY, Royal Artillery. Pp. 256, with Frontispiece. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

[June, 1877.

SIR RALPH SADLEIR was born in 1507, that is a few years before HENRY VIII came to the throne, and died eighty years afterwards in the 29th year of Queen ELIZABETH's reign. His life is interwoven with all the great events in his country's history which occurred during that

interval; for just as the Reformation of the Church and Queen KATHARINE's divorce began to agitate public opinion in England, SADLER appeared on the political stage; and he did not quit it, except during Queen MARY's short reign, until the Queen of Scots was beheaded, and the Spanish Armada was threatening our shores. SADLER was a sagacious and energetic Minister of State for more than half-a-century, and that half-century perhaps the most eventful and interesting in the annals of Great Britain. It is written of him that 'his hand, though unseen, was in every movement of the State;' and this probably is the reason why he is well known only to students of his voluminous State Papers, and why his name but seldom appears in popular histories.

The present volume is compiled at first hand from exclusively original sources; and the Author has aimed at producing, in a readable form, an authentic outline of a momentous period of English and Scotch history, as well as a connected narrative of the life of a memorable statesman whose biography has not hitherto been written, but whose memory deserves to be cherished by his countrymen: for no man contributed more to the union of England and Scotland into the Kingdom of Great Britain than Sir RALPH SADLER.

HENRY VIII. WOLSEY, EDWARD IV. SOMERSET, Lady JANE GREY, MARY, ELIZABETH, LEICESTER, MARY Queen of Scots, DARNLEY, and JOHN KNOX are amongst the many distinguished personages whose career is traced in the memoir of SADLER's Life and Times; and a special chapter is devoted to the Reformation and the Suppression of Monasteries. It is hoped, therefore, that the book will prove acceptable to the general reader as well as to the student of history. The Frontispiece is a representation of Sir RALPH SADLER's tomb.

*The Jews of Spain and Portugal, and the Inquisition.* By FREDERIC DAVID MOCATTA. Crown 8vo. pp. 108, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[April 28, 1877.]

THE object of this Essay is in the first place to shew the position of the Jews in the Peninsula during the Middle Ages; and, secondly, to describe the means adopted for purging Spain and Portugal of Judaism, notably by bringing into play the fearful agencies of the Inquisition. It commences by recounting the antiquity of Jewish settlements in the Peninsula, the incipient persecutions of the Roman rulers, the milder sway of the Arian princes, and afterwards the rabid intolerance of the later Gothic kings. Then follow the conquests of the Moors, bringing in their train numbers of Oriental and African Jews;

the establishment of the Moorish Universities in Cordova, Seville, &c. at which numerous Hebrew scholars flourished and were encouraged; the consequent revival of Hebrew literature; the cultivation of philosophy, medicine, astronomy, grammar, biblical criticism, and poetry; and a cursory notice of the many eminent Jews who distinguished themselves in these various branches. It reviews further the services rendered by the Jews in translating the works of the Arabic philosophers into Latin, and generally assisting in the great work of disseminating science and learning; the retention of Jewish scholars at the Courts of the Christian princes, after they had succeeded in reconquering the greater part of the Peninsula; the ability of the Jews in matters of trade and finance, which caused many of them to be appointed to some of the highest offices of the State; and the gradual absorption of wealth by them owing to their administrative talents and thrift. Having traced the effect of the pursuit of wealth upon the Jews themselves, tending to diminish their scientific and literary ardour, it notices the persecutions which steadily set in towards the end of the 14th century; the wild preaching of St. Vincent Ferrer, followed by frequent massacres of the Jews; and the public disputations between Christian doctors and Jewish rabbis, especially that held under the Anti-Pope Benedict XIII. in 1413, all ending in a wholesale simulated conversion, effected under terror, of a large number of the Spanish Jews. Some of the converts rose to the highest places in the Church, and became zealous against their former brethren, but the bulk of them, by their covert attachment to the practices of Judaism, called forth the stringent animadversion of the clergy, which culminated in the introduction of the Inquisition into Spain. Having dwelt on the sufferings entailed on the Jews, who were compelled by the decree of FERDINAND and ISABELLA to quit Spain within four months, and the atrocities perpetrated by the Inquisition on the New Christians (as the Jewish converts were styled) who remained behind, the Author speaks of the method of forced conversion *en masse* adopted by DOM MANOEL of Portugal, and his successors, who by alternating measures of persecution and mildness, contrived alike to avoid the actual expulsion of the Jews and the establishment of the Inquisition, until, through Spanish influences, it was formally recognised in Portugal in 1541. The working of this tribunal in the two countries is shortly described, together with its baneful effects on the New Christians, as well as on the general population themselves. The various crinating processes, dungeons, and tortures, are also sketched out, and a description is given of an *auto de fé*. The Essay winds up with a short



account of the gradual absorption of the New Christians in the mass of the population of the Peninsula, and of the fate and destiny of the vast numbers who escaped into more tolerant countries, and who established communities in the various centres of European civilisation, and elsewhere.

*The Tiber and its Tributaries, their Natural History and Classical Associations.* By STROTHER A. SMITH, M.A. Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Pp. 242, with Map and Nine Illustrations (1 in Chromolithography, 2 Plain & 6 Coloured). 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 17, 1877.]

THE object of this work is to gather under one head everything of interest relating to the Tiber. For this purpose the Author has collected the facts which are scattered through a variety of works, some of which are out of print, and are fast mouldering away in the few libraries where they are preserved.

It is, indeed, surprising that, while so much has been written on the ruins and monuments of Rome, while every fragment of a brick wall has been made the subject of a learned treatise, and its plan and purpose illustrated by diagrams and photographs, the Tiber, the river in which the Romans took such pride, has been passed over in silence or mentioned only in disparaging terms; EUSTACE and the late Lord BROUGHTON (Sir J. CAM HOBHOUSE) being, perhaps, the only two writers who have attempted to defend the river against its detractors. Yet not only is no river in the world so rich in associations as the Tiber, but that river, with its tributaries, presents an epitome of the physical peculiarities which are to be found in all the other rivers of the earth.

The Tiber, it is true, would be but a third or fourth rate tributary of the Orinoco. But if it does not speak to the imagination by its vastness, there is the element of the grand in its inundations, and it is interesting from its associations and its natural history; for its lakes, morasses, cascades, and plateaus illustrate on a small scale the physical geography of other rivers, or are illustrated by it.

There are inquiries, likewise, suggested by the physical peculiarities of the Tiber and by its inundations, which may be pursued with advantage, as throwing light upon archæological or scientific questions. And, lastly, without a knowledge of the physical geography of the Tiber above Rome and of its meteorological conditions, it is impossible to say what quantity of water may, under a combination of circumstances, be poured into the valley of the river.

This part of the subject, accordingly, is carefully treated in the sections relating to the causes and history of the inundations and the plans proposed for preventing them. Of the remaining sections the greater number are devoted to an account of the animals of the Tiber, with its birds and its fish.

*The Roman Forum; a Topographical Study.*

By FRANCIS MORGAN NICHOLS, M.A. F.S.A. formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Pp. 342, with 6 Maps and Plans and 9 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 15s. cloth. [April 30, 1877.]

*Five Maps of the Forum of Rome and its Neighbourhood, from NICHOLS's 'Roman Forum.'* 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

IT is the province of topography to enable the student to conceive more vividly and accurately the events of history and the life of a bygone age, by associating them with their actual localities, and with such remains of ancient monuments as Time may have spared. The identification of historical sites is the first business of the topographer; but this mere identification presents a task of no slight difficulty where the remains of antiquity are few and indistinct, and the whole configuration of the ground has been altered in the course of ages. Ancient Rome lies buried at various depths below the surface of the modern city, and the archæologists of the last three centuries have been disputing over topographical problems which could only be finally solved with the aid of ruder tools than those with which they laboured.

Within the last few years the shovel and pickaxe have been busy, and a large part of the ancient Forum has been reduced to its original level by the removal of from twenty to thirty feet of accumulated rubbish. The effect of this revelation upon our topographical knowledge has not yet been estimated. The fruits are still to be gathered, and the sight of such a harvest lying open to the first comer has tempted the present writer into the field.

These recent excavations have, however, changed the nature of the problem. Instead of the inquiry, Where may we expect to find such a monument? the question becomes more frequent, What is the monument the ruins of which have been found? It is obvious that the latter question is open to a far more certain and definite solution than the former. Approaching the subject from this side, the Author in the first three chapters describes and seeks to identify the ruins which exist in the area of the Forum which has been

cleared. The three following chapters are devoted to the discussion of subjects connected with the history of the Forum, but only indirectly illustrated by the late excavations, such as the site of the Comitium and Curia, the history of the Rostra, and the topography of that side of the Forum which has not yet been disinterred. In the three remaining chapters the attention of the reader is withdrawn from the Roman Forum itself to the imperial Fora, the Sacra Via, the Velia, the Nova Via, and the Gates of Palatine or primeval Roma.

Upon none of the questions discussed in the present volume can a useful opinion be formed without an accurate acquaintance with the language of the ancient writers. In the present work, therefore, the principal passages of ancient authors bearing upon the topography of the Forum are cited in full, either in the text or at the foot of the page, in order that the reader may have before him in a trustworthy shape the literary material upon which his judgment is to be exercised.

No good map has been published of the excavations of the Forum, although the Cavaliere Rosa, the intelligent director of the excavations, has prepared a very accurate and detailed drawing, which it is understood he intends sometime to make public. The writer was consequently compelled for his own study to make a map from careful observation upon the ground, which he has reduced to a small scale for the present work, and has added a sketch of the neighbouring modern streets. This will be found at the commencement of the volume. In the plan accompanying it an attempt is made to represent the arrangement of the same quarter of the city at the closing period of the pagan Rome. This and the other plans, one of which represents the same quarter in the time of AUGUSTUS, and the other includes a somewhat larger area, in order to illustrate the concluding chapters of the work, are founded partly on the existing ruins and partly on inference from ancient authors. This distinction is indicated by the shading of the buildings and by the form of the letters used in the names.

Another kind of illustration has been used in the present volume, which is submitted to the indulgence of the reader. It was an observation which early struck the attention of the Author, that an adequate use had not been made of some of the ancient sculptures which illustrate the topography of the Forum. The representation of its north-western extremity contained in the bas-relief upon the Arch of Constantine has been well appreciated by Canina. The full topographical significance of the Trajan monument, recently excavated in the Forum itself, was first pointed out by the Author in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of London in January 1875. The recognition of the south-eastern end

of the Forum as there exhibited naturally led to that of some of the same monuments as represented in the bas-relief of the triumph of M. AURELIUS, now in the Capitoline Museum. It appeared to the Author that the backgrounds of these sculptures are best explained by translating into perspective their somewhat conventional representations of Temples, basilicas, and arches. In the Frontispiece the writer has been tempted to step beyond his authorities, in order to exhibit a general view of the Forum. He trusts that it is needless to say how thoroughly he is aware of the imperfection of these attempts. Were they much better than they are, it is always true that the best in this kind are but shadows, unless imagination mend them. Their object is to assist the reader to reconstruct in imagination the outward appearance of the Forum, as that of the entire book is to furnish some trustworthy materials towards an adequate conception of its ancient monuments and of the history, and of the wonderfully intense and varied life which once animated this small portion of the earth's surface.

#### List of the MAPS and PLANS:—

- The Forum in the Time of Constantine.
- The Excavations of the Forum, with the surrounding Streets.
- The Fragments of the Capitoline Plan relating to the Forum.
- The Forum in the Time of Augustus.
- North Corner of the Forum B.C. 150.
- The Roman Forum, with the surrounding Fora and Streets in the Time of Constantine.

#### List of the ILLUSTRATIONS:—

- Frontispiece. The Forum in the Second Century, from the Temple of Julius.
- The Forum in the Time of Constantine.
- The Trajan Monument in the Forum.
- The same.
- South-east view of the Forum.
- West view of the Forum.
- Triumph of Aurelius, from bas-relief.
- Temple of Julius and Arch of Augustus.
- The Prison and Temple of Concord, from the Maenian Column.

*River Terraces; Letters on Geological and other Subjects.* By Colonel GEORGE GREENWOOD. 8vo. pp. 268, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 21, 1877.]

AFTER his retirement from the army the Author found time and opportunity in the quiet of a country life to devote himself to two favourite pursuits—tree culture and the study of geology. To both he applied himself with that thoroughness which eminently characterised him. However strongly he may have felt the temptation to theorise, no one knew better the value

practical observation and original thought. His trees he planted with his own hands, tending them with indefatigable care; in the ploughed field, on the rain-washed road, in the sunken lane, on the chalk hill-side, on the sea-beach, he pursued his researches in geology. In carrying out his design, he published his volumes on *Rain and Rivers* and *The Tree-Lifter*, each of which is in its third edition; while the letters composing the work on *River Terraces* were left to be edited by his nephew.

These letters deal principally with the doctrines of the *Rain and Rivers* theory, a certain number being devoted to the subject of *River Terraces*, which, as Colonel Greenwood shewed in opposition to some recent opinions, may be seen now in every stage of development and decay, and therefore do not need the hypothesis of glacial action for their explanation. They have been printed just as they were left for publication, and in only one or two places has a note been inserted.

*Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice and Abdominal Dropsy; including the Croonian Lectures on Functional Derangements of the Liver delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1874.* By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; President of the Pathological Society of London; Physician and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital; Vice-President and Consulting Physician, London Fever Hospital; and Examiner in Medicine, University of London; formerly Physician and Lecturer on Medicine, Middlesex Hospital, and on Medical Staff of H.M. Bengal Army. Second Edition, thoroughly revised; pp. 662, with 37 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [April 21, 1877.]

THESE Lectures were originally delivered to the students of the Middlesex Hospital. Their object was not so much to set forth a complete account of the diseases of which they treat, as to put prominently forward the characters on which their diagnosis is based, and in particular to point out the diagnostic import of those signs and symptoms which are common to many hepatic disorders, but the precise cause of which is often unrecognised.

The last copy of the large impression which formed the first edition of the work was disposed of five years ago, and the delay in the preparation of the present edition has been occasioned by other avocations of a literary and professional

character, and by the Author's desire to include the results of the labours of his contemporaries, as well as those of his matured experience derived from hospital and private practice. The Lectures have been in great measure re-written. Of the 96 cases which were published in the first edition 6 have been omitted, and in this edition 90 cases appear for the first time, making a total of 180. Most of these additional cases have been the subject of clinical remarks, which have been incorporated with the original Lectures. The woodcuts have been increased from 25 to 37.

To the twelve Lectures which appeared in the first edition a fresh Lecture on some of the rarer forms of enlargement of the liver has been added, and likewise the three Croonian Lectures on 'The Functional Derangements of the Liver' delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1874. Although some of the remarks in these last Lectures must be regarded as merely suggestive, and subject to modification with the advance of our knowledge of the healthy functions of the liver, yet the extensive correspondence which they have called forth seems to justify the belief that, at all events for a time, they meet a want in medical literature, and that the views expressed in them are confirmed by the observations of practical men.

*The Puzzle of Life and How it has been Put Together; a Short History of the Formation of the Earth, with its Vegetable and Animal Life, from the Earliest Times; including an Account of Prehistoric Man, his Weapons, Tools, and Works.* By ARTHUR NICOLS, F.R.G.S. Second and Cheaper Edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 192; with 15 Illustrations engraved on Wood from Original Drawings by Frederick Waddy. Crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [May 19, 1877.]

IN preparing the second edition of this work the Author thought it advisable to make some additions, which consist of a view of the probable physical condition of the earth prior to the aggregation of its materials into rocks; a fuller reference to the accumulation of deep-sea deposits, based on the results of the 'Challenger' and 'Tuscarora' expeditions; an account of the monoliths and colossal sculptured figures of Easter Island; and a description of the earth-works and mounds of Ohio. A more definite educational character has been given to the present edition by the addition of foot-notes, indicating the place in the British Museum of the most important fossils, implements, and antiquities mentioned in the text (for identification if necessary), and an index. The teacher or student can

thus, if it is desired, become practically familiar with these objects. Otherwise the character of the work, as an outline of geology and palæontology for general reading, remains the same. The new illustrations consist of a landscape with lake-dwellings, and two examples of prehistoric art—the figure of the mammoth scratched on ivory, and figures of reindeer fighting scratched on slate—from the French caves. The idea of *design* in Creation is inculcated throughout; but no comparison between the teachings of theology and science has been anywhere suggested.

*The English Manual of Banking.* By ARTHUR CRUMP. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 392, price 15s. cloth.

[April 19, 1877.]

THE present volume is the result of a revision and enlargement of a small book on banking and kindred subjects which was published in 1866 under the title of 'Banking Currency and the Exchanges.' Imperfect as that work was in many respects, the sale of nearly one thousand copies may be taken as proving that the public were not indifferent to a book about banks and banking, written after going over the ground and ascertaining by years of experience among bankers what the uninitiated wanted to know on the subject. Without disparaging in the slightest degree the meritorious and useful works on banking which many writers, having little besides theoretical knowledge to guide them, have published, it may fairly be regarded as impossible for writers thus equipped for the work to produce books on banking, or any other science, which shall be anything better than a partially safe and sound guide. Theoretical works on banking differ from practical treatises in this, that the theorist who knows little or nothing of the practice beyond what he has gained from books and hearsay, teaches to a great extent what he imagines to be instead of what he knows to be the practice. The present revised and enlarged manual of banking makes no pretence to do anything more than to shew to the best of the Author's ability what banks are for and how they are worked. The limits marked out for the book, of which this is the second edition, have been in some respects exceeded; but this has been rendered necessary for the simple reason that in ten years there have been some changes. These changes have likewise given rise to certain suggestions offered in the work. A few pages only have been devoted to the subject of foreign banking, because banking abroad is very little developed as compared with banking in this kingdom; but enough perhaps has been said to enable the reader to compare the

progress which neighbouring countries are making in this important science.

The banking practice of the present day is the result of an infinite number of reforms, and from an economic point of view it has been brought to a perfection that leaves little to be desired so far as existing conditions are concerned. In the treatment of this wide and important subject it may be said that there has been too much hair-splitting in the definition of the technical terms employed. The Author has therefore been obliged to allow himself some latitude in this respect to escape a waste of time and space in discussing what are generally accepted as the precise definitions of the terms *capital*, *money*, *value of money*, and such like. Hence the reader must understand that when speaking of capital, which in a variety of ways is a representative purchasing power, the Author means that by which the two agencies, (first) human beings employing their skill and energy, (secondly) on the globe on which they exist, are able to continue the reproduction of the necessaries and luxuries which are consumed.

With a view to obtain the results of as wide a range of experience as possible in the several departments of banking, and the kindred subjects treated in the following pages, the writer has sought the assistance of friends, whose valuable aid must be gratefully acknowledged.

*A Treatise on Statics, containing some of the Fundamental Propositions in Electrostatics.* By GEORGE M. MINCHIN, M.A. Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Trinity College, Dublin; Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [June 1, 1877.]

THIS work is intended for the use of students who compete for honours in the Universities, and for those who seek for places in the higher departments of the public service at first-class competitive examinations. Beginning at the very elements, the Author has endeavoured to present a complete view of the subject in a natural and logical order. Geometrical and Analytical methods have both been very largely employed in the discussion of problems, simplicity and naturalness of solution being two things which the Author has throughout endeavoured to inculcate on the student. The book contains a very large number of solved examples illustrative of the theory of the subject, together with hints for the solution of many of those which are left for the student's consideration. In this way the Author hopes that the subject has been rendered not only more useful but more attractive to his readers, the

'book-work' which unfortunately constitutes so great a part of our scientific examinations being practically useless and distasteful to students who have not been exercised in its application to problems.

The equilibrium of a particle is first discussed; and the application of the Principle of Virtual Work to the case of a particle and to that of two connected particles is given in a very early chapter. The case of a body, or system of connected particles, is then considered—firstly, under the influence of coplanar forces, and then under the action of any system of forces; the Principle of Virtual Work being throughout largely exemplified. In the chapter on Friction the simple geometrical method of MOSELEY and JELLETT has been employed in preference to the ordinary analytical treatment, as affording not only a more correct and precise, but also a more interesting view of the subject. The great method of LAGRANGE (now known as that of Potential Energy) is explained and applied to the solution of some problems; and the conditions for the stability and instability of the equilibrium of a heavy body resting on a rough surface correctly given for the first time (so far as the Author is aware) in a scientific text-book.

The chapter on Flexible Strings contains a section on the Method of Energy, in which the simplest principles of the Calculus of Variations are explained.

The treatment of Machines (necessarily very imperfect from the point of view of the practical engineer) proceeds on the basis of the Principle of Work.

The theory of the Potential, so important in modern physics, is then fully explained, and applied to the calculation of Attractions. Separate sections have been devoted to the attraction of Ellipsoids and questions of Electrostatical distribution, Sir WILLIAM THOMSON'S theory of Electric Images being briefly explained and illustrated. In this part of the subject some of the beautiful results discovered by GAUSS are made known to the student, as is also GREEN'S remarkable equation.

*A Treatise on some New Geometrical Methods.*  
By J. BOOTH, LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. &c.  
Vicar of Stone, Buckinghamshire. Complete  
in Two Volumes, medium 8vo. pp. 888,  
with 190 Diagrams, price 36s. cloth. Each  
Volume may be had separately, price 18s.

[Vol. II. March 3, 1877.]

IN the first twelve chapters of this second volume the Author exhibits the geometrical types of Elliptic Integrals, those celebrated ex-

pressions first investigated by EULER, LEGENDRE, and LAGRANGE. Satisfied with the algebraical developments of these expressions, those illustrious mathematicians did not seek to connect them with any geometrical theory, an omission which it has been the Author's object to supply. It is proper to observe that an outline of this theory was printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1852 and 1854.

In the essay on Rotatory Motion the theorems established in the preceding chapters are applied to the complete solution of the curious properties developed in this subject. In all previous investigations the discussion stopped short when the solutions were reduced to the elementary forms of elliptic integrals.

In the essay on the higher Geometry those researches known only of late years to English mathematicians are here developed, such as anharmonic ratio, poles and polars, the properties of triangles and quadrilaterals, inscribed in and circumscribed to circles, the nine-point circle of PONCELET, and those of circles inscribed and escribed to given triangles.

In the essay on Conics all the common properties of those sections are derived directly from those of the right circular cone, especially those known as focal theorems. The curvature of those sections is immediately derived from the curvature of the cone of which the given conic is a section.

*The Whitworth Measuring Machine; including Descriptions of the Surface Plates, Gauges, and other Measuring Instruments, made by Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart. C.E. &c. By T. M. GOODEVE, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer on Applied Mechanics at the Royal School of Mines; and C. P. B. SHELLEY, Civil Engineer, Hon. Fellow of, and Prof. of Manufacturing Art and Machinery in, King's Coll. London. Pp. 90, with 4 Plates and 44 Woodcuts. Fcp. 4to. price 21s. cloth. [May 5, 1877.]*

IT is well known that the mechanic who is engaged in constructing machinery of precision relies entirely upon the power of producing true surfaces. The efficiency of a machine, when completed, may depend so largely on the truth of the surfaces of the moving parts that it becomes of the highest importance to eliminate as far as may be possible any errors which might detract from that extreme accuracy of movement which alone can produce successful results.

Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH has lately patented an hexagonal surface plate, depicted in the first

three figures which illustrate this volume, with the view of preventing irregular straining; the points of attachment employed for lifting being identical with the points of support. This construction reduces the amount of distortion caused by unequal straining to the smallest practical amount, and further insures that the plate when suspended is under the same conditions as if it were resting in the usual manner on a bench.

Surface plates made on this principle are found to possess so many advantages over the old rectangular plates, that Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH has adopted them throughout his workshops, and has ceased to use any others for general purposes.

The object of the present volume is to describe and illustrate in detail the preparation of plane surfaces, and their application to the construction of machines of precision, and more particularly to that of the Millionth Measuring Machine, an instrument devised for the reproduction of duplicates of the standards of length by end measurement.

The importance of correct measurement in the workshop is insisted upon, and the ease with which it may be attained is set forth in the descriptions and methods of manipulating with the Workshop and Gun Measuring Machines, and in the application of difference and other gauges.

The necessity of providing accessible measuring apparatus which will permit of the comparison of new gauges with those of a standard size, and the advantages to be obtained from the general distribution of reliable standards of end measure throughout the country, form the conclusion of the work.

#### TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*The Art of Electro-Metallurgy, including all known Processes of Electro-Deposition.* By G. GORE, LL.D. F.R.S. Pp. 412, with 56 Figures engraved on Wood. Small 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [May 8, 1877.]

THIS work has been drawn up for the use of scientific students, of practical workers in the art of electro-metallurgy, gilders, platers, &c. and of all persons who wish to obtain in a compact form an explanation of the principles and facts upon which the art of electro-metallurgy is based, the circumstances under which nearly every known metal is deposited, and the special details of technical workshop manipulation in the galvanoplastic art.

The Historical sketch, with which the book opens, shews how from one or two isolated and apparently unimportant facts the great subject of Electro-chemistry arose, and by the incessant and unremunerated labours of many eminent scientific investigators, and the exertions of practical opera-

tors, has gradually been extended, until nearly every known metal has been separated, and the eminently useful and beautiful products of artistic electro-deposition have spread nearly all over the earth, and are to be found in every civilised home. The Second part consists of the Theoretical division, being a concise statement of the chief facts and principles upon which the practical art is based, together with descriptions of the classes of phenomena usually met with in electrolytic and electro-depositing processes. The Third part (section A) is the first portion of the Practical division of the book, and treats of the general methods of deposition, the selection of depositing processes, the general rules to be obeyed, and points to be observed, in actual working with all metals, followed by the special means of depositing nearly every known metal and metalloid. The metals &c. are arranged in their ordinary chemical classes in the following order:—Electro-negative or brittle metals, noble, base, earth and alkaline earth, alkali metals, and finally the metalloids; and the arrangement is such that every known instance of the electro-deposition of nearly every known metal and metalloid may be readily found and referred to. It is hoped that not only students and practical workers in the art will find this section of value to them, but that even scientific investigators may find it useful for reference. The Fourth part (or concluding section B) is of a more special and technical character, and has been composed almost entirely for the use of practical operators, including those who have not had the advantage of chemical instruction: it contains a variety of technical points of instruction necessary for the successful prosecution of the art—information which could not be so conveniently classed or supplied in the preceding sections. This part also includes a list of all the books published on the subject, and an extensive and nearly complete list of the English patents (nearly 300 in number) relating to electro-deposition, taken out from the earliest period of the art until the present time.

*The Principles of the English Church; a new Apology for the Church of England, in a Series of Letters to a Friend.* By the Rev. CHARLES HOLE, Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church, Cape Town; Author of 'The Young Christian Armed' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 198, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [May 7, 1877.]

'THE CHURCH IN DANGER!' is a cry uttered in the present day by many, with various feelings, according to their hopes or fears. A foreboding of the calamity it suggests is felt by many a heart, whose attachment to

Church is equalled by grief at the causes of the danger. Under the conviction that at this crisis in the history of the English Church no effort should be left untried to exhibit to the world the pure Scriptural principles on which it is founded, the Author has endeavoured in the present volume to bring before the public eye its real teaching, as exhibited, not in the varying and conflicting opinions of its individual members—be these cleric or lay—but in its own straightforward, clear-speaking, authoritative documents, by which only can it be fairly judged.

The work is a humble attempt to present the main features of the teaching contained in these documents within a short and readable compass for circulation among the laity.

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*The History, Products, and Processes of the Alkali Trade; including the most recent Improvements.* By CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT, Consulting Chemist. Pp. 264, with 23 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [May 4, 1877.]

IN this work the Author has endeavoured to give a concise but comprehensive account of the largest branch of chemical industry of this country.

Importance has been attached in this attempt to matters of history, interesting as they are in shewing how gradually knowledge is perfected. It will, for instance, be seen that at no time in the history of the Alkali trade has an inventor brought into use a totally new process; so-called new processes being but the perfected forms of old ones, and based upon previously known facts. Moreover, the greatest commercial successes have been achieved, not by the practical application of new ideas, but in the development of old ones. Taken as a whole, this trade well exemplifies the truth that scientific investigations necessarily precede industry.

Men, from time to time, discover new facts, either by following out a process of induction constructed upon a knowledge of the relations existing between previously known facts, or by accident. Accidental discoveries are somewhat inevitable in experimental science, where the method of inquiry depends upon reasoning, for the correctness of which there is no absolute test. But for science and humanity it is all one, no matter what be the instrument of discovery, so long as discoveries are effected. For in their time other men arise, and in the course of their studies find the explanation, where before there was only known the fact, and with such advances there

sometimes ensues a generalisation, a law, or a new method of inquiry.

With this idea before his mind, the Author has not hesitated to bestow considerable attention on propositions and suggestions for improved processes, which have not as yet, and perhaps never may be, adopted in practice.

The processes which are actually in use have been so described that, while scientific accuracy has in no case been sacrificed, many technicalities have been avoided, in order that the accounts should be readable alike to the outside public and to those engaged practically in the trade. To the latter class of readers it is hoped that the book will be useful as a record of the state of the trade, and as a suggestive work of reference.

In order to make the book as complete in itself as possible, beyond the history and descriptive accounts of the various processes, the Author has given attention to the uses of the products in other arts and manufactures. Particular stress has also been laid upon waste products and their possible utilisation, while the statistics in reference to the trade will be found to accurately indicate its extent.

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*The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation.* By HENRY EDWARD MANNING, D.D. Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 280, price 8s. 6d. cloth. [April 20, 1877.]

THE Third Edition of this work has been carefully revised, and is dedicated to the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, in the R. C. Diocese of Westminster. The purpose of the work, which first appeared in the year 1865, is to draw out the harmony which exists between Reason and Revelation in the Catholic Church. In receiving the Christian faith, the human mind is rescued from the alternative of reason wandering into infidelity, or belief degenerating into superstition. The intellect, in the natural order, receives from God fundamental truths and axioms, which form the basis of human science; and, in the supernatural order of grace, it receives the facts of the science of God by faith. To guard, teach, and defend such facts, a Divine Teacher is always present through His organ, the Catholic Church. This forms the subject of the first chapter of the present volume. The second chapter treats of the office of human reason, in relation to this Divine Teacher, to receive, propagate, define, protect, and transmit the truths of Revelation. Then, as the records of such Revelation are contained in the written Word of God, or Holy Scripture, and in

the unwritten Word, or Tradition, the remaining three chapters contain a full and detailed statement of Catholic doctrine and theological opinions, in regard to biblical inspiration and interpretation, and to the constant preservation of the dogmas of faith.

*The Divine Order of the Universe, as interpreted by Emanuel Swedenborg, with especial Relation to Modern Astronomy.* By the Rev. AUGUSTUS CLISSOLD, M.A. Crown 8vo. pp. 134, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[March 6, 1877.]

IN the month of September 1876 a small work of SWEDENBORG's, *On the Earths in the Universe*, was made the subject of unfavourable criticism in the pages of a popular Review. The design of the present tractate is not only to point out the nature and source of the fallacies contained in the criticism in question, but also to state, in outline, that principle of Order which is co-extensive with the universe itself. Something of this kind is obviously needed in the present day to remove the sharp antagonism which seems to have arisen between certain recent astronomical speculations and the first principles of Revealed Religion.

The tract is divided into two sections. The first treats of the subject of Divine Order in general, presenting the argument, at once from a philosophical and a theological point of view, on which SWEDENBORG maintains that a plurality of inhabited worlds is a doctrine in strict accord with the dictates of sound reason.

The second part consists of a special application of the argument to the different opinions entertained by various writers who have handled this subject; such as Dr. CHALMERS, in his *Sermons on Christian Revelation viewed in connection with Modern Astronomy*, Dr. WHEWELL's *Essay on Plurality of Worlds*, but especially Sir DAVID BREWSTER, in his earnestly yet cautiously reasoned treatise, *More Worlds than One*.

From the facts and arguments adduced the Author of the present tract infers—(1) the incompetence of the criticism in the Review above referred to, shewing that the question of a plurality of inhabited worlds in nowise pertains to the man of science as such; and (2) that, in the words of the Author whose teachings have been made the subject of adverse criticism, 'no other end of creation can be assigned than that a universal society of souls, or a heaven—that is to say, the kingdom of God—may have an existence.'

*Reasons of Unbelief.* By the Rev. G. S. DREW, M.A. Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lambeth; Author of 'Reasons of Faith,' 'Scripture Lands in connexion with their History,' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 202, price 5s. cloth.

[May 22, 1877.]

IN this volume the Author proposes to consider the origin and working of certain Reasons of Unbelief at the present day, dealing with them as with matters demanding patient and dispassionate consideration. The task has been performed in the conviction that Christian Truth will irresistibly claim and convince, while it conciliates, all high and right-minded men who are standing opposed to it. They may be brought to see that it sustains and embodies all their protests against the ascription of capricious and vindictive feelings to the Most High; that it reveals an ideal more lofty and glorious than they have ever formed of a character which is complete in every aspect; and that it opens out the firmest ground, and awakens the strongest impulses, for all those movements in furthering human welfare, with respect to which they have supposed it to be indifferent, if not obstructive.

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[May 9, 1877.]

THESE Exercises for translation from English into Greek have been prepared at the request of several teachers, and it is hoped that they may form a useful and easy introduction to the writing of Greek. Although the use of this Second Part is not necessary to the study of the First Part of this work, yet the practice of turning English into Greek, as tending to produce accuracy and to give the learner a real hold on the language, cannot be too strongly recommended; and where the time at the pupil's command is short, the writing of only a small portion of each exercise will be found beneficial. Simple rules for the Accents have been given, for the use of senior students.

#### Civil Service Examinations.

*Childe Harold, a Romaunt.* By Lord BYRON. With Explanatory Notes. Edited by WALTER HILEY, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 190, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[March 21, 1877.]

THE Editor's object in this work has been—  
(1) To meet the want of Examination



didates in a subject chosen for them by the Civil Service Commission. The allusions to History and Geography are so numerous in the pages of *Childe Harold* as to render a noble poem obscure, if not actually unintelligible, to the ordinary unassisted reader. The notes and explanations, therefore, which are sufficiently copious, and are placed at the foot of the page, are designed to remove every difficulty, to explain every allusion, and to interpret every unusual word. To accomplish these purposes the mind of BYRON is made to unfold itself to the student by comparisons with other parts of the *Childe Harold*.

(2) The Editor has also a wish to bring BYRON

as a poet before the minds of students in our public and private schools, from whom he has been, and properly from the character of some of his works, excluded. These readers the Editor has endeavoured to instruct by the general notes and by the parallel passages, in which he has attempted to illustrate the position and meaning of Lord BYRON.

The task has been a difficult one, from the nature and character of the writer; but the interest which the notes, when orally given, excited in the minds of his own pupils, leads the Editor to hope that his little work may be found useful.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

**New Work by Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE.**—Preparing for publication, in 8vo. '*A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.*' By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of '*The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.*' Vols. I. and II. will be published in the course of the year 1878.

**New Work on the STUDY of the BIBLE by Dr. KALISCH.**—Preparing for publication, '*Bible Studies.*' By M. M. KALISCH, M.A. Ph.D. Author of '*Hebrew Grammar,*' '*Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a New Translation.*' PART I. illustrating the Prophecies of Balaam, is in the press.

**New HISTORICAL WORK by Sir T. E. MAY, K.C.B.**—In the Autumn will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*Democracy in Europe, a History.*' By Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B. D.C.L.

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SOMERSETSHIRE OLD STONE CROSSES.—Early in June will be published, in One Volume, imperial 8vo. illustrated with a Map, 20 Plates in Lithography and Chromolithography, and 200 Wood Engravings, '*An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset*.' By CHARLES POOLLEY, F.S.A. Member of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Author of '*Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire*.'

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A Fourth Volume of this work, forming a Supplementary Volume to the Seventh Edition, has been for some time in preparation, and is advancing steadily towards completion. During the progress of the three volumes of the last edition through the press, which occupied a considerable period of time, it became evident that, before the last sheet of the third volume was printed off, there had been many new inventions brought before the public of which no notices had been given, and that important improvements in the processes of many manufactures had been made and adopted, which could not be described. With a desire to remedy this, and to keep this standard book of reference up to the latest date, it was resolved to produce a Supplementary Volume. In this every known improvement upon any of the processes in the arts or manufactures comprehended in the former volumes will be given, and every advance in the methods of mining and preparing the minerals for the market will be described. New discoveries bearing in any way upon the subject embraced in this Dictionary will be given, with as much clearness as possible; and practical applications of scientific discoveries already known and previously mentioned, will be carefully considered. Several new articles—especially Agricultural Machinery, the applications of machinery to Shoemaking, to the formation of Wood-work and other handicrafts—will be introduced. The Editor, who has obtained the assistance of some of the best authorities on special subjects, beyond those who have already contributed to the former volumes, is especially desirous of rendering, by the aid of this Supplementary Volume, every matter relating to Arts, Manufactures, and Mines complete up to the end of the first quarter of the year 1877.

It is expected that the Supplementary Volume now announced will be ready for publication in the Autumn of the present year.

# NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

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No. XC.

AUGUST 31, 1877.

VOL. V.

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*Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 194 to 200.*

*The Schools of Charles the Great and the Restoration of Education in the Ninth Century.* By J. BASS MULLINGER, M.A. 8vo. pp. 212, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[February 21, 1877.]

THE subject treated in this volume is one which has scarcely received that attention from either English or continental writers which it fairly deserves. If, as is now very generally admitted, the year 800 constitutes the true line of division between ancient and mediæval times, the period itself becomes one of exceptional importance, and any inquiry into the traditions of learning and education which either link the former age with the latter, or serve to distinguish the one from the other, cannot fail to be of considerable interest.

In the Introduction the writer has endeavoured

to explain the circumstances under which pagan literature and pagan modes of education first incurred the suspicion and hostility of the Church; and the characters and writings of AUSONIUS, SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, SALVIAN, CASSIAN, and GREGORY of Tours, are successively passed under review, in order to illustrate the important revolution whereby the schools of the empire were supplanted by those of the cathedral or the monastery. In the first chapter, the decisive influence exerted by the mission of St. BONIFACE over the Church policy of the Carolingian dynasty is briefly explained; it is then shewn how completely the views of ALCUIN were in accordance with those of his predecessor, and how the Gregorian traditions of learning thus gained the ascendancy in the realm of CHARLES the GREAT and in the Palace School. The text-books which ALCUIN used, his method of instruction, and the extent of his ac-

quirements are next examined at some length. The second chapter is occupied with an account of the monastic discipline maintained by ALCUIN as Abbat of Tours, and of the somewhat less liberal scheme of education which he there put in force; in contrast to this stands the very different teaching of the Irish scholars who had succeeded him as instructors at the court of CHARLES the GREAT. The third chapter is devoted to the great father of education in Germany—RABANUS MAURUS, ALCUIN's most distinguished disciple—under whose able teaching, as head of the abbey at Fulda, were formed the minds of many of the chief statesmen and churchmen of the ninth century. The fourth chapter exhibits, in the character of LUPUS SERVATUS, a classical scholar of the period, and one who, in the midst of very troublous times, still cherished a true devotion to learning and something even of critical scholarship. In the fifth chapter JOHN SCOTUS ERIGENA, the most eminent representative of the Irish school of theology at this period, claims attention from his influence as a dialectician; and it is sought to explain how, as a controversialist, he opened up the way for the use of dialectics in the discussion of theological questions, and is thus entitled to be regarded as the initiator of the scholastic era. The whole volume thus forms a kind of introduction to the study of mediæval learning and education as sketched in the Author's *History of the University of Cambridge*.

Mrs. Barbauld and her Contemporaries; *Sketches of some Eminent Literary and Scientific Englishwomen*. By JEROM MURCH, President of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. 8vo. pp. 176, price 5s. cloth, gilt edges. [June 19, 1877.]

THIS work originated in a series of papers read at the Bath Institution. It shews what was done by women for literature and science during a period of comparative depression—the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century. The Author has given sketches of the lives and writings of eighteen ladies, many of whom were known to each other, Mrs. BARBAULD being the central figure of the group. The list includes Miss JANE AUSTEN, Mrs. JOANNA BAILLIE, Miss BERRY, Madame D'ARBLAY, Miss EDGEWORTH, Miss CAROLINE HERSCHEL, Miss HARIET LEE, Mrs. MARCET, Miss HANNAH MOORE, Miss MITFORD, Mrs. ELIZABETH MONTAGUE, Lady MORGAN, Mrs. PIOZZI, Miss JANE PORTER, Mrs. RADCLIFFE, Mrs. SOMERVILLE, and Mrs. TRIMMER. While reviving strong individual claims for honourable remembrance, the Author illustrates the position in which the con-

temporaries stood, not only to each other, but to remarkable women of a later period. With reference to this point notices are introduced of Mrs. GRANT of Laggan, Mrs. FLETCHER of Edinburgh, Miss LUCY AIKIN, Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, and Lady SMITH of Lowestoft. There are also some letters, previously unpublished, of Miss HANNAH MOORE, Miss MARTHA MOORE, and Mrs. PIOZZI.

*Tyrol and the Tyrolese; the People and the Land in their Social, Sporting & Mountaineering Aspects*. By W. A. BAILLIE GROHMAN. Second and Cheaper Edition, revised, with a New Preface, pp. 298, with 22 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[July 3, 1877.]

THE chapters composing the present volume, first published in January 1876, were written not so much for the purpose of throwing new light on those aspects of the subject which had already perhaps been sufficiently illustrated, as with the view of bringing before the English reader the genuine characteristics of the life of the Tyrolese people. Of these characteristics the Author believes that he has been enabled to acquire a knowledge altogether beyond that of the passing traveller. Being by parentage half an Austrian, and as well acquainted with the German as with the English language, he has had ready access to the homes of the peasants, and seen them as they appear on putting off the constrained demeanour which they exhibit before strangers.

No one can be said really to know the Tyrolese people until he has been present at their weddings and their shooting-matches, has followed them in their perilous occupation as woodcutters, has shared with them the dangers of the chase, and has made himself acquainted with the ways of their poachers and smugglers. Of all these aspects of Tyrolese life the Author hopes that his volume may present pictures as vivid as, to his personal knowledge, they are true. The character thus drawn may not be altogether attractive, but it deserves to be attentively studied before it becomes essentially modified by the influences of modern civilisation.

Mountain-climbers will perhaps be interested in the narrative of the Author's ascent of the Gross-Glockner in the depth of winter, as given in the last chapter of the work.

*The Aerial World, a Popular Account of the Phenomena and Life of the Atmosphere.* By GEORGE HARTWIG, Doct. Med. & Philos. Author of 'The Sea and its Living Wonders' &c. (Cheaper Issue); pp. 574; with Climatological Map, 8 Chromoxylographs, and about Sixty Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [July 10, 1877.

IN previous volumes the Author had endeavoured to furnish for general readers a clear and exact account of the world in which we live, in many of its aspects. The wonders of the Sea, of the Arctic, Temperate, and Torrid Regions, and the mysteries of the Subterranean World, had thus been illustrated as fully as the limits of popular treatises would allow. The same method was applied in the present volume (first published in November 1874) to the Aerial World, the special object of the Author being to give a general view of the phenomena of the atmosphere, to point out the manifold relations between the aerial ocean and man, and to describe the life of which it is the ever-busy scene. This object, he declares in his preface, will have been fully attained if a perusal of its contents should excite in the reader a keener interest than he may thus far have felt in the great pages of the Book of Nature.

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*Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands 1515-1685, compiled from the Colonial Records and other Original Sources.* By Major-General Sir J. H. LEFROY, B.A. C.B. K.C.M.G. F.R.S. Hon. Member of the New York Historical Society, late Governor of the Bermudas. (In Two Volumes.) Vol. I. 1515-1652; pp. 810, with Two Maps. Royal 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

[August 13, 1877.

THE Editor first became aware in 1872 that there were in the custody of the Clerk of Her Majesty's Council in Bermuda a number of bundles of old papers, and tattered volumes, of whose contents nothing was officially known, and which in all probability had been in much the same state since the seat of government was transferred in 1815 from the ancient capital of St. George's to Hamilton. Other volumes in a like state were found in the office of the Colonial Secretary. On examination they were found to contain the civil records of the colony from its first foundation, and to be well worth the labour of rearrangement with a view to their publication. The Legislature of the Colony having provided the necessary funds, this work was undertaken by him; and in endeavouring to do justice to the natural desire of the descendants of early settlers for details relating to persons and places chiefly familiar to themselves, he hopes that readers unacquainted with the colony may find in these pages a picture of English life and society in the seventeenth century which has claims on their notice. He believes also that the work will afford to many, who look back on days spent in Bermuda as amongst the happiest of their lives, information for which, when they were on the spot, they inquired in vain.

*An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset.* By CHARLES POOLEY, F.S.A. Member of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; Author of 'Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire.' Pp. 204, with Map, 20 Plates in Lithography (1 in Chromo-lithography), and 181 Wood Engravings. Imperial 8vo. price 36s. cloth.

[June 12, 1877.

IN a former work the Author treated of the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire. In the pre-

sent volume the same line of research is applied to the neighbouring county of Somerset, upwards of two hundred old stone Crosses being described in its pages. Many of these are of great architectural beauty and historical interest, and range from times long preceding the Norman Conquest to a date comparatively recent. Together with an analysis of the record preserved by WILLIAM of MALMESBURY of the ancient Glastonbury pyramids, the Author gives a full account of the rare series of Saxon fragments found at Kelston, Rowberrow, West Camel, Keynsham, and Bath, and also ample details of the graceful canopied Crosses of the fourteenth century. To the description of the Cross at Montacute is added the legend of the discovery, on the heights of Leodgaresburh, of the Holy Rood of Waltham, translated from the original MS. Particulars are given of the High and Market Crosses; the sumptuous High Cross of Wells, and the recovery of the original design for the same, being specially noted. Much information is also afforded concerning the numerous village, churchyard, wayside, mural, and other crosses which form a marked characteristic in the features of this county.

*Socrates and the Socratic Schools.* Translated (with the Author's sanction) from the Work of Dr. EDUARD ZELLER by OSWALD J. REICHEL, M.A. Vicar of Spersholt, Berks. Second Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged from Materials supplied by the Author. Crown 8vo. pp. 424, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [July 2, 1877.]

IN offering to the English reader a new edition of that part of Dr. ZELLER's *Philosophie der Griechen* which treats of Socrates and the imperfect Socratic Schools, the Translator is not unaware of the difficulties of the task which he has undertaken. For if, on the one hand, such a translation be too literal, the reader may find it more difficult to understand than the original, and expend a labour in disentangling the thread of a sentence which were better spent in grasping its meaning. If, on the other hand, too much freedom be allowed, the charge may be justly preferred, that the rendering does not faithfully represent the original. The present Translator has endeavoured to steer a middle course between these two extremes, aiming at reproducing the meaning of Dr. ZELLER's work, whilst reducing the sentences, where it seemed necessary, by breaking them up. In order to avoid inaccuracies, he has once more carefully gone over the whole, so that what is now offered as a second edition is really a new translation from the third German edition.

The translator is well aware how imperfectly he has been able to realise his own standard of excellence; but believing that there is a large class of students who find it a work of toil to read Dr. ZELLER's work in the original, he submits with some diffidence his attempt to meet their wants.

*The Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the English and Greek New Testament; together with an Index of Greek Words and several Appendices.* By the Rev. E. W. BULLINGER, St. Stephen's, Walthamstow. Medium 8vo. pp. 1,000, price 30s. cloth.

[August 30, 1877.]

IN this volume every word in the English New Testament is alphabetically arranged. Under each word will be found every Greek word that is so translated, with its literal and derivative meanings. Then follow the several texts in which the English word occurs, with a number prefixed, indicating the Greek word so translated. Thus at one view, the Greek word with its literal meaning may be found for each word in the English New Testament.

The great importance and the special utility of this work will be seen when it is stated that the English word *come* is used for the translation of thirty-two Greek words; the words *depart*, *shew*, and *take* of twenty-one each; *receive*, of eighteen; *go* of sixteen different Greek words. When it is considered that such an important word as *ordain* is the representative of ten Greek words; the verb *destroy*, of ten; *endure*, of six; *condemn*, of ten; *judgment*, of eight; *to minister*, of eight; *holiness*, of five:—it will be evident that the use of CRUDEN's *Concordance*, or any other, based on CRUDEN's principle, is calculated to mislead the English Bible student. Moreover, different Greek words are often translated by one English word, in the same verse, and very frequently in the same chapter.

But inasmuch as even such a Concordance as the present would in many cases mislead, if the Greek word referred to were not really the correct word according to the most ancient authorities, every variation of the Greek received text has been carefully noted in the proper place, with the literal translation; and the authorities of all the great Textual Critics appended; viz. GRIEßBACH, LACHMANN, TISCHENDORF, TREVELLINS, and ALFORD, and also the Sinaitic MS. inasmuch as that manuscript was discovered after GRIEßBACH and LACHMANN had formed their text, and therefore was not included in the evidence which they had

before them. This, it is believed, is the first time that such a complete collection of various readings has appeared with a translation and authorities. One of the Appendices contains a list (in English) of the various readings which consist of longer *clauses*. Thus, in this work, the English Bible student will have in his hand the learning of the Greek scholar with the results of patient research. His studies will, it is believed, be materially assisted, many mistakes may be avoided, and, it is hoped, many words and passages of inherent difficulty will be placed in a clear light.

*The Four Gospels in Greek, with a Greek-English Lexicon.* By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Rector of St. Martin Ludgate. Square 32mo. pp. 720, price 5s. cloth. [August 11, 1877.]

IT has been represented to the Editor by some whose position and experience impart weight to their opinion, that the publication of the Four Gospels, in Greek, on a plan mainly corresponding to that adopted in the Grammar School Texts, would be welcome to many who wish to retain, amidst the avocations of life, an acquaintance with the Evangelists in the original language. Upon this representation the Editor has acted, and has endeavoured to produce a work which, in his judgment, would best meet the requirements of those for whose use it is more especially designed.

The Editor, following the course suggested to him, has not given any Notes. He has, however, embodied in the Lexicon such information as seems to him to be essential for all who need help in attaining to a clear conception of the literal meaning of the Sacred Text. The grammatical construction of passages presenting any difficulty is explained; points of history and chronology are noticed; while all that pertains to persons, places, or customs, either expressly mentioned or to which allusion only is made, meets with a fuller or a more concise treatment according to the respective importance of each.

In writing the Lexicon the Editor has stated the origin of each word, if obtained from a Greek source, at the commencement of the article which treats of it; in other cases, at the end. To this he has merely to add, that the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the Gospels.

*The Elements of Banking.* By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 286, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July 31, 1877.]

THE object of the present work, first published in February 1876, is to exhibit in plain and concise language the mechanism of the system of *credit, banking, and the foreign exchanges*, and to explain the reasoning upon which is founded the principles of currency, which the Author published in 1856—that the true method of controlling credit and the paper currency is by adjusting the rate of discount by the bullion in the bank and the state of foreign exchanges; a principle now universally acknowledged to be true, and adopted by the Bank of England and by every bank in the world.

In this Third Edition the Law relating to Crossed Cheques, enacted in 1876, has been introduced.

*Festus, a Poem.* By PHILIP JAMES BAILEY. The Tenth Edition, enlarged and revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 696, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [June 28, 1877.]

THIS poem, now in its tenth edition, has been carefully revised by the Author, and improved both in its construction and in embellishment. 'Festus' may be considered a sketch of world-life in its combined moral and physical aspects, in its spiritual visions, and finally in its view of the 'consummation of the ages.' If the poem be regarded simply in point of construction, it will be found, in reference to its supernatural aspect, that the celestial scenes with which it opens and terminates are those wherein the main issues of the whole are forecast and in the end seen to be fulfilled; while a central scene of the same elevation serves to secure a further symmetrical arrangement of surrounding portions. In the two first of these celestial views are shadowed forth the predictions and decrees of Divine Providence, afterwards to be embodied in the action of the story, and ultimately accomplished in the close; while on either side of the intermediate scene in Heaven are grouped others, stellar and Hadean, planetary, lunar, and solar, in which soul is represented in a course of self-emendative discipline, and moral and spiritual purification and progression, until, consistently with the plan of the poem, final felicity is obtained



Without dwelling, again, upon the earthly experiences of the hero, his loves, his friends and companions, or the temptations to which he in chief is exposed, it may be noted that another characteristic of the poem is, that it deals prominently and substantially with 'the latter days on earth,' and throws an ideal bridge between the periods of the present and the future. Several new scenes, it may be added, have been introduced into the work, while some have been re-arranged; certain passages, thought too long, subdivided; others, of a merely dogmatic character, withdrawn. A poetical preface has been placed at the commencement; and headings before the different scenes or sections of the poem, with a view to facilitate both present perusal and after reference.

**THE LONDON SERIES of ENGLISH CLASSICS,**  
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*Paradise Regained, a Poem in Four Books.*  
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 Annotations by CHARLES STANGER JERRAM,  
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 the Series; Editor of Milton's 'Lycidas.'  
 Pp. 246, with Two Coloured Maps. (Being  
 the Fifth Work of the London Series of  
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THE present edition of MILTON'S *Paradise Regained* has been prepared for the use of readers who in studying this great poem would wish to have an adequate apprehension of its general meaning and scope, and to appreciate the wealth of learning and of thought which the Poet has lavished on every part of his work. The aid needed for this latter portion of the task will, it is hoped, be fully supplied by the Notes and the Glossary: with the other, which some may be disposed to regard as the more important branch of the subject, the Editor has dealt in his Introduction, which examines carefully the accounts given of the origin and history of the poem, the theological and religious convictions by which the Author was animated, the plan and machinery of the work, and the points of likeness and difference between the *Paradise Regained* and the *Paradise Lost*. Following the path here sketched out, the reader will observe the strict continuity which binds the later with the earlier poem, as exemplified in the character of SATAN, who, true to the theory started in the Second Book of *Paradise Lost*, that the spirits damned do not lose all their virtue, longs to be suffered 'to see and approach' the Son of God, because he has not yet lost all

power of admiring 'what is excellent and good and fair and virtuous.' But the identity thus maintained leaves room for a manifest degradation of character, inasmuch as Satan fawns and cringes before him whom he affects to regard as his Lord, until at last, 'foiled, defeated, and repulsed,' he falls headlong from the aerial height, and the divine Conqueror is left in full possession of his victorious field.

The Editor has further endeavoured to make the reader acquainted with the general course and character of the criticism which has dealt with this great poem, and also with the laws of its metrical construction. Finally, he has given some account of the various editions which have appeared, from the days of the Poet to the present time.

**THE LONDON SERIES of ENGLISH CLASSICS,**  
 Edited by JOHN W. HALES, M.A. and CHARLES  
 S. JERRAM, M.A.

Christopher Marlowe's *Tragedy of Doctor Faustus*. With Introduction, Critical Commentary, and Notes by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph.D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. (Being the Fourth Work of the London Series of English Classics.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 180, price 2s. cloth.

[June 23, 1876.

THE present edition of MARLOWE'S *Faustus* will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the student of the Elizabethan drama, as being the first in which an exact collation of the earliest and most original text, with the additions and alterations of later playwrights, has been carried out consistently and in conformity with the method of modern criticism.

The play, which, although it may not be dramatically successful, contains even in its present mutilated state, many fine passages and splendid outbursts of poetry worthy of the highest genius, has the further interest of being built up on a legendary conception which may be traced back to the earliest age of Christianity. In fact, MARLOWE'S play is nothing but the old legend dramatised, with little attempt at dramatic characterisation. The action of the play is spread over four-and-twenty years; but the doings comprised in this long period are represented as so many single acts without any internal and causal connexion. GOETHE, who was aware of this gap in the legend of Faustus, invented the tale of Gretchen and her unhappy love. But for this very reason the play or poem of MARLOWE becomes a subject of greater interest, as compared with the great drama of GOETHE on the one

hand, and with the earlier forms of the legend on the other.

MARLOWE's play was composed about the year 1580, and the legend had already reached England by that time. Early in February of this year the Stationers' Registers enter the payment of a sum of sixpence to RICHARD JONES for his copy of a poem entitled *A Ballad of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus the Great Congerer*. But the question, whether the ballad was written before or after MARLOWE's play, is not easily determined. Although, in the opinion of Mr. DYCE, it was probably derived from his play, 'as ballads were frequently founded on favourite dramas;' yet the ballad differs from the play in so many important points as almost to force on us the conclusion that it was founded upon mere oral relation of the legend, such as might be obtained some way or other, perhaps from one of the inmates of the German 'Steelyard' in London.

The conception which furnished the groundwork of the drama seems to have assumed its first tangible shape in the legend of Theophilus, which apparently took its rise in the sixth century in Asia Minor, i.e. in districts where Christian and Persian ideas were in constant contact. Probably, therefore, the demon of the tradition was originally Ahiriman, the evil god of the old Persian dualistic system. Theophilus is finally rescued by the Virgin. In the European tradition FAUSTUS is surrendered to the evil spirit, and to this form of the story MARLOWE, unlike GOETHE, adhered. The time at which the name Faustus was introduced into the tale cannot be precisely determined; but there can be little doubt that the change was made in the sixteenth century. It was natural, therefore, that the name should, by many, be identified with that of the printer FUST, the companion of GUTENBERG. But although the mystery attached to the art of printing might give colour to such a notion, no direct connexion can be proved between Doctor FAUSTUS and the printer FUST; nor does the legend assume a definite shape until more than a century after the invention of the art of printing. But there actually existed in the first half of the sixteenth century a Doctor FAUSTUS who claimed acquaintance with magic arts, who received from the University of Erfurt permission to lecture on HOMER, and whose descriptions excited, it is said, in the students a wish to see the Homeric heroes in bodily shape. These figures FAUSTUS pretended to exhibit to them in a dark room. This, with his reputation for sorcery, would be quite enough to fasten a floating tradition on an adventurer who at Wittenberg was thrown into company with LUTHER and MELANCHTHON. Thus the framework was provided on which MARLOWE built up his drama.

#### WHITE'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL TEXTS.

*Grammar-School Greek and Latin Texts, with English Vocabulary.* Edited by JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Rector of St. Martin Ludgate, London. 32mo. cloth. [Aug. 1877.

FOR a long period it had been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what was certainly a want, select portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in schools were carefully prepared for school use, and published successively at short intervals under the collective title of *Grammar School Texts*. At the same time, at the request of various Masters, it was determined to include in the Series some parts of the *Greek Testament*. The publication of these Texts has now extended over six years, and has met with marked success.

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Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of Grammar, as well as with Etymology, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in PARRY'S *Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from JELF'S *Greek Grammar*, WINER'S *Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars* of ZUMPT and MADVIG.

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*Whispers from Fairyland.* By the Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M.P. Author of 'Higgledy-Piggledy' &c. (Cheaper Issue); pp. 358, with 9 Illustrations from Original Designs engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, Crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. [July 17, 1877.]

THIS work, originally published in November 1874, is the sixth annual volume of fairytales presented by the Author to the child-world of the United Kingdom. In the present book, five out of seven stories are decidedly fairy-like,

in that they deal with beings of the magical order and mingle the supernatural with the ordinary life of mortals after the most orthodox fashion. Fairies, witches, giants, dwarfs, are all introduced, but in such a manner as to amuse without alarming the youthful mind. Two stories differ from the rest: one (No. 2 in the series) being the History of a Rook, related by himself, which the Author deals with after the same manner in which he has previously dealt with the history of a fox, a horse, and a rabbit, in previous volumes. The other, and last in the book, is essentially a schoolboy story, and one which every Etonian, past, present, and future, will read with interest. The whole volume, written in the leisure hours of an active political life, has for its object the amusement of children, small and great; but the Author endeavours to convey sundry scraps of good advice and morsels of instruction, carefully wrapped up in lighter and more entertaining matter. There are sundry allusions to Eton throughout the work, which mark the Author's love for his own old school, but some of which require more than childish wits entirely to appreciate. The following is a List of the Stories, of which Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 will probably be most popular to the general world of children, although even non-Etonians will be interested by the graphic account of the Eton School Steeplechase in 'The Two Etonians.'

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**CONTENTS:—**

The Crone of Charing.  
The Squirrel and the Hedgehog.  
The Pig of Cheriton.  
The Mermaid's Boy.  
Prince Merinel.  
Billy's Story.

THE present work, originally published in November 1875, comprises six stories, all of the nature of fairy tales, adapted, like the Author's previous Christmas volumes, to the taste and capacity of juvenile readers. In the 'Crone of Charing' we have a real witch of the older kind who victimises an honest carrier, puts life into milestones and signposts, scoffs at Justices of the Peace, and despises constables. 'The Squirrel and the Hedgehog' is a tale of woodland life, whilst 'The Pig of Cheriton' relates the adventures of a damsel who was captured by fairies, and only released (under the directions of the pig) by certain difficult and curious methods, one of which requires the silence of a respectable female for a longer period than females (respectable or not) are wont to remain silent. In 'The Mermaid's Boy' a lost prince receives a marine education at the hands of the sisters of the sea; and in 'Prince Merimel,' the 'Faun of the Capitol,' and other famous statues, appear in a totally new character. The last tale is 'Billy's Story,' which may be left to speak for itself.

#### LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS:

Dame Marlow inquires of the Pig for Ruth Mucklepat.  
Fairy and Owl (*Vignette*).  
Job and the Fingerposts.  
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#### EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*The Settlement of the Constitution, 1689-1784.*  
By JAMES ROWLEY, M.A. Professor of Modern History and Literature, University College, Bristol; Author of 'The Rise of the People and Growth of Parliament' in the same series. Pp. 120, with Four Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [September 1877.]

THE chief aim of this epitome is to narrate concisely the following passages of English history:—

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[August 25, 1877.]

THIS Collection of Exercises, first published in the year 1864, immediately found its way into general use and continues in constant demand to the present time. It has been several times revised and reprinted; but in the present edition a large number of the original questions which had become in some degree obsolete by the lapse of time have been withdrawn and replaced by new ones more in conformity with the requirements of the several examining boards.

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*Democracy in Europe: a History.* By Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B. D.C.L. Author of 'The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III. 1760-1871.' 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,016, price 32s. cloth.

[November 19, 1877.]

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#### *Memorials of Charlotte Williams - Wynn.*

Edited by her Sister. Pp. 398, with Portrait engraved on Steel by H. Adlard from a Drawing (1856) by H. F. Wells, R.A. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[October 13, 1877.]

MANY of the letters and extracts contained in this work have appeared already in a volume printed solely for private circulation; but the interest evinced by many of its readers, who had no personal knowledge of the subject of the memoir, has induced the Editor to consent to its publication with some additional matter.

The circumstances of Miss WYNN's life were calculated from her earliest years to exercise her powers of thought on subjects of the highest importance. Her father's intimate friendship with WEBER, SOUTHEY, HALLAM, MACKINTOSH and others, added a strong literary element to that of politics in the society by which she was sur-

rounded; and the impressions thus given led her always to take a deep interest in public affairs, while at the same time she entered with zest into all the lighter amusements of a life which seemed to differ but little from that of other girls of her age and position.

Among the well-known men to whom in later life she became known was the Baron VARNHAGEN VON ENSE. In spite of the great difference in their ages, the first occasion of their meeting sufficed to lay the foundation of a friendship which lasted till his death. Amongst others with whom she likewise formed close and lasting friendships destined to colour her whole remaining life, may be mentioned Mr. CARLYLE, Baron BUNSEN, and FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. For this eminent thinker her regard amounted to veneration; and the letters which passed between them may serve as a contribution to the history of religious thought during the last thirty years. It may be enough to add that on the mind of Mr. MAURICE the chief impression left by his friend's character was that of a frank sincerity, springing from an earnest religious life, which, without seeking to avoid differences or to shut her eyes to their existence, assumed rather that the real harmonies are within, and that the grounds of Christian communion lie far beneath all agreement about propositions.

*The Personal Government of Charles the First, from the Death of Buckingham to the Declaration of the Judges in favour of Ship-Money, 1628-1637.* By S. R. GARDINER, Professor of Modern History at King's College, London; Author of 'History of England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I. 1624-1628,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 798, price 24s. cloth.

[October 13, 1877.]

THIS work contains a history of the period in which the seeds of the Puritan Revolution, which had been sown in the days of BUCKINGHAM's supremacy, were quickened into life under CHARLES's management of affairs. It begins with the assumption of the immediate direction of the Government by the king after the murder of his minister. It ends just when his authority was established, as far as judicial support could establish it, by the declaration of the judges in favour of his claim to levy ship-money without a parliamentary vote, and just before the first signs of popular resistance appeared in the attitude of the crowd which surrounded the followers of PRYNE, BURTON and BASTWICK, and in the tumults which

accompanied the introduction of the new Prayer-book into Scotland.

In order to secure accuracy and completeness as far as it is possible to do so, the Author has not only drawn his materials from documents existing in this country, many of which have not been hitherto made use of, but has visited the archives of Paris, Venice, Brussels, and Simancas, and has thus been able to throw much new light on a period which has been comparatively neglected.

The book opens with an account of the difficulties which CHARLES had to meet in the winter of 1628-9, with two wars upon his hands, and with the question of tonnage and poundage still unsettled, in face of a rising feeling of dissatisfaction with his Church system. The session of 1629, ending with a complete breach between the Crown and the Commons, is then described with the help of new documents, as well as the proceedings against ELIOT and his fellows, in which the right of free speech in Parliament is challenged. CHARLES then settles down to govern his kingdom in his own way. The Church is entrusted to LAUD, and LAUD's proceedings, first as Bishop of London, and then as Archbishop, are traced out till they culminate in the offensive metropolitical visitation, by which he imposed his system directly upon the province of Canterbury, whilst indirectly, through Archbishop NELE, he obtained the submission of the province of York as well. The trials of LEIGHTON and PRYNNE afford evidence of the spirit of resistance shewn by his extreme adversaries, whilst the literature of the day, the writings of MILTON and GEORGE HERBERT, of MASSINGER, FORD, SHIRLEY, CAREW, and others, enable us to trace the currents of thought underlying the attitude of more moderate Englishmen. The action of the Courts of Star-Chamber and the High Commission has also received due attention, and an attempt has been made, by an examination of such of their records as remain, to throw on them a fuller light than is possible as long as nothing is heard of them except their treatment of political opponents.

Parallel with this account of CHARLES's domestic government runs an account of his foreign policy, of his futile efforts to regain the Palatinate, and of his coquetting sometimes with Spain, sometimes with the Dutch and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, sometimes with the French. It is shewn how the idea of levying ship-money grew out of the project of a secret league with Spain for the purpose of making war upon the Dutch Republic, a project which CHARLES confided only to three of his ministers, WESTON, COTTINGTON, and WINDEBANK, whilst the others were only informed of a secondary plan for the defence of the English

coast and the enforcement of the king's claim to the sovereignty of the seas. Subsequently we have a narrative of the difficulties encountered by the attempt to levy ship-money in England, and of the failure of CHARLES to obtain acknowledgment of his maritime sovereignty from other nations, whilst his expectation of obtaining the restitution of the Palatinate from Spain finally broke down in the mission of ARUNDEL to Vienna, and a further attempt to reach the same object by the help of France was frustrated by the resolution of RICHELIEU not to accept an English alliance except on terms which CHARLES was not prepared to offer. Unable to obtain the recognition of his sovereignty of the seas from great monarchies, CHARLES attempted to wrest from the masters of the Dutch herring-boats a small payment in acknowledgment of his claim. The book comes to an end with the declaration of the judges and the story of CHARLES's failure, in this direction also, to make use of the fleet of which that declaration sanctioned the equipment.

Outside the main narrative are three episodes: the first, that of WENTWORTH's government of Ireland down to the court-martial on Lord MOUNTNORRIS; the second that of the growth of dissatisfaction in Scotland from the enforcement of the Articles of Perth in the previous reign to the visit of CHARLES to Edinburgh, and the subsequent trial of Lord BALMERINO; the third that of the settlement of Massachusetts and Maryland in America.

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*The Life of Mozart.* Translated from the German Work of Dr. LUDWIG NOHL by Lady WALLACE. Pp. 618, with Portraits of Mozart and his Sister. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s. cloth. [October 11, 1877.]

THE work of Dr. LUDWIG NOHL is designed to furnish a true and lifelike portraiture of the great musician as a man, the life by Dr. OTTO JÄHN having treated the subject strictly from the mere technical and scientific point of view. The justification for offering a translation of this biography to English readers is the sad but indisputable fact, that, although nearly a hundred years have passed away since the death of MOZART, his works are still little appreciated, and indeed it may be said little known, in this country. It is only within the last year that a prospectus has been issued by BREITKOPF and HÜRTTEL to obtain subscriptions for the first complete edition of MOZART's works; and a glance at that prospectus will shew almost all who look at it of how very much of his writings they are absolutely ignorant. The Translator feels that no

apology can be necessary for any attempt which is intended to direct attention to the most melodious and lovely music in the world, even apart from the fact that it would be hard to find a biography more varied or more sad than that of the great composer, in whose life the record of the marvellous development of his art runs alongside of the stream of his personal sufferings and bitter mortifications to the very close of a career as brief as it was brilliant and astonishing.

*The Life and Letters of Edmund J. Armstrong.*

Edited by his Brother, G. F. ARMSTRONG,  
Author of 'Ugone,' 'The Tragedy of Israel,'  
&c. Pp. 584, with Portrait and Vignette.  
Fcp. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[November 10, 1877.]

*The Poetical Works of Edmund J. Armstrong.*

New Edition, comprising Stories of Wicklow  
and other Poems hitherto unpublished.  
Pp. 480, with Portrait by C. H. Jeens, and  
a Vignette. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[November 10, 1877.]

*Essays and Sketches.* By E. J. ARMSTRONG.

Edited by his Brother, G. F. ARMSTRONG.  
Fcp. 8vo. pp. 316, price 5s. cloth.

[November 10, 1877.]

THE POET EDMUND ARMSTRONG died in February 1865, at the age of twenty-three, at the moment when his literary powers had just begun to be recognised by scholars and men of letters. A selection from his POEMS was soon afterwards published, as a Memorial of him, by the members of the Historical and Philosophical Societies of Dublin University, and other friends in Trinity College, Dublin; and to this selection was prefixed a brief memoir of the Author. His brother now collects and edits in full his Poems, Letters, and Essays.

For the volume of the *Life and Letters* the Editor has selected such letters and extracts from diaries, &c. as seemed best to illustrate the development of the Poet's character and opinions. These are prefaced and interlinked with so much narrative as appeared necessary to render them generally intelligible, and exhibit them as portions of a consecutive biography. The letters are chiefly occupied with accounts of peculiar intellectual experiences, controversies on philosophical and literary questions, records of travel, and descriptions of scenery; and one or two essays and some snatches of grave or humorous verse, which did not seem suited for publication in separate collections, find

their natural place in the course of the memoir. The volume exhibits an exuberant boyhood darkened by disappointment and suffering; a youth of renewed hope and aspiration; a manhood of brilliant achievement and extraordinary promise. An autotype portrait of the Poet at the age of twenty is prefixed to the memoir.

The New Edition of the *Poetical Works* contains a large number of hitherto unpublished poems, of which the shorter ones are arranged in such order as appeared best to illustrate the progress of the Author's opinions and tastes. A portrait of the Poet at the age of twenty-three, engraved on steel by Mr. C. H. Jeens, is prefixed to this volume.

When the First Edition of the POEMS appeared, regret was expressed that it had not been accompanied by a selection from the Author's prose pieces; and the volume of *Essays and Sketches* (now published) is printed in conformity with a very general desire. It contains Essays, Addresses, and Notes on several great literary characters; some Speeches on important social and political questions; and a few prose Fragments to which reference is made in the *Life*, and which are published principally with the object of helping the reader to a better comprehension of the latter.

*History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, held on the 1st January 1877, to Celebrate the Assumption of the Title of Empress of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria; including Historical Sketches of India and her Princes Past and Present.* By J. TALBOYS WHEELER, Author of 'The History of India from the Earliest Ages,' 'Geography of Herodotus,' &c. Pp. 272, with 13 Portraits and 18 Views in Permanent Photography, 2 Maps, and 5 other Illustrations. Royal 4to. price 52s. 6d. cloth; or, large paper, imperial 4to. price £5. 5s. cloth.

[December 8, 1877.]

THE present volume is not an official narrative. It is a history of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, written by the light of the history of India. It was undertaken from the conviction that the Imperial Assemblage was a standpoint in Indian annals. It was also undertaken in the hope that historical sketches might be so interwoven with the descriptive narrative as to exhibit pictures of India past and present, and bring out the contrast between the state of India under Native Govern-

ment and its present condition under British Rule.

It had been originally intended to illustrate this book with photographs of all the Ruling Chiefs of India; but the process would have entailed considerable expense, and led to a very great delay. Portraits of eleven Chieftains, the representatives of dynasties familiar to English readers, have been selected; together with a portrait of His Excellency the Viceroy in his robes as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Some views of interesting localities at Delhi and the immediate neighbourhood have been likewise inserted; together with others more or less illustrative of the Imperial Assemblage. Prefixed to the whole is the portrait of the Queen and Empress taken from the picture by Angeli, a copy of which was sent out by Her Majesty to be placed in the State Reception Tent at Delhi.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS.

- Her Most Excellent Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India.
- His Excellency Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Grand Master of the Star of India.
- Medal struck in Commemoration of Her Majesty's Assumption of the Title of Empress of India.
- Banner presented by the Empress of India to H.E. the Viceroy, the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Ruling Chiefs of India.
- The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.
- H.H. the late Maharaja Jung Bahadur, G.C.B. G.C.S.I.
- Map of India.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The Great Arch and Iron Pillar.
- H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.
- The Kootub.
- H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
- Tomb of the Emperor Humayun.
- H.H. General the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, G.C.B. G.C.S.I.
- The Motee Musjid in the Palace.
- H.H. the Maharaja of Indoor, G.C.S.I.
- Old Madras.
- H.H. the Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
- Map of the Country round Delhi.
- H.H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
- Position of Camps at Delhi.
- H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I.
- Interior of the Colonnade of Hindu Pillars at the Kootub.
- H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I.
- The Dewan-i-khas, or Hall of Audience.
- H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I.
- H.E. the Viceroy's Elephant.
- The Cashmere Gate.
- H.E. the Viceroy's Camp (I.)
- H.E. the Viceroy's Camp (II.)

*History of Rome.* English Edition, revised and translated by the Author, WILHELM IHNE. VOL. III. 8vo. pp. 444, price 15s. cloth. [October 16, 1877.]

IN the present volume the Author traces the course of Roman conquest which made the great Latin town mistress first of the kingdoms which had sprung up from the empire of ALEXANDER, and later on of the great Phenician city which had threatened the existence of Rome itself by the genius and devotion of HANNIBAL. Throughout the narrative his effort has been to shew the character of Roman policy and the conditions which in each case led to Roman aggrandisement, the latter being the result rather of the situation of Rome and the character of her constitution and people than of any special wisdom and skill on the part of her generals. The history of the campaigns here recorded shews indeed that, whether in the East or in the West, in Macedonia or in Africa, a long series of reverses was needed to rouse the energy of the great republic to counteract advantages which at the outset of the struggle were largely on the side of her adversaries. In his narrative of these struggles the Author has striven honestly to disclose the truth of facts in each case, as they may be gathered from the pages of Roman and Greek historians; nor has he any hesitation in asserting his belief that the facts so related warrant conclusions very different from those which some recent historians have sought to maintain. To speak briefly, an impartial examination of the history, as he believes, can only bring out in strong light the persistently disintegrating character of Roman policy, whether in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, or Northern Africa. Thus in Greece the Romans found a people for whom the bonds of political union were of the weakest kind, and the elements of suspicion and jealousy of the strongest; and accordingly they availed themselves of these conditions to play the Greeks against themselves and against the Macedonian King, until they had brought about a state of things which ensured the downfall of both before the Latin invaders. In shewing that the last Macedonian war was an unprovoked war of aggression the Author is convinced that he is simply serving the cause of historical truth, which further demands the admission that the conduct of the Romans in bringing about the last struggle with Carthage exhibits a cool and pitiless perfidy to which it would not be easy to find a parallel.

At the beginning of this volume the Romans are found inserting the thin end of the wedge of their power into countries which it was in the end to cleave asunder; at its close they are seen firmly established in all the lands washed by the Mediter-



anean. Henceforth the internal history of the imperial republic becomes a subject of more pressing importance; and accordingly in his fourth volume the Author proposes to examine more closely the inner life of Rome and the moral and intellectual forces by which it was moved, and to exhibit the causes which, in spite of many evils, inseparable from the conditions of Roman society and government, preserved to the peoples of the world the blessings of peace for many centuries.

*School History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Extinction of the Empire of the West.* Abridged from Dean MERIVALE'S *General History of Rome*, with the sanction of the Author. By C. PULLER, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Pp. 460, with 13 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [December 1, 1877.]

THE purpose of the present volume differs in some respects from that of the *General History of Rome*, of which it is substantially an abridgment. The larger work was designed for the reading public in general; and the Author accordingly felt himself at liberty to treat briefly, or to omit altogether, some points on which students making their first acquaintance with Roman History, as a part of their school work, must have information. Hence the limits usually assigned to the task of abridgment have not, in this instance, been observed with absolute strictness. In the earlier chapters the Author has introduced some incidents belonging to the legendary annals of Rome, which it was not deemed necessary to notice in the *General History*; and a few subjects of special importance have been treated rather at greater than at less length; amongst these may be mentioned the constitution and magistracies of the Republic, the system of Roman law, and the system of colonisation. For one chapter, the forty-second, which gives an account of the Roman legions and their method of encampment, Mr. PULLER is wholly responsible. The Author's aim throughout has been, not so much to compress into a small space a vast amount of detail, as to select those incidents which have an intrinsic importance, or are likely to be attractive to the young, and thus to furnish a narrative which, although necessarily brief, may, it is hoped, be found lifelike.

The present volume is illustrated with thirteen maps and plans, for the most part based on those contained in the Public Schools Atlas of Ancient Geography. They are as follows:

1. The Site of Rome—The Seven Hills.
2. The Environs of Rome.
3. Plan of Rome under the Tarquins.

4. North Italy.
5. South Italy and Sicily—Greek Colonies underlined.
6. Basin of the Mediterranean.
7. Plan of Carthage.
8. Asia Minor.
9. Syria and Armenia.
10. Plan of Roman Camp.
11. The Roman Empire at its greatest extension. *The ultimate line of demarcation between the Eastern and the Western Empires is indicated.*
12. Germany.
13. Plan of Imperial Rome.

*The Similes of Homer's Iliad translated, with Introduction and Notes.* By W. C. GREEN, M.A. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Assistant-Master in Rugby School. Post 4to. pp. 278, price 12s. cloth.

[November 17, 1877.]

IN this volume the similes contained in the *Iliad* are given in the Greek text, with an English version of each on the opposite pages. In the Introduction the Author has pointed out the chief characteristics of the Homeric similes and compared them with the similes of other poets, ancient and modern. In the Notes will be found quotations from the poems of MILTON, DANTE, SPENSER, and other great poets, illustrating the points of likeness and contrast between their similes and those which occur in the *Iliad*.

*Tales of Ancient Greece.* By the Rev. Sir GEORGE W. COX, Bart. M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'The Mythology of the Aryan Nations,' 'The Tale of the Great Persian War from Herodotus,' 'History of Greece,' &c. Third and Cheaper Edition; pp. 416, with gilt edges. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [September 8, 1877.]

THE Tales collected in this volume have, with one exception, appeared in the 'Tales from Greek Mythology,' 'The Gods and Heroes,' and 'Tales of Thebes and Argos.' The story of the 'Vengeance of Odysseus' has been added to complete the series of legends from the *Odyssey*, and thus to present in a connected form the cycle of tales which relate the great struggle between Hector and Achilles before the walls of Troy.

In place of the longer introductions prefixed to the 'Gods and Heroes,' and to the 'Tales of Thebes and Argos,' a new INTRODUCTION is given, tracing each story to its earliest form and resolving it into its original elements. The course of recent discussion and inquiry justifies the conclusion that the foundations of the science of Comparative

Mythology have been firmly laid, and that its method is unassailable.

If this method makes it impossible to regard the legends of the Argonautic voyage and the ten years' war before Troy as a chronicle of actual events in the history of Asia Minor or Greece, it has invested them with a new and infinitely deeper interest. It exhibits through these stories a time as real as that in which we live, and has shewn us that they who spoke the language of these early tales were men and women with joys and sorrows and interests here and hereafter not unlike our own. It reveals to us the form of thought which found expression in legends which must leave on every mind an impression of marvellous beauty and truthfulness; and the interest thus awakened cannot fail to be heightened by the fact that these old Greek tales are closely akin to the legends which delight old and young alike in the Household Stories of GRIMM and the Popular Norse Legends translated by Dr. DASENT. Fairies and Trolls; the beautiful maiden in her dreamless sleep, with the folds of the great dragon coiled around her; the brave knight, whose irresistible sword slays the monster, and who alone can draw the weapon from the place where it had been hidden; the heroes whose bright career is to be closed in an early death; the deserted wives whose wrongs are atoned in the last moments of those who had forsaken them—all are there, with features somewhat changed, and in brighter or more sombre garb, but all shewing the familiar faces which can never lose their charm.

Thus presented in their genuine form, these Tales may, it is hoped, furnish not only amusement but the highest instruction for all who care to trace the diffusion of the same time-honoured legends through Greece, Italy, and Persia, among the frost-bound mountains of Norway, in Germany and England, and, in short, through all the homes of the widely-spread Aryan nations.

*Bible Studies, PART I. the Prophecies of Balaam (Numbers, XXII. to XXIV.) or, the Hebrew and the Heathen.* By M. M. KALISCH, M.A. Ph.D. Author of 'A Hebrew Grammar with Exercises,' and 'Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a New Translation.' 8vo. pp. 322, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[September 24, 1877.]

ALMOST immediately after the completion of the fourth volume of his Commentary on the Old Testament, in 1872, the Author was seized with a severe and lingering illness. The pain which he felt at the compulsory interruption of his work

was solely relieved by the undiminished interest with which he was able to follow the widely ramified literature connected with his favourite studies. At length, after weary years of patience and hope deferred, a moderate measure of strength seemed to return, inadequate indeed to the resumption of his principal task in its full extent, yet sufficient to warrant an attempt to elucidate some of those numerous problems of Biblical criticism and religious history which are still awaiting a final solution. Acting therefore on the maxim *Est quidam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra*, and stimulated by the desire of contributing his humble share to the great intellectual labour of our age, he selected as a first effort after his partial recovery the interpretation of that episode in the Book of Numbers which contains an account of BALAAM and his prophecies. This section, complete in itself, discloses a deep insight into the nature and course of prophetic influence; supplies most instructive hints for the knowledge of Hebrew doctrine; and is one of the masterpieces of universal literature. Love of such a subject could scarcely fail to uphold even a wavering strength, and to revive an often drooping courage. The Author is indebted to these pursuits for many hours of the highest enjoyment; and if strength be granted to him, he is anxious, in continuation of the same important inquiry, still further to elucidate the mutual relation, according to the Scriptures and the Jewish writings, between the Hebrew and the Heathen, by commenting on the Book of Jonah, of which he proposes to treat in a Second Part of these Bible Studies.

The Author would fain hope that the main portions of the work may be found of some interest not only to theologians and Biblical students, but to a wider circle of readers, since the possibility of a general diffusion of critical or historical results is perhaps the only or the most decisive test of their value.

In the Translation and the Commentary the Author has adhered to the same principles which guided him in his previous volumes, and for the convenience of Hebrew scholars he has appended the Original Text of the portion discussed in this Part.

*A Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical; with an Appendix on English Metres.* By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. of Univ. Coll. Oxford. Fourth Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. pp. 560, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[November 29, 1877.]

CONSIDERABLE additions have been made in the historical portion of this work, particularly in the 'Norman Period.' Among these are:—A view of the legend of St. GRAAL, and of

its incorporation in the cycle of Arthurian Romance (pp. 54-61); notices of WIREKER and RICHARD of Bury; and a fuller account of the earliest English remains, in poetry and prose, such as the verses of St. GODRIC (p. 46), 'The Owl and the Nightingale' (p. 74), the rhythmic gospels of ORMIN (p. 71), and the 'Ancien Riwele' (p. 75). In the chapter on the 'Early English Period,' a separate notice of Alliterative Poems (p. 81), from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, has been introduced; and the review of CHAUCER's works (pp. 88-122) has been re-cast and largely extended. In the following chapter the notices of HAWES, LYNDSAY, COLET, and MORE have been enlarged, and new articles added on WARHAM, TYNDALE, &c. In the chapter on the 'Elizabethan Period' the Author has endeavoured to do more justice to the genius of SIDNEY (pp. 186 and 217), and has added more detailed notices (199-208) of SHAKSPEARE's various plays than have been given in former editions. In the chapter on the 'Civil War Period,' new articles on SUCKLING, HABINGTON, PENN, &c. have been inserted, and the notices on many writers, e.g. on DRUMMOND, SELDON, CHILLINGWORTH, TAYLOR, and CONGREVE, more or less extended. Comparatively little new matter will be found in the two remaining chapters. The critical section of the work stands nearly as it has done in previous editions, excepting that two or three paragraphs have been transferred to the first section, and an extract from BURKE added at p. 515.

The INDEX has been carefully revised. In order that the additions might not make the volume unwieldy, a smaller, but still very legible, type has been adopted for the entire work. The chapters have been divided into sections for greater convenience of reference, and numbered accordingly.

*The Jewish Messiah; a Critical History of the Messianic Idea among the Jews from the Rise of the Maccabees to the Closing of the Talmud.* By JAMES DRUMMOND, B.A. Professor of Theology in Manchester New College, London. 8vo. pp. 416, price 15s. cloth. [October 31, 1877.

IN preparing the present work the chief aim of the Author has been to exhibit, in a properly classified form, the doctrine concerning the Messiah, as it was held among the Jews in the centuries during which Christianity appeared. Subsidiary to this main purpose has been the desire to introduce the English reader, more fully than has hitherto been done, to the Apocalyptic and kindred literature.

To this literature Christian scholars have

perhaps been inclined to attach too much importance. Such writings do not possess even the authority of distinguished names, for the real Authors are unknown; and, when we except the Book of Daniel, there is no evidence that they exercised any appreciable influence upon the course of Jewish thought. But in the study of religious belief we do not confine ourselves to the decrees of councils or other authoritative documents, but have recourse to the sermon, the pamphlet, or even the lampoon. The former present us with the finished product, and mark the completed stages of advance; the latter admit us into the process by which dogmas are formed, and give us a vivid picture of the turmoil and passion, the vicissitudes of happiness and misery, of hopes and fears, by which the shapes of human thought are so largely influenced. So the Apocalyptic literature, if it does not possess the authority which attaches to the discussions and decisions of the Rabbinical schools, yet brings us nearer to the popular heart, and speaks to us of that aspiration after an ideal kingdom and hatred of heathen domination, which so deeply coloured the Messianic belief. It possesses also for the Christian student the advantage of proximity to the Christian era. It thus furnishes a sample of the soil in which Christianity was first planted, and may assist those who have the courage for the task, to strip off the ephemeral popular conception from the permanent nucleus of spiritual truth. Lastly, it will be found that the Messianic views presented by this literature are to a large extent confirmed by the Rabbinical authorities, so that it has at least the merit of proving that these views are much earlier than the writings in which they find their first authoritative expression.

A volume containing so many references, and dealing with a subject which has received comparatively little attention in England, may, it is feared, be marked by errors both of oversight and of judgment. Such as it is, it is offered to the public in the hope that it may not only be of service to the student of theology, but may have an interest for those who love to wander in the bypaths of literature, or who care to trace the movements of human faith, and feel the pathos even of men's errors and dreams.

*On Horse-Breaking.* By ROBERT MORETON, M.R.C.V.S. Crown 8vo. pp. 148, price 5s. cloth. [October 6, 1877.

FOR a long time it has been felt that horse-breaking in this country has produced many serious ill effects with regard to bad mouths, tempers, and dangerous habits accruing from the bad management and ignorance of the grooms or

breakers who have given the colts their elementary lessons in submission to the will and pleasures of man.

Unfortunately, most gentlemen and farmers know little about the art of breaking-in horses, and are therefore obliged to have recourse to the tender mercies of professional breakers and grooms.

This work has been written with the view to shewing breakers the defects in their present rough and unscientific system of reducing the colt to their will, often terminating in some dangerous and permanently bad habit; also that gentlemen who breed or buy young animals may know a little more about their colts than that the corn and hay consumed by them is paid for, and that it may enable them at all events to superintend the process of breaking-in, if not actually to break horses in themselves.

The breaking of horses to both saddle and harness is fully described, with instructions how to teach the colt his different paces, especial attention being drawn to the importance of teaching the young animal to walk well, a pace which has been very much neglected in this country.

The reader will find in this volume remarks on riding the colt to hounds, on completing his education in negotiating artificial fences, and on the pernicious habit of over-working young horses. A description is also given of the different classes of horses required for different kinds of work.

*Horses and Riding.* By GEORGE NEVILLE, Esq. M.A. Pp. 228, with 31 Illustrations Engraved on Wood from Drawings by the Author. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[October 5, 1877.]

THE object of this book is twofold. The first is to give to those who are wholly unacquainted with horses and their uses such instruction and information as will put them to a certain extent on a par with persons of more or less practical experience, and enable them to choose and ride a horse with confidence. The second is to offer certain suggestions in the breeding, treatment, and choice of a horse, from which even a finished horseman or a man acquainted with horses may derive benefit.

In the book the horse is treated of in a more theoretical and general manner than usual, and many of the rules given are arrived at by logical reasoning, and are as capable of proof as a mathematical problem. It contains information not only on choosing and riding a horse, but on the various other things connected with its management—namely, shoeing, saddling, and bridling,

and the erection of proper stables, for all of which ample directions are given.

#### LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Portrait of GLENCOM.  
The right sort of horse to buy.
1. Outline of the top of a horse.
  2. Bird's-eye view of horse's back.
  3. Diagram shewing the relative position of two differently shaped horses' fore-legs.
  4. Diagram shewing the marks left by a horse's feet in the different paces respectively.
  5. Outline of a well-formed foot and a badly-formed one.
  6. Drawing of a properly and improperly shaped shoe.
  7. Plain snaffle bit.
  8. Single curb bit and chain.
  - 9-10 Badly-shaped and properly-shaped curb bits.
  11. Martingale stop.
  12. Drawing of two hunting saddles, one as used and the other as recommended by the Author.
  13. Two patterns of men's stirrups.
  14. Latchford's patent lady's stirrup.
  15. Breast-plate.
  16. Martingale.
  17. Section of bell trap to prevent smell arising from drain in the stable.
  18. Body brush, water brush, and dandy brush.
  19. Well-formed hock, with curb.
  20. Curby hock, without curb.
  21. Curby hock, with curb.
  22. Well-formed hock free from curb.
  23. Diagram shewing the proper position of a horse's hind-leg.
  24. Horse's hind-legs shewing two sorts of bone spavin.
  25. Fore leg shewing splint.
  26. Shoe, with spike, proposed to be used for racing.
  27. Fore-leg broken down.
  28. Two feet shewing large and small sand crack.
  29. Leather halter, designed by the Author for foals.

THE LONDON SERIES of ENGLISH CLASSICS,  
Edited by JOHN W. HALES, M.A. and CHARLES S. JERRAM, M.A.

Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, a Comedy. With an Introduction and Annotations by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Author of 'Round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall'; Editor of Bishop Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, &c. (Being the Sixth Work of the London Series of English Classics.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 272, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[September 22, 1877.]

THE comedy of *Every Man in his Humour* the work of a poet who occupies a

position in the social history of English literature, as the first literary monarch whose sway was universally acknowledged for a considerable portion of his life. His strong individuality has caused his name to be familiar among those who have never read his works, so that while critics disagree as to what dramatist shall rank second to SHAKESPEARE, popular suffrages have unhesitatingly elected JONSON to that place. This individuality JONSON put into his works to a much greater extent than is common with dramatists; and hence it has been thought that the annotated edition of the play now submitted to the public would be incomplete without a short sketch of the life of the man who produced it. Such a notice is the more requisite, inasmuch as a considerable amount of detail relating to JONSON has been gathered together by industrious gleaners since GIFFORD wrote his standard life of the poet, which first placed the character of BEN JONSON in a proper light, and refuted once for all the absurd charges of malignity which had been brought against him by some of the commentators on SHAKESPEARE. For several particulars in the present memoir the writer is indebted to the careful edition of the Hawthornden Conversations drawn up by Mr. DAVID LAING.

Of the title of the play now published it is unnecessary to say more than that the word *humour* had originally a much more extended meaning than it has now, and denoted a predominant mental characteristic, which was as often serious as comic. The play itself contains a remarkable picture of the manners of the Author's time, and most of the characters that moved about the London streets in the reign of ELIZABETH are here vividly set before us.

We possess the play in two distinct forms, the scene of the first being placed in Italy, while in the second it is changed to England. In the present reprint the folio edition of 1616 is followed throughout, and some of the chief points in which it differs from the quarto of 1601 are referred to in the notes. The spelling is conformed to modern usage, except in a few instances where something seemed to be gained by retaining the older form. The scenes are divided as they stand in the folio, and not as they have since been arranged for acting purposes. The localities of the various scenes can be guessed from the conversations of the characters; but they are not marked in the folio. The Editor has therefore inserted the places as they stand in GIFFORD's edition between brackets; but in two instances he has altered the localities, as those which were previously given seemed to him to be incorrect.

*The Science and Art of Surgery; being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations.* By JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, F.R.S. F.R.C.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; Member of Council and of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons; Emeritus Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in University College; Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital, and to various Medical Charities. The Seventh Edition, enlarged and carefully revised; pp. 2,072, Illustrated by 862 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s. cloth. [October 1, 1877.]

THE favour with which successive editions of this Work have been received, not only by the Profession in this country and its colonies, but by means of reprints in the United States of America, and through the medium of translations on the continent of Europe, is, necessarily, most gratifying. But the Author feels that a responsibility, weighty in proportion to the very extent of the diffusion of his instruction, is incurred by him who takes upon himself the task of teaching others that science which underlies the art, and that art the exercise of which constitutes the application to practice of a great branch of medical knowledge, which more directly than any other department of Medicine involves the physical well-being, and more immediately affects the life of those on whom it is exercised.

It is not sufficient for the teaching of a scientific art, such as Surgery, to be sound in those general laws that constitute its principles. It must also be accurate in those minute details that are necessary to its successful practice, and, above all, just in its estimate of the labours of others. Indeed, a teacher of Surgery who seeks to give a true and impartial view of the subject of his tuition is placed in much the same position as a judge who is summing up a great cause. He must endeavour to divest himself of the trammels of the Schools—to free himself alike from the partisanship of individual bias and the antagonism of professional prejudice. He must lay down clearly the broad general principles on which the case rests; detail its facts in an orderly and succinct manner, draw those deductions which legitimately flow therefrom, and guide his pupils to arrive at just conclusions by the light of his own more matured and extended experience.

Feeling deeply the responsibilities which thus attach themselves to him as a teacher, the Author has spared no exertion in endeavouring to render the Seventh Edition of 'The Science and Art of Surgery' worthy of the continued

confidence of the profession. With this view the whole work has been carefully revised, and much new and important matter has been added. The additions thus made have not been confined to any one particular part, but have been widely distributed through the various subjects of which the work treats. They are not to be measured merely by the increased bulk of the work, being, in reality, far more extensive than may at first appear, as they often take the place of old matter which, having become obsolete, has been cancelled.

One hundred and fifty new illustrations have been added to the text, and many of the old ones have been redrawn in an improved style. Whenever a woodcut has been copied from another work, the name of the author of the work whence it has been taken has been appended to it. When no such acknowledgment is made, the figure is original, belongs exclusively to this work, and, except in the case of diagrams, has been drawn from nature.

To his friend and former pupil, Mr. R. J. GODFREY, the Author is indebted for a series of microscopical illustrations of pathological subjects, which have been drawn expressly for this work. They are alike true to nature and admirable in execution, and will, it is hoped, be found of much use to the student of Surgical Pathology.

The book has been printed in a bolder and more legible type than was employed in former editions. But no change has been made in the general arrangement of the various subjects of which it treats.

Throughout the work it has been the object of its Author to place before the student and practitioner the Science and the Art of Surgery, not as consisting merely in the observation of such injuries, diseases, and malformations as are met with in surgical practice, or in the dexterous application of manual or operative means for their relief; but as demanding an exercise of general medical knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with all those conditions, whether intrinsic to the patient, or surrounding him, that favour or prevent his restoration to health.

In every instance an endeavour has been made to give as full and clear a description of symptoms, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, as the importance of each demands, and the present state of surgical knowledge permits.

The various new operations practised in modern surgery have been carefully described, the difficulties and dangers attending their performance pointed out, and the cases requiring them detailed.

The growing importance of Surgical Hygiene has led to special attention being paid to it in the

chapters on Operations, Wounds, and Septic Disease.

With respect to Diagnosis it may be remarked that, as accuracy in this branch is an all-important requisite for success in treatment, the signs and symptoms by which the injury or disease under consideration may be recognised, have not only been described in each case, but care has been taken, even at the risk of occasional repetition, to point out the several conditions with which it may be confounded, and the means of distinguishing it from each of them.

In order to facilitate reference to the very varied subjects of which the work treats, each volume has been furnished with a Table of Contents, a List of Illustrations, and an extended Etymological Index.

With these additions, and after the careful revision to which the work has been subjected, the Author can but hope that this edition of the 'Science and Art of Surgery' may not be found undeserving of the continued confidence of the surgical profession, as a guide to the practitioner, and a text-book for the student in Surgery.

*Gunshot Injuries: their History, Characteristic Features, Complications, and General Treatment; with Statistics concerning them as they are met with in Warfare.* By Surgeon-General T. LONGMORE, C.B. F.R.C.S. Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School, &c. Pp. 724, with 58 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth. [November 7, 1877.]

THE subject of Gunshot Injuries has acquired special interest of late years, both from the effects of the changes which have been made in firearms and their projectiles during this period, and also from the increased use of these weapons by volunteers and persons in civil life. In the wars of late years, too, the proportion of gunshot injuries, relatively to those from cutting and stabbing weapons, has gradually become greater. This is a result of the more extended distribution of firearms. The number of field guns has been largely increased in all armies. Portable firearms are now almost universally distributed among troops. Not only infantry soldiers, whose special weapon the musket or rifle has always been, but cavalry soldiers, engineers, a certain proportion of gunners, men of the Army Service Corps, all now carry firearms of some description. The war which is now raging in the East, and the uncertainty respecting the extent to which countries at present in a state of peace may become involved in the strife, are still further attracting attention to the subject.

This war, indeed, is bringing the injuries themselves in vast numbers to the notice not only of the surgeons who are treating them in the field and field-hospitals, but of numerous persons of all classes who are attending in different capacities to the wounded who have been removed to hospitals far away from the actual scenes of conflict. In England various philanthropic committees, formed for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings and promoting the recovery of the disabled of both hostile armies, have had to consider what material means and what plans of hospital assistance are best adapted for attaining the objects they have in view. All these are circumstances which have been, and are still, attracting particular attention to questions connected with the injuries which result from firearms.

The present systematic treatise on the subject of Gunshot Injuries is designed to furnish a complete insight into their nature, the complications to which they are liable, and the best modes of treating them. It embodies all the latest views and regulations on army hospital organization and administration. The section of the work embracing these topics, as well as that on the statistics of Gunshot Injuries in warfare, will be found to contain matters which concern combatant officers, especially those in administrative positions, quite as much as army surgeons. The scope of the treatise will, however, be best seen by giving an outline of the principal subjects discussed in its several sections. They are the following:—

1. Means by which Gunshot Injuries are produced: the explosive compounds in present use; the projectiles employed with large guns and portable firearms; liquid and gaseous projectiles.

2. Causes which influence the nature, characters, progress, and ultimate issues of Gunshot Injuries: inherent physical qualities of projectiles, viz. shape, dimensions, volume, weight, component substance, density; those impressed on them by the firearms from which they are discharged, velocity, mode of rotation, heat; certain conditions appertaining to the parts of the body injured by them.

3. Characteristic features and distinguishing signs of Gunshot Injuries: contusions and wounds by solid projectiles; by gaseous projectiles; the internal tracks left by bullets in different parts of the body; special features of wounds produced by small shot.

4. Primary symptoms and complications common to Gunshot Injuries: pain; shock; primary hæmorrhage; lodgement of foreign substances. Burns from explosions, and the effects of multiplicity of wounds, are described in this section.

5. Aids to diagnosis of particular features and complications of Gunshot Injuries derived from

examination of the coverings of wounded parts of the body, and from examination of the projectiles by which the injuries have been caused.

6. Secondary complications of Gunshot Injuries: inordinate inflammation; gangrene; secondary hæmorrhage; hospital gangrene; pyæmia; tetanus; erysipelas; traumatic delirium.

7. Ulterior consequences and disabling effects of Gunshot Injuries—in particular anatomical structures of the body; in particular bodily regions.

8. General treatment of Gunshot Injuries in field practice: first assistance to wounded men; treatment on their arrival at a field hospital; applications and dressings for use in injuries from small projectiles; in injuries from large projectiles; constitutional treatment; treatment of secondary complications.

9. Administrative arrangements for the care and treatment of wounded soldiers in time of war: army hospital organization; administration for general and special services; field hospital equipment; transport of wounded.

10. Classification of Gunshot Injuries in military and other returns.

11. Statistics of Gunshot Injuries in warfare: ratios of wounds to shots fired; of wounds to particular kinds of projectiles; of casualties in various battles; of wounds in particular bodily regions; proportionate fatality of them; ultimate results of injuries of all kinds received in warfare; with other ratios.

12. Appendix of Notes and References.

*Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, and other details.* By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, F.R.I.B.A. Architect, Author of 'A History of the Gothic Revival.' Fourth Edition, revised; pp. 318, with 31 Plates and Illustrations, comprising nearly 100 Examples. Square crown 8vo. price 14s. cloth.

[November 22, 1877.]

IN earlier editions of this book the Author expressed a hope that a time would arrive when those who are chiefly concerned with the control and management of industrial art in this country would perceive the necessity of meeting a demand, which has existed for some time past among our art-loving public, for improved taste in objects of modern manufacture. That hope has at length been realised, at least as regards many branches of trade in which the principles of good design had long been obsolete, and it is satisfactory to find that some of the oldest and most reputable firms of manufacturers in London, Manchester, and Birmingham, are seeking advice and assistance from competent designers, with a result which has a

directly beneficial influence on the nature of their productions.

The progress of industrial art is not likely to be arrested by the narrow prejudice of those whose perceptions of beauty in human handiwork are strictly limited to the fields of painting and sculpture, nor by the objections of critics who, speaking without knowledge, imagine that every departure from the conventional type of chair or table in ordinary use must necessarily be attended by personal inconvenience. During the time which has passed since the attention of the public was first directed to this subject, study and experience have proved that the internal fittings of a house may be made picturesque and interesting without being rude and clumsy in form, and that it is not necessary to sacrifice the refinements and comfort to which we are accustomed in the nineteenth century in order to secure simplicity of style.

Hence, in revising this volume for the press, the Author has taken the opportunity to replace some of the original illustrations by others more representative of the advance which has lately been made in the character of contemporary manufacture.

The reader must, however, be cautioned against supposing that designs represented on the small scale of the woodcuts contained in this volume can serve as correct models for reproduction by upholsterers and cabinet-makers, without the working drawings necessary for their proper execution. It is the more necessary to state this, as American tradesmen are advertising what they are pleased to call 'Eastlake' furniture, with the production of which the Author has had nothing to do, and for the taste of which he cannot be responsible.

#### CONTENTS :—

1. Street Architecture.
2. The Entrance Hall.
3. The Dining-room.
4. The Floor and the Wall.
5. The Library.
6. The Drawing-room.
7. Wall Furniture.
8. The Bed-room.
9. Crockery.
10. Table Glass.
11. Dress and Jewellery.
12. Plate and Cutlery.

*The Engineer's Valuing Assistant ; being a Practical Treatise on the Valuation of Collieries and other Mines : including Royalties, Leaseholds, and Freeholds, and Annuities from other sources. With Rules,*

*Formulae, and Examples ; also New Sets of Valuation Tables, calculated on the principle of allowing interest to the purchaser of annuities at one rate, and redeeming the capital invested at another, and practicable rate per cent. and Tables of Values, shewing the discrepancies existing in the ordinary tables of present values, and the errors created by their use ; Sources for the Redemption of Capital at different rates per cent. Remarks on Home and Foreign Mines as Investments, &c. By H. D. HOSKOLD, F.R.G.S. F.G.S. M.Soc.A. & Inst. M.E. &c. Civil and Mining Engineer ; late Mining Engineer to the Dean Forest Iron Co. for 16 years ; Author of 'A Practical Treatise on Mining, Land, and Railway Surveying and Engineering.' With an Introductory Note by PETER GRAY, F.R.A.S. Hon. Memb. Inst. Actuaries ; Author of 'Tables and Formulae for the Computation of Life Contingencies' &c. 8vo. pp. 452, price 31s. 6d. half-bound in calf. [October 4, 1877.*

THE neglect with which the subject of the valuation of mines has thus far been treated is the more surprising inasmuch as it is one of great national importance, affecting—at least in some degree—the interest of all those who are connected with Mining and other branches of industry.

It may fairly be said that at the present time commercial prosperity in general seems to depend more or less upon its relations to honest and successful Mining adventure ; but although Mining and other branches of trade have received and will still receive healthy stimulus, nevertheless there are periods of reaction, causing depression, the origin of which it is not always easy to trace and explain. In very many cases these fluctuations may be referred to inflated notions of speculation, creating undue excitement, error in judgment, and an unwarrantable lavish expenditure of capital upon properties not capable of yielding profits compatible with the outlay.

Immense sums of money are frequently spent in the purchase of mineral properties, and not unfrequently much more is paid in order to secure them than they are really worth. Cases coming within experience are by no means few where the estimated value has exceeded the true value by 40 or 50 per cent. due in many cases to the employment of an erroneous years' purchase. True value, and the economic expenditure of money upon the purchase and development of any property, are therefore matters of such par-



importance, that it has been considered necessary for the general interests of the public to point out in this work, and illustrate by ample practical examples, how such discrepancies as those referred to have arisen, and the means necessary to be adopted in guarding against such an enormous waste of capital.

Taking a rational view of the matter, it is desirable that any mode of deducing Values, having for its basis nothing better than an approximate rule, or a mere guess, should yield to more accurate treatment; and as the interest at stake is so great, and almost universal, it seems to be most essential that the public should possess some standard work of reference—embodying information and easy rules of a trustworthy and practicable character, so that by mere consultation the comparative merits and value of mineral, and other kinds of property that may come under consideration, may be readily determined.

Hitherto no work of this description, and specially devoted to this subject, has appeared.

The present work is an attempt to supply this need; and it has been written chiefly with a view to facilitate such calculations as are required generally, and especially by those of the Profession on whom more particularly devolve the important and onerous duties connected with Valuation, to introduce a general system based upon equitable and scientific principles, and to assist in obtaining more uniformity and accuracy in general practice.

In past years, when the Author was extensively engaged in valuing coal and other mines, the labour connected with the necessary and frequent calculations involving the use of rules derived from first principles became so tedious, that he determined once for all to prepare full and complete sets of Tables required, to be employed in Valuation as *labour savers*.

After much thought and labour this task has been completed, and the result is the present work, in which he has endeavoured throughout to render the treatment of the subject as simple and intelligible as its nature seemed to admit of, and, as he believes, free from all unnecessary mathematical surroundings.

*The London Science Class-Books, Elementary Series.* Edited by G. CAREY FOSTER, F.R.S. Professor of Physics in University College, London, and by PHILIP MAGNUS, B.Sc. B.A. Now in course of publication at short intervals, in fcp. 8vo. volumes, price 1s. 6d. each. [October 1877.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large number of scientific works which have been published in the last few years, it is very generally

acknowledged by those who are practically engaged in education, whether as teachers or as examiners, that there is still a want of books adapted for school purposes upon several important branches of science. The present Series of Elementary Class-Books will aim at supplying this deficiency. The works will all be composed with special reference to school-teaching; and whilst they will be suited to the capabilities and comprehension of boys and girls during their school course, they will afford trustworthy and accurate information, presented in such a way that it may serve as a basis for more advanced study.

In conformity with the special object of the Series, the attempt will be made in all cases to bring out the educational value which properly belongs to the study of any branch of science, by not merely treating of its acquired results, but by explaining as fully as possible the nature of the methods of inquiry and reasoning by which these results have been obtained. Consequently, although the treatment of each subject will be strictly elementary, the fundamental facts will be stated and discussed with the fulness needed to place their scientific significance in a clear light, and to show the relation in which they stand to the general conclusions of science.

In order to ensure the efficient carrying-out of the general scheme indicated above, the Editors are endeavouring to obtain the co-operation, as Authors of the several treatises, of men who combine special knowledge of the subjects on which they write with practical experience in teaching.

The volumes of the Series will each consist, on the average, of about 180 pages foolscap 8vo.; and, in order that they may be within the reach of all classes of schools, they will be published, if possible, at a uniform price of 1s. 6d. It is intended that eventually each of the chief branches of science shall be represented by one or more volumes.

The following is a list of the works for the publication of which arrangements have already been made. Of these, *Astronomy*, by Professor R. S. BALL, and *Thermodynamics*, by Dr. R. WORMELL, are now ready, price 1s. 6d. each. The remaining works in the list will follow at short intervals. Books on other subjects will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements with the Authors shall have been completed.

*Astronomy.* By R. S. BALL, LL.D. F.R.S. Royal Astronomer of Ireland. Pp. 160, with 41 Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[October 15, 1877.

IN this little work an attempt has been made simply and clearly to exhibit the principal methods employed in astronomical observations, and the nature

of the processes by which the fundamental facts of the science of astronomy have been established. Whilst many descriptive details have necessarily been omitted, the student is presented with an outline of the calculations by which the magnitudes of some of the heavenly bodies and the character of their orbits have been determined. The book contains a description of the transit instrument and of the several adjustments and corrections connected with its actual use in the observatory. The problem of determining the Sun's distance from the Earth by observations of the transit of Venus, is considered with as much detail as the limits of the work allow, and space has been found for a short description of the different clusters of stars and of some of the more important results of spectrum analysis.

The book is essentially a class-book, and not 'a popular treatise.' It is intended for the pupils of the higher forms in schools, and can be easily mastered by all who have but a slight acquaintance with the elements of mathematics. The Author has endeavoured to carry into effect the intentions of the Editors with respect to this series, and to produce a work which conveys accurate and trustworthy information that may serve as a basis for more advanced study. It is hoped that this little text-book may be found useful, not only to schools and colleges, but likewise to those classes which are being instituted in most provincial towns in connexion with the scheme for the extension of University teaching.

**Thermodynamics.** By RICHARD WORMELL, M.A. D.Sc. Head Master of the Middle-class Corporation School. Pp. 180, with 41 Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[October 15, 1877.]

THE object of this text-book is to exhibit the Dynamical Theory of Heat in such a form as to make it accessible to the pupils of the higher forms in schools. The application of the advanced methods of Mathematics has consequently been carefully avoided, and the only preparatory knowledge required from the student is an acquaintance with the first principles of Dynamics, and with some of the simpler experiments illustrating the more common phenomena of heat. The present work is intended to supply a deficiency which the progress of physical science has made apparent; for whilst a knowledge of the properties of energy, and of the laws which regulate its changes, has become of the utmost importance to students of almost every branch of science, there exist few connected and systematic expositions of the subject within reach of the general student, and perhaps none sufficiently elementary and complete for school use.

In the natural arrangement of the subject, the relation of energy to heat should follow the purely dynamical consideration of energy, not only on account of its practical importance, but because the measurements and formulæ connected with other transmutations of energy are generally determined by interposing the change into heat. Such, in fact, is the order adopted in the present text-book, which is an attempt

to do for Thermodynamics what has long since been done for Elementary Dynamics.

Each chapter of the book opens with a brief description of some experiments required either to supply the fund of observations on which the laws and theory are founded, or to show how certain constant quantities used in the calculations have been determined by careful and trustworthy physicists. Then follows: first, a discussion or examination of the experiments; secondly, the definitions of the scientific terms required for the expression of the general laws to which they lead; next, the formal enunciation of these laws; and finally, the strictly logical or mathematical consequences which can be deduced from them. The plan of gradually establishing and illustrating each part of the theory, before reasoning from it, is employed not only in each chapter individually, but in groups of chapters and throughout the whole work.

The work concludes with a short account of the Kinetic Theory of Gases; but within the limits of this text-book it was not possible to do more than present a brief analysis of the theory and of the principal evidence in its favour.

**Algebra.** By O. HENRICI, PH.D. F.R.S. Professor of Mathematics, University College, London. [In the press.]

**Biology, General.** By JOHN G. MCKENDRICK, M.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.

**Botany, Outlines of Morphology and Physiology.** By W. R. McNAB, M.D. Professor of Botany, Royal College of Science for Ireland.

[In the press.]

**Botany, Outlines of the Classification of Plants.** By W. R. McNAB, M.D. Professor of Botany, Royal College of Science for Ireland.

[In the press.]

**Chemistry.** By H. McLEOD, F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry, Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

**Geology.** By W. TOPLEY, F.G.S. Assoc. Inst. C.E. of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

**Geometry.** By O. HENRICI, PH.D. F.R.S. Professor of Mathematics, University College, London.

**Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.** By PHILIP MAGNUS, B.Sc. B.A. Author of 'Lessons in Elementary Mechanics,' Joint-Editor of this Series.

**Introductory Volume.** By W. K. CLIFFORD, M.A. F.R.S. Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, University College, London.

**Laws of Health.** By W. H. CORFIELD, M.A. M.D. Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, University College, London.

**Mechanics.** By R. S. BALL, LL.D. F. Astronomer-Royal for Ireland.

*Physical Geography.* By W. TOPLEY, F.G.S. Assoc. Inst. C.E. of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

*Practical Physics* (in Three Parts). By FREDERICK GUTHRIE, PH.D. F.R.S. Professor of Physics, Royal School of Mines.

*The Senses.* By JOHN G. McKENDRICK, M.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.

*Vibratory Motion and Sound.* By J. D. EVERETT, D.C.L. F.R.S.E. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Belfast.

*Zoology of the Vertebrate Animals.* By ALEXANDER McALISTER, M.D. Professor of Zoology, University of Dublin. [In the press.]

*Zoology of the Invertebrate Animals.* By ALEXANDER McALISTER, M.D. Professor of Zoology, University of Dublin. [In the press.]

*Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.* By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. D.C.L. LL.D. late Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London. PART I. *Chemical Physics.* Sixth Edition, revised by HERBERT McLEOD, F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Pp. 732, with 274 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [September 17, 1877.]

IN the present Edition short notices of some of the most recent discoveries in those branches of PHYSICS which are related to CHEMISTRY have been incorporated in the work, and several new paragraphs have also been introduced, especially in the section on Polarization of Light, a subject which is becoming of great importance to the chemist in the study of many organic compounds.

An attempt has been made to bring the terminology into accord with the views of the present time, and in this the Editor has received much valuable assistance from his friend and former colleague, Mr. A. G. GREENHILL, Professor of Applied Mathematics to the Advanced Class of the Royal Artillery Institution. Dr. ANDREWS has also very kindly revised and corrected that portion of the book which contains an account of his researches on the Heat of Combination and the Condensation of Gases.

Nearly all the references have been verified, and the year of publication introduced. It has also been found advisable to recalculate all numbers which were capable of such treatment, and thus many inaccuracies have been discovered and removed.

*De Ecclesia et Cathedra; or, the Empire-Church of Jesus Christ: an Epistle.* By the Hon. COLIN LINDSAY. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,060, price 32s. cloth.

[November 26, 1877.]

THIS work differs from most others on the same subject in that it professes to demonstrate the general scheme which God has adopted for effecting the regeneration of this world and mankind. Man by eating the forbidden fruit acquired a knowledge which God did not intend him at first to possess, and had he been permitted to eat of the Tree of Life he would then have become, as God himself said, 'as one of us'; and this, because of his crime, he was unfitted to be. Hence in the counsels of God man was to undergo a long training to prepare him for the reception of CHRIST and Christianity. At the time pre-ordained CHRIST came, and founded a universal Empire-Church, which He ordained to be always one and indivisible, indefectable and infallible. The form of the polity which He constituted was that of a pure monarchy, the same in essence as that which He had instituted at the beginning: that is to say, that the kingdom should proceed from One selected for the purpose, who should be His Representative on earth, invested with the executive authority, and the plenary and coercive jurisdiction, to whom was committed the office of the infallible teacher and judge in all matters relating to the doctrine of faith and morals. The position of Vicar of God, together with all these prerogatives, is coeval with the existence of man, and being essential laws or principles, these prerogatives remain in force for all time; for principles are immutable, and God, who is the Truth, cannot change, because He is unchangeable. The Christian dispensation is the outcome of all those which have preceded it, and the essential laws which governed the former dispensations must of necessity find their places in that of the Christian. By comparing them with the several commissions granted to St. PETER alone and exclusively, the truth, in the Author's belief, will be perceived, that CHRIST adopted and adapted them to the new kingdom which He created. There were other essential principles established at the beginning of the world, which the reader will find explained in this work, the object of which, in short, is to shew that the Empire-Church still exists on earth, and that over it reigns the Representative of JESUS CHRIST, whom all men are bound to honour and obey at the risk of forfeiting their salvation. This latter point, as well as the general testimony of the Fathers, the Author hopes to be enabled to discuss in another volume.

*National Christianity ; or, Caesarism and Clericalism.* By J. B. HEARD, M.A. Caius Coll. Camb. late Vicar of Bilton, Harrogate; Author of 'The Tripartite Nature,' &c. 8vo. pp. 300, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[September 10, 1877.]

THE object of this work is to point out that the Erastian and the Ecclesiastical parties not only have existed side by side in the National Church, but also must do so, and that the one tendency actually fosters the growth of the other. They have grown up together, and can only be dealt with in the same way. Hence it is that as the Establishment, as it exists at present in this country, is the slow outgrowth of a long train of causes which gave it its present shape and development, it can only be dealt with by a method of evolution which is at the same time not revolution. The stages which the National Church of this land is destined to pass through are thus these three. I. It has been until the Reformation a Pope's Church: II. It is at present a Crown Church, and III. It will be in the future a People's Church. Thus the Writer desires to see the repeal of the Royal Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity, the two pillars of the existing Establishment, and to develop instead a popular National Church. The Writer discusses the various proposals put forward for attaining Disestablishment, and points out that while the existing compromise is kept up, no effectual scheme of Church Reform is attainable. As a clergyman who has resigned his licence on account of conscientious objections to the principle of State Churchmanship, the conclusions which the Author points to are those of VINET; viz. Voluntaryism and Separatism, since the Church and the State represent at present tendencies of human nature, as well as relations in life which may be harmonised but cannot be formally united, much less confounded, as they are in all existing State Churches.

*Apostolical Succession Considered ; or, the Constitution of a Christian Church, its Powers and Ministry.* Abridged from Archbishop WHATELY'S 'Kingdom of Christ'; and edited by the Author's Daughter, Miss E. J. WHATELY, Author of 'Memoir of Archbishop Whately,' 'English Synonymes,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 174, price 1s. 6d. sewed.

[November 28, 1877.]

THIS abridged treatise from Archbishop WHATELY'S *Kingdom of Christ* exhibits the Author's views regarding the constitution of the Christian Church, and brings into clear contrast (1) those features in its government which are essential and (2) those which are accidental. All questions relating to the authority, whether of the Church or of the Scriptures, are thus answered by way of necessary inference from propositions which, resting on historical evidence, are opposed to the extreme pretensions advanced in certain portions of the Christian community.

*The Words of Life.* By the Rev. C. M. SKOTROWE, B.D. Crown 8vo. pp. 160, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 9, 1877.]

THIS volume contains, it is believed, all or nearly all the recorded words of our Lord, classified according to their subject-matter as follows:—

1. The Divine Nature.
2. The Divine Work.
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4. Things Spiritual—Truths.
5. Things Spiritual—Duties.
6. Words of or to individuals.
7. The Jews, &c.

The texts are arranged under each head in the order of time, according to the more generally received harmonies.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*New HISTORICAL WORK* by Mr. LECKY.—In December will be published Vols. I. & II. in 8vo. 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century.' By W. E. H. LECKY, M.A. Author of 'History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe' and 'History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne.' The First and Second Volumes, comprising the epoch between 1700 and 1760.

Continuation of BOASE and COURTNEY'S *BIBLIOTHECA CORNUBIENSIS*.—The Second Volume of the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' by G. C. BOASE and W. P. COURTNEY, will be ready for publication, in 4to. price 21s. in January. This Volume will contain the remaining portion of the alphabetical arrangement of persons' names extending from letters P to Z, completing the section of the work.

The Rev. Dr. YOUNG's New *BIBLICAL CONCORDANCE*.—In the press, in 1 vol. imperial 8vo. 'A Concordance to the Holy Bible.' By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D. Edinburgh.

New Work on *MODERN FORMS of UNBELIEF*. Preparing for publication, 'Evenings with the Skeptics; or, Free Discussion on Free Thinkers.' By the Rev. JOHN OWEN, Rector of East Anstey, Devon.

New Work by Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE.—Preparing for publication, in 8vo. 'A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.' By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival.' Vols. I. and II. will be published in the course of the year 1878.

*AUTHORISED EDITION* of the Rev. Dr. ARNOLD's *SERMONS*.—In January will be published, in 6 vols. crown 8vo. price 30s. cloth, or separately 5s. each, 'Sermons, preached mostly in the Chapel of Rugby School.' By THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. formerly Head Master of Rugby School and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. Collective Edition, complete in Six Volumes, revised and edited by the Author's Daughter, Mrs. W. E. FORSTER.

New *PHILOLOGICAL WORK* by Dr. LATHAM.—In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 'Outlines of General and of Developmental Philology.' By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. &c. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Author of 'Handbook of the English Language' &c.—Beginning with language in its most advanced stage, the Author in this work argues backwards to the earlier forms, thus passing from the structure of the Analytic languages to those of the Agglutinative type, and from these to the Monosyllabic. Having given the general characteristics of each stage in the growth of language, he sums up the results in the Second Part, so far as they bear on the development of Derivation, Inflection, and the like.

*EPOCHS of MODERN HISTORY*, edited by C. COLBECK, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant-Master on the Modern Side at Harrow School. Volumes in preparation for this Series:—

'The Empire under the House of Hohenstaufen.' By the Rev. W. STUBBS, M.A. Reg. Prof. of Mod. Hist. in the Univ. of Oxford.

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The Rev. Dr. EDERSHEIM's *LIFE of CHRIST*.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. 'The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.' By ALFRED EDERSHEIM, D.D. Vicar of Loders, Dorsetshire.

New *LIFE of GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING*.—In January will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 'Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works.' By HELEN ZIMMERN, Author of 'The Life and Works of Arthur Schopenhauer.'

New Work by the Rev. W. LINWOOD, M.A.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 'The Theban Trilogy of Sophocles Literally Explained,' viz. the Greek Text of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the *Œdipus Colonus*, and the *Antigone*, with Copious English Notes, adapted for the use of Elementary Students. By the Rev. WILLIAM LINWOOD, M.A. formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxon.

New Work on *ENGLISH GRAMMAR*.—In the press and nearly ready, in crown 8vo. 'English Grammar, Historical and Analytical.' By JOSEPH GOSTWICK, Author of 'English Poets,' 'German Poets,' Handbooks of German and American Literature, &c. The examples given in the Syntax of this Grammar precede the rules, and consist of sentences selected from English standard literature. These sentences represent the laws of construction mostly observed during the last three centuries, while many excerpts from the English literature of earlier times are also given.

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New Work on *CHEMISTRY* by Mr. KINGZETT.—In the press, in 1 vol. '*Animal Chemistry: or, the Relations of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology: including the Results of the most recent Scientific Researches and Experiments.*' By CHARLES T. KINGZETT, F.C.S. Lond. and Berlin; Author of '*History, Products and Processes of the Alkali Trade.*'

New Work on *TEACHING MUSIC*, based on Dr. HULLAH's Method.—Preparing for publication '*A Catechism of Music.*' By the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A. Editor of '*The Psalter Noted*' &c. This volume, which is intended for use with all Elementary Guide Books, and with all Exercises for Learning to Sing from Notes, is based, by permission, on Dr. Hullah's '*Manual of Singing*,' '*Time and Tune in the Elementary School*,' and other elementary works.

New Work by Professor BUCHHEIM.—In the press, in 1 vol. 18mo. '*German Poetry for Repetition.*' A Graduated Collection of Classical and Popular Pieces and Extracts of acknowledged merit, suitable to dwell in the memory of young persons; selected from the best works of modern German Poets, with English Notes for Learners. Edited by C. A. BUCHHEIM, Ph.D. Professor of the German Language and Literature in King's College, Examiner to the University of London.

*The LONDON SERIES of ENGLISH CLASSICS*, edited by JOHN W. HALES, M.A. &c. late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, and jointly by CHARLES S. JERRAM, M.A. &c. late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. In preparation for this Series:—

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*EPOCHS of ANCIENT HISTORY*, edited by the Rev. Sir GEORGE W. COX, Bart. M.A. and by CHARLES SANKY, M.A. In preparation for this Series:—

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In February 1878 will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. with Maps, Nine Full-page Illustrations, and upwards of One Hundred Smaller Subjects in the Text, engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, price 21s. cloth, '*A Voyage in a Sunbeam; or, Our Home on the Ocean 'for Eleven Months.*' By Mrs. BRASSEY.

Mr. and Mrs. BRASSEY, with their family, left England in July 1876, and sailed first for Madeira and Teneriffe, to the Cape de Verde Islands and Brazil. From Rio Janeiro they moved up into the exquisite scenery of the Organ Mountains and surrounding country. Following down the Atlantic coast, they next reached the River Plate. After seeing all that is to be seen in and around Buenos Ayres, they proceeded up the river to Rosario, the starting-point of the Central Argentine Railway, which conveyed them to Cordova and the wild scenes of life in the upper provinces of the Republic. They continued their journey to the southward, and had an exciting passage through the intricacies of the Straits of Magellan, and the still greater difficulties of Smyth's Channel, where large ships can run their spars among the branches of the trees. Arriving at Valparaiso and Santiago, the capital of Chili, they visited Cauquenes, in the heart of the Andes, at no great distance from the highest summits of the Cordillera, which rise considerably more than 20,000 feet above the sea.

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## WATTS'S DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

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A Fourth Volume of this work, forming a Supplementary Volume to the Seventh Edition, has been for some time in preparation, and is advancing steadily towards completion. During the progress of the three volumes of the last edition through the press, which occupied a considerable period of time, it became evident that, before the last sheet of the third volume was printed off, there had been many new inventions brought before the public of which no notices had been given, and that important improvements in the processes of many manufactures had been made and adopted, which could not be described. With a desire to remedy this, and to keep this standard book of reference up to the latest date, it was resolved to produce a Supplementary Volume. In this every known improvement upon any of the processes in the arts or manufactures comprehended in the former volumes will be given, and every advance in the methods of mining and preparing the minerals for the market will be described. New discoveries bearing in any way upon the subject embraced in this Dictionary will be given, with as much clearness as possible; and practical applications of scientific discoveries already known and previously mentioned, will be carefully considered. Several new articles—especially Agricultural Machinery, the applications of machinery to Shoemaking, to the formation of Wood-work and other handicrafts—will be introduced. The Editor, who has obtained the assistance of some of the best authorities on special subjects, beyond those who have already contributed to the former volumes, is especially desirous of rendering, by the aid of this Supplementary Volume, every matter relating to Arts, Manufactures, and Mines complete up to the end of the first quarter of the year 1877.

It is expected that the Supplementary Volume now announced will be ready for publication in the Spring of the year 1878.

# NOTES ON BOOKS

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ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. XCII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

VOL. V.

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*A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* By WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY, M.A. Author of 'History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe,' 'History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne,' &c. VOLS. I. & II. 1700—1760. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,254, price 36s. cloth.

[January 15, 1878.]

THE history of a nation may be written in so many different ways that it may not be useless, in laying these volumes before the public, to state in a few words the plan which the Author has adopted, and the chief objects at which he has aimed.

The Author has not attempted to write the history of the period year by year, or to give a detailed account of military events or of the minor

personal and party incidents which form so large a part of political annals. It has been his object to disengage from the great mass of facts those which relate to the permanent forces of the nation, or which indicate some of the more enduring features of national life. The subjects on which he has especially dilated are: the growth or decline of the Monarchy, the Aristocracy, and the Democracy, of the Church and of Dissent, of the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the commercial interests; the increasing power of Parliament and of the Press; the history of political ideas, of art and of manners; the changes that have taken place in the social and economical condition of the people; the many influences that have modified national character; the relations of the mother-country to its colonies; the causes that have accelerated or retarded social and political progress in Scotland and in Ireland; and



lastly, that great religious movement which culminated in Methodism and in the Evangelical revival.

The Author has endeavoured to treat these numerous subjects, not as isolated phenomena, but as different parts of one organic whole. The moral, intellectual, social, and political conditions of nations are closely connected, and one of the main objects of this book has been to shew their many points of contact and relationship.

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*The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By his Nephew, GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M.P. Cabinet Edition. 2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 996, price 12s. cloth.

[January 12, 1878.]

THIS edition of the *Life and Letters of Lord MACAULAY* is designed to range with the corresponding editions of his historical works. The biography of the great historian is thus brought within the reach of a much larger number of readers for whom this memoir will have a permanent value. It is reprinted from the second edition of the original work, which had undergone a careful revision and had been enriched with some additional matter.

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*The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart. F.R.S. LL.D.* partly written by himself, edited and completed by WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S.L.E. Member of Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Abridged Edition; pp. 194, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[January 24, 1878.]

IN consequence of the favourable general reception given to the *Life of Sir William Fairbairn* (published January 1877), and the strong testimony offered to its special interest for working men, it has been thought advisable to issue an edition at a much lower price. It is hoped that the extension of the circulation will contribute more fully and widely to the utility of the work, in the mode desired by the writer of the Autobiography. In this edition the personal narrative, which is the element of the most popular interest, has been retained entire, the scientific and technical portions being much abridged. These latter will, however, always possess an interest for a large class of readers, and they can still be referred to in the original work, which the present issue is by no means intended to supersede.

*Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works.* By HELEN ZIMMERN, Author of 'Arthur Schopenhauer, his Life and his Philosophy.' Crown 8vo. pp. 458, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [February 18, 1878.]

AN English *Life of Lessing* requires little in the way of preface or apology. It is only astonishing that the task of preparing such a work has not been undertaken long ago, and that this peculiar good fortune should have been reserved to the Author of this volume, the main purpose of which has been to exhibit LESSING as the intellectual pioneer of our present culture, no less in this country than in his own; to shew how few are the departments into which he did not penetrate, or in which his influence is not felt. It has been her effort to depict him as a centre of these manifold intellectual interests; a pathfinder in aesthetics, religion, and poetry; to paint his revolt against authority as such; and to exhibit his death-dealing onslaught on the Gallic and pseudo-classical tradition. Furthermore, the Author has wished to draw attention to his prophetic comprehension of modern liberal theology, expressed in his *Education of the Human Race*, which, translated by the late Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON, of Brighton, has exercised a great and avowed influence in this country. Thus, to a large number of English readers, LESSING is familiar only as a theologian; whilst to others, to artists especially, he is, through his *Laokoon*, known simply as an æsthetic writer. Hence LESSING, the whole man, with his extensive, varied, and catholic interests, is still unfamiliar to the English reader.

There are several German biographies of LESSING, but none of these would be well adapted to English requirements, and lend themselves to translation. Chief among these is the work of Messrs. DANZEL and GUHRAUER, which singularly illustrates the justice of the strictures recently passed on German literature by Mr. MARK PATTERSON. These volumes are a perfect mine of valuable materials, but offered in a form which makes it almost impossible to read them, and renders them available only as a quarry for the special student. The Author of the present work has endeavoured to remember that she was not writing for a German public, and has consequently omitted or touched lightly upon various minute matters unlikely to interest English readers.

The Author claims to be LESSING's first English biographer. It so happens that after this work was entirely completed and long after it had been advertised for publication, a work dealing with the same theme made its appearance unannounced, and thus gained the priority of issue. The Author, however, readily admits that the

wonderful many-sidedness of LESSING's mind would alone be a sufficient justification for putting before the world the views of two independent biographers, even if the very great difference of scale between the two works were not such as to bring the present one within reach of that larger portion of the reading public for which it is especially intended.

*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis: a Catalogue of the Writings, both Manuscript and Printed, of Cornishmen, and of Works relating to the County of Cornwall; with Biographical Memoranda and copious Literary References.* By GEORGE CLEMENT BOASE and WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COURTNEY. (In Two Volumes.) VOLUME II. P—Z. Imperial 8vo. pp. 510, price 21s. cloth. [January 31, 1878.

\*. \* VOL. I. A—O (published January 1874) may still be had, price 21s.

THIS work contains the names of many thousands of authors and other persons, arranged, for convenience of reference, in strict alphabetical order, with accurate although concise biographical memoranda of births, marriages, and deaths, and other prominent events in their lives. The titles of the books, pamphlets, &c. have been printed verbatim, and the precise details of the various magazine and newspaper articles, MSS. patents, music, and maps have been carefully supplied; the whole forming a complete literary and biographical history of the county of Cornwall. Although the greater number of the persons referred to are natives of the county, the names of many celebrated persons who have written concerning it will also be found.

The biographical details and lists of works have been corrected, in the case of living writers, by the authors themselves; but when, through death or absence from England, the benefit of this personal supervision could not be obtained, the lists have been submitted to the correction of their friends and relations.

The first volume contained the account of about three thousand authors, commencing with the initial letters A—O; the second, now published, those, certainly not less in number or importance, commencing P—Z, thus completing the alphabetical arrangement. The Bibliotheca is, it is believed, the most extensive and minute literary county history ever attempted, not to say published, as it is far more comprehensive in its character and scope than any other work of a similar nature.

Among the many eminent writers whose lives and works are fully described in the second

volume may be mentioned the names of WILLIAM PENNELL, F.R.S. geologist; Rev. HUGH PETERS, Puritan writer and politician; Very Rev. HUMPHRY PRIDEAUX, theologian; JOHN ROBARTES, first Earl of Radnor, statesman; FRANCIS ROUS, statesman and theologian; Rev. JONATHAN TOUP, classical writer; S. P. TREVELLIS, LL.D. biblical critic; Bishop JONATHAN TRELAWNY, divine; JOHN TREVISA, early English writer; RICHARD TREVITHICK, engineer; Sir CHARLES WAGER, admiral; and DIGORY WHEARE, historian.

*Lectures on the Labour Question.* By THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P. Author of 'Work and Wages' and 'British Seamen.' 8vo. pp. 276, price 6s. cloth. [January 23, 1878.

IN offering to the public the present collection of addresses on the Labour Question, the Author in his Preface disclaims novelty. He ventures, however, to express his belief that the encouragement he has received in the exposition of sound doctrine on work and wages to the rank and file of the armies of industry, may induce other teachers to work in the same wide and comparatively uncultivated field. The LECTURES are as follows:—

- I. } Labour and Capital.
- II. }
- III. Wages in 1873.
- IV. Public Elementary Education in the United States.
- V. The Duties of the Church in relation to the Labour Question.
- VI. Co-operative Production.
- VII. The South Wales Colliery Strike.
- VIII. On the Influences affecting the Price of Labour in England at the Present Time.
- IX. On Canada and the United States.
- X. Work and Wages in 1877.
- XI. Labour at Home and Abroad.

*The Cabinet Lawyer; a Popular Digest of the Laws of England, Civil, Criminal, and Constitutional: intended for Practical Use and General Information, and adapted for the Reference of Solicitors, Attorneys, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Members of Parliament, and Country Gentlemen.* The Twenty-fifth Edition, entirely recomposed and corrected throughout, with the Legislation of 1874 to 1877 incorporated. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 952, price 9s. cloth.

[February 27, 1878.

IT has again become necessary to prepare a New Edition of the *Cabinet Lawyer*, in order

meet the constant and increasing demand. The changes wrought in the judicial system of the country by the Judicature Acts, 1873-1875, have been introduced into the text, and the alterations made in various branches of the law since the publication of the last edition are all noticed and incorporated. The chapter on industrial classes has been revised, and analyses of the recent acts affecting friendly and industrial societies inserted.

The growth in number and importance of the objects embraced by modern legislation renders it difficult in a work of this kind to include all additions to the law; the Editor trusts, however, that the efficiency of the book has not been impaired by omissions or mistakes.

*The Resources of Modern Countries; Essays towards an Estimate of the Economic Position of Nations and British Trade Prospects.* By ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE WILSON. Reprinted, with Emendations and Additions, from *Fraser's Magazine*. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 908, cloth. [March 4, 1878.

IT has been the purpose of the Author in these volumes to examine the nature of the conditions on which the prosperity of trade is based, and then to determine the probable results of symptoms marking the periods of rise and depression. This method he has applied to the trade of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, Austro-Hungary and Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, the United States, India, China and Japan, Mexico and Brazil, the Dominion of Canada, and the several Colonies of Great Britain.

A portion of the matter contained in this volume has been published in the form of articles in 'Fraser's Magazine.' At the time when these articles began to appear, about a year and a half ago, the country was hoping that the end of the period of trade depression was at hand. That this hope has been thus far unrealised is by many believed to be due to the feverish state of mind into which Europe has been thrown by the war between the Russians and the Turks. At the present time hopes are again entertained that the end is nearly reached; but the Author, although he would be well pleased if the logic of events should prove that he had taken too gloomy a view of the situation, fears that the roots of decay, in, at all events, our export trade, lie deeper than any mere war scare, and that the return of peace may only serve, for a time at least, to bring into stronger relief than ever the extent to which we have discounted the future. In his belief the nature of our relations with foreign countries is changing, and the trade out-look of the future

seems to him by no means clear. In a situation thus grave, if not alarming, he ventures to hope that the considerations set forth in these chapters may not be without their use.

#### CONTENTS:—

- I. The Trade Prosperity of the Past and Present Generations in this Country.
- II. The Economic Position of India.
- III. China and Japan.
- IV. The United States.
- V. Russian Progress.
- VI. Turkey and Egypt.
- VII. Austro-Hungary and Germany.
- VIII. France and Belgium.
- IX. Italy.
- X. Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands.
- XI. Canada and South Africa.
- XII. Australia and New Zealand.
- XIII. Mexico and Brazil.
- XIV. The River Plate, Chili, and Peru.
- XV. The West Indies and other Minor British Possessions.

*Phases of Modern Doctrine in relation to the Intellectual and Active Powers of Nature and Man.* By JAMES HAWKINS, Author of 'The Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Constitution of the Deaf and Dumb,' 'The Desirability of National Education for the Deaf and Dumb,' 'Public Institutions,' 'The Influence of Practical Intelligence,' &c. 8vo. pp. 312, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[February 7, 1878.

A SILENT revolution has been going on for some time in respect to the opinions entertained by the writers of antiquity, and the term Modern Doctrine is used as having particular reference to this revolution. The impression thus made on the popular mind is undoubtedly becoming more marked. It is much to be desired therefore, as Mr. HERBERT SPENCER says, 'that a growth of ideas and feelings tending to produce modification shall be joined to a continuance of ideas and feelings tending to produce stability.' The writer of this work, in considering the tendencies of Modern Doctrine, has done so in the light of three aspects—namely, that of morning, noon, and evening; necessarily ignoring what may be called the dawn and night of nature and human destiny as beyond the range of man's comprehension. He treats of the composition of the material world according to the evidences of geological discoveries, and the rise and progress of primitive races according to the explorations of philosophy. Tracing the progress of civilisation, he brings prominently forward those nations among whom it met with the greatest

encouragement, and he marks out the nursery-grounds of man's intellectual ascendancy in the East. The concluding portion of the work is devoted to the consideration of theologies, types of religion, the varied forms of worship, popular superstitions, Scriptural difficulties, and theories respecting the nature of the human soul.

*Sermons preached mostly in the Chapel of Rugby School.* By the late Rev. THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. formerly Head Master of Rugby School and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. Collective Edition complete in Six Volumes, revised and edited by the Author's Daughter, Mrs. W. E. FORSTER. 6 vols. crown 8vo. price 30s. cloth, or separately 5s. each, as follows:—

- I. *Christian Life* (1820—1828).
- II. *Christian Life at School* (1828—1831); with an *Essay on the Right Interpretation and Understanding of the Scriptures.*
- III. *Christian Life and Doctrine* (1831—1834).
- IV. *Christian Life, its Course, its Hindrances, and its Helps* (1835—1840).
- V. *Christian Life, its Hopes, its Fears, and its Close* (1841—1842).
- VI. *Sermons chiefly on the Interpretation of Scripture* (1832—1840).

[January 11, 1878.]

IT is now more than half a century since the earliest Sermons in these volumes were preached at Laleham by Dr. ARNOLD; and thirty-five years have passed since his voice was heard for the last time in Rugby Chapel, on the Sunday before his death. Yet, although Sermons have rarely so long an existence, and although those of Dr. ARNOLD were written in the midst of a busy life, almost invariably on a Sunday afternoon, in the couple of hours before he went into chapel, and are therefore no elaborate productions, but direct practical addresses to the congregation before him, the Editor believes that they will still be read with interest, and that the freshness and force of them will be found still unexhausted.

For some years after his death the Sermons continued to pass rapidly through successive editions, and they have never ceased to have a certain circulation; it is therefore hoped that, now that they are republished in a cheaper form, they may find a fresh class of readers.

Of the six volumes of Sermons, the first four were published by the Author himself: the first volume in 1829; the second in 1831; the third in 1834; and the fourth in 1841: the last two volumes were published by Mrs. ARNOLD soon after his death, the Sermons being selected by her from among his MSS. with the counsel and aid of Dr. STANLEY, the present Dean of Westminster. In republishing them the Editor has made no change whatever, except to omit a course of very early Sermons on the Epistle to the Romans.

If it should appear at first sight that such small portions of these volumes as are of a controversial character might have been omitted, as referring to what was of only temporary interest, it will, the Editor thinks, be found that although some of the names and circumstances may belong to a past controversy, the principles discussed are the same which are being discussed daily among us, and belong to the present fully as much as to the past.

It is possible also that some of the Sermons preached soon after Dr. ARNOLD went to Rugby, which deal especially with Public School life, may now appear to paint its evils in somewhat exaggerated colours; but, besides the interest which attaches to them as 'the first Sermons of their kind,' they possess the additional interest, that the difference between his description and the actual state of Public Schools represents in some degree, undoubtedly, the result of his labours.

It remains only to remark that the titles, both of the volumes and of the separate Sermons, are for the most part not of the Author's own giving. The only volume named by himself is the fourth, 'Christian Life, its Course, its Hindrances and its Helps,' and the only Sermons he named are those in the volume entitled 'Christian Life and Doctrine.'

*The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other Parts of Europe.* By Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Antiquarian Association of Zürich. Translated and arranged by JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A. F.G.S. Author of 'Isca Silurum' &c. Second Edition, greatly enlarged; with 206 Illustrations in Lithography and on Wood. 2 vols. imperial 8vo. price 42s. cloth.

[March 4, 1878.]

MORE than ten years have now elapsed since the publication of the First Edition of this work. The discoveries made during that period have amply confirmed Dr. KELLER's idea, that the

mode of settlement which forms the subject of this work will be found to have extended very widely. Nearly all the shallow lakes of Switzerland and the adjoining countries are now known to have had pile dwellings on their shores. The large number of facts accumulated in the present edition will at once convince the most sceptical.

In the present edition hardly anything has been omitted which was contained in the first, and the whole of Dr. KELLER's seventh report has been incorporated. In addition to this, it has been the endeavour of the Translator to give short accounts of every settlement which has been carefully investigated, so that the work may, he hopes, now be said to contain an epitome of all that is known of these peculiar structures. It has been no easy matter to collect and arrange such a number of facts, scattered as the notices are in a large variety of publications; and if there should appear to be any want of arrangement or clearness of description, he trusts that he may find an excuse in the large number of objects drawn and described. In the First Edition about fifteen hundred were noticed; the present edition contains the description of between two and three thousand.

The restored or ideal picture of a Swiss lake dwelling, which forms the frontispiece to the first volume of the present edition, will be found to differ in a slight degree from that of the first, and for the following reasons:—Soon after the publication of the First Edition it was suggested that the 'restoration' then given made the doors and walls of the huts too high, and that there was no warrant for the windows. The doors have accordingly been made somewhat lower, and the windows less prominent, although the latter feature has not been excluded altogether, clear evidence having been obtained that flint implements were worked by the fireside, and these could not be worked in the dark.

*The Universe of Stars; presenting Researches into, and New Views respecting the Constitution of the Heavens.* By R. A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Second Edition; pp. 242, with 22 Charts (4 Coloured) and 22 Diagrams. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[January 22, 1878.]

THIS volume exhibits very nearly in chronological order the Author's researches respecting the constitution of the universe. It contains an account of the results obtained by Sir W. HERSCHEL during his long and arduous labours in the study of the star depths, which, it is believed, is more accurate than any yet

presented. It also contains full copies of all the Author's maps and charts of the star depths, except in the case of his large chart of 324,000 stars, from which only sections are given.

*Transits of Venus; a Popular Account of Past and Coming Transits, from the First observed by HORROCKS A.D. 1639 to the Transit of A.D. 2012.* By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Third Edition, with an Account of the Successes achieved in December 1874, Suggestions respecting the Transit of 1882, and a Note on the Results obtained by the British Expeditions; pp. 258, with 20 Plates (12 Coloured) and 38 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth.

[January 18, 1878.]

THIS work is partly historical and partly explanatory. It gives a complete account of the Transits of 1639, 1761, and 1769, and presents all the chief points of the discussion respecting the Transits of 1874 and 1882 (abridged in the second and third editions). The explanations of the principles of the various methods for observing Transits are full, simple, and freely illustrated. In the second edition the special circumstances of the next transit (partly visible in Great Britain and wholly visible in America) have been fully discussed. The third edition presents further the results deduced from the British observations, and discusses their value.

*Other Worlds than Ours; the Plurality of Worlds Studied under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches.* By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Cantab. Fourth Edition, revised and brought up to the Present State of Astronomical Science; with 14 Illustrations (one a Large Folding Map and Four Coloured). Crown 8vo. pp. 332, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 13, 1878.]

THIS Edition has been carefully revised, and in many important respects modified. Several passages relating to questions which were under controversy when the earlier editions appeared have been removed, those questions having been decided by new evidence, in the sense advocated in the original text. Since the earlier chapters of the work were in the press three important discoveries have been made. Dr. H. Y. DRAPER, of New York, has discovered oxygen in the sun by means of its bright lines (photographed) in the violet portion of the spectrum. A 'new

star,' which appeared in the constellation Cygnus, has faded into a planetary nebula; or at any rate its light, which originally gave a spectrum like that of the new star in the Northern Crown, now shines only with the monochromatic light of those gaseous nebulae whose spectrum is a single nitrogen line. And lastly, it has been discovered that Mars has two very small moons, circling around him in about  $30\frac{1}{2}$  hours and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours, at distances from his centre of about 14,000 and 5,600 miles respectively. The two former discoveries correspond well with views expressed in this work; and the last supplies a new and strong argument in favour of the theory of Cosmic Evolution advanced in Chapter IX. The CONTENTS of this volume are as follows:—

1. Introduction.
2. What our Earth Teaches us.
3. What we Learn from the Sun:
4. The Inferior Planets.
5. Mars, the Miniature of our Earth.
6. Jupiter, the Giant of the Solar System.
7. Saturn, the Ringed World.
8. Uranus and Neptune, the Arctic Planets.
9. The Moon and other Satellites.
10. Meteors and Comets: their Office in the Solar System.
11. Other Suns than Ours.
12. Of Minor Stars, and of the Distribution of Stars in Space.
13. The Nebulae: are they External Galaxies?
14. Supervision and Control.

*A Treatise on the Cycloid and all Forms of Cycloidal Curves, and on the Use of Cycloidal Curves in dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, &c. and of Matter projected from the Sun.* By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mathematical Scholar and Hon. Fellow of King's College, London. Intended primarily for the use of Students in Universities &c. Pp. 262, many Examples and Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[January 19, 1878.]

THIS volume deals primarily with the geometry of *cycloids*, curves traced out by a point in a circle rolling on a straight line, or on or within another circle, and *trochoids* (or hoop-curves), curves traced out by a point within or without a circle so rolling.

All the curves included under the general name epicyclic curves are treated in the present volume, though the cycloid, epicycloid, hypocycloid, and trochoid are more fully dealt with, in their geometrical aspect, than the epitrochoid and spiral members of the epicyclic family.

Most of the propositions in the first three sections were established in the same manner as in this volume, in notebooks which the Author drew up when at Cambridge; but the proofs have been simplified and their arrangement altogether modified more than once since then. In fact, anyone who compares the first two sections with recent papers by the Author on the Cycloid, Epicycloid, and Hypocycloid, in the *English Mechanic*, will perceive even that in the interval since those papers were written the subject-matter has been entirely rearranged.

In defining epicycloids and hypocycloids a change is here made by which an anomaly existing in the former treatment of these curves has been removed. The definitions hitherto used run as follows:—

The {epicycloid  
hypocycloid} is the curve traced out by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls without sliding on a fixed circle in the same plane, the two circles being in {external  
internal} contact.

For this the Author substitutes:—

The {epicycloid  
hypocycloid} is the curve traced out by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls without sliding on a fixed circle in the same plane, the rolling circle touching the {outside  
inside} of the fixed circle.

That the latter is the more correct definition is proved by the fact that, while the former leads to an altogether unsymmetrical classification of the resulting curves, the latter leads to a classification perfectly symmetrical.

In the fourth section on motion in cycloidal curves the Author has adopted a somewhat new method of arranging the demonstrations to include cycloids, epicycloids, and hypocycloids. The proof that the cycloid is the path of quickest descent is a geometrical presentation of Bernoulli's analytical demonstration.

The portions of Section V. relating to planetary motions, and the concluding section relating to the graphical use of cycloidal curves for determining the motion of bodies in elliptical orbits under gravity and of matter projected from the sun, will be useful, I trust, to students of astronomy. In some respects cycloidal curves are even more closely related to astronomy than the conic sections. If planets and comets travel approximately in ellipses about the sun, and moons in ellipses about their primaries, the planets' paths relatively to our earth, regarded as at rest, are epicyclic curves; while the cycloid and its companion curves supply an effective construction for dealing with Kepler's famous problem relating to

the motion of a body in an ellipse round an orb in the focus attracting according to the law of gravity.

A treatise such as this is rather intended to afford the means of solving such problems as may be suggested to the student than of supplying examples. The work includes, however, a collection of about 150 examples. All except those to which a name is appended are original. They are, in fact, a selection from among those which occurred to the Author as the work proceeded. Many which he had intended to present as riders have ultimately been worked into the text among the corollaries and scholia. If these had been included as examples the total number would have amounted to about 300; but it seemed to the Author better in their case to indicate the nature of the proof.

*Ritual of the Altar: the Order of the Holy Communion; with Introits, Collects, Epistles, Graduals, Gospels, Offertories, Secrets, Communions and Postcommunions throughout the year, according to the Use of the English Church; Office of Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, Order of Ceremonies for Candlemas, Lent, and Easter, the Asperges, and divers Benedictions; together with Rubrical Directions, Secret Prayers, Ritual Music, and the General Rubrics.* Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Second Edition, revised and enlarged; rubricated, and illustrated with upwards of 70 Woodcuts, and the Crucifixion after Guido. Small folio, pp. 424, price 42s. cloth.

[March 1878.]

**T**HE *Ritual of the Altar*, having been out of print for two years, is now reprinted suitably for Altar-use, in a legible type and in a small folio form. It is also both rubricated and illustrated.

The principle upon which the *Ritual of the Altar* has been framed is that of loyal adherence to the Order of the English Liturgy, whilst the right has been claimed and exercised of supplementing such Order from Ancient Offices. The text of the Prayer Book, both in Office and Rubric, has been literally followed. But Secret Prayers for the use of the Celebrant have been added from the source whence the English Liturgy was derived; and the Rubrics have been developed in accordance with the custom of the living Use of Western Christendom. The omission of the Exhortations, Offertory Sentences (save the first and last), and Rubrics unconnected with ceremonial,

form the only exceptions in the way of contraction; whilst, if any ritual observance has been suggested which may not be in absolute harmony with the letter of the rubric, it has been suggested only as an alternative use.

The Second Edition has been carefully revised by competent liturgists, and is considerably enlarged; and the *Ritual of the Altar* now aspires to provide for the due and reverent Offering of the Holy Sacrifice, daily throughout the year, according to the Use of the Church of England. Amongst other improvements effected in the present issue of the book, the following may be mentioned:—

1. All the Collects, Epistles and Gospels, for Sundays and Festivals, from the Book of Common Prayer, together with their corresponding Secret Prayers, have been supplied.

2. Provision has been made for Divine Service on all the Holy Days and Saints' Days commemorated in the English Church; and on all the ferial days ordered to be observed by the English Prayer Book.

3. The Proper Prefaces for Advent, Epiphany, Lent, Feasts of the B. V. M. and the Apostles, and for the Dead (in addition to those contained in the Prayer Book) have been printed, together with their musical notation; and the Prefaces for Corpus Christi, All Saints, Transfiguration, and the Dedication of a Church, have been printed without note.

4. The Office of Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, Commemorations, divers Benedictions, and an Order of Ceremonies for Candlemas, Lent, and Easter, compiled from Western Missals, have been added.

5. The General Rubrics include the few ceremonial details which were omitted from the first edition, such as the Liturgical Osculation, the Pax, and use of the Humeral Veil and Folded Chasuble. They are illustrated with upwards of seventy Woodcuts of the Positions of the Sacred Ministers, and of Manual Acts, and Usages of Divine Worship.

6. The musical form for singing the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels has been supplied; and inflexions for the 'Comfortable Words' have been introduced.

7. A Kalendar has been added, and Tables of Feasts; and a plate of the Crucifixion by GUIDO.

8. For convenience of use, the Office has been printed midway in the volume; and the book has been arranged in the ancient manner, under the usual headings of the Proper of the Season, the Ordinary and Canon, the Proper of the Season (after Easter), and the Proper and Common of Saints.

## TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*A Treatise on Photography.* By W. de WIVELESLE ABNEY, F.R.S. Captain in the Corps of the Royal Engineers, and late Instructor in Chemistry and Photography at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. (Edited by C. W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S.) Pp. 342, with 105 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth. [January 21, 1878.]

THE aim of this book is chiefly to give a rational explanation of some of the different phenomena to be met with in photography; and at the same to furnish sufficient practical instruction to enable the student to produce a landscape picture which shall be technically good, and at the same time to be of use to him if he make photography an aid to research.

In regard to the theories which the Author has enunciated, it is believed that experimental evidence completely justifies their adoption. Though rapid advance has been made of late years in rule of thumb photography, yet the progress has been but slow in the science of it since the days when HERSCHEL, DRAPER, BEQUEREL, and others instituted their researches; and if this book can be but the means of enlisting a few earnest workers in investigating some of the remaining problems which still require solution, another aim of the Author will be accomplished.

*Miscellaneous Papers connected with Physical Science.* By HUMPHREY LLOYD, D.D. D.C.L. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University. 8vo. pp. 518, price 16s. cloth. [January 7, 1878.]

THIS volume is a collection of the memoirs and some of the shorter papers on Physical Science, communicated for the most part to the Royal Irish Academy, or to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and published in their Transactions. The principal essay in the volume is the report on the progress and present state of Physical Optics (Art. II.) presented to the British Association in the year 1834, and containing a complete but condensed history of the discoveries in the science up to that period, as well as an account of the bearing of each upon the wave-theory of Light. Next to this may be mentioned the papers relating to the Physiography of Ireland (Arts. V. VI. XVII. and XVIII.) the two former of which contain the laws of distribution of the Terrestrial Magnetic Force in Ireland, as deduced from the observa-

tions made by General SABINE, Sir JAMES CLARKE ROSS, and the Author, in the years 1834, 1835 and 1838. The two latter articles contain, in like manner, an account of the distribution of Atmospheric Temperature and Pressure, and of the other meteorological elements, deduced from the simultaneous observations made at the observatories of Dublin, Armagh, and Markree, and at several of the Coastguard stations and lighthouses of Ireland.

Of the original papers, Art. I. contains the account of the experimental discovery of Conical Refraction by the Author; Art. III. that of a New Case of Interference of the Rays of Light; and Art. IV. the complete theory of the Light reflected and transmitted by Thin Plates, in which the phenomena of elliptic Polarisation, first noticed by Sir DAVID BREWSTER, are explained, and their laws deduced.

Of the remaining papers, Arts. VII.—XI. contain the accounts of various improvements suggested by the Author in the methods of observation of Terrestrial Magnetism; and Arts. XII.—XV. some speculations as to the causes of the diurnal and other changes. The remainder of the volume contains addresses delivered by the Author, upon special occasions, on subjects connected with Physical Science.

*The Student's Algebra.* By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D. Lord Bishop of Natal. Edited with the Author's sanction by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. Author of 'The Standard Algebra' and other Mathematical Works. Crown 8vo. pp. 380, price 6s. cloth, also the KEY, price 6s. cloth.

[January 5, 1878.]

THE publication of this work has been thought desirable with a view to meeting more fully the educational wants of the present day. In addition to the elementary rules and processes required for general School purposes, and for the attainment of an ordinary B.A. degree at the University of Cambridge, this volume contains certain of the more advanced portions of Algebra, without which at the present day no Student's Algebra can be considered complete; these are the *Multinomial Theorem*, *Logarithms* and the *Exponential Theorem*, *Continued Fractions*, *Indeterminate Coefficients*, the *Differential Method* and its application to the *Interpolation and Summation of Series*, the *Theory of Chances*, &c. &c.

This work has been drawn up under the Author's sanction and supervision, mainly from Bishop COLENSO's *Elements of Algebra*, by th



Rev. J. HUNTER, who has also appended some University 'Local Examination Papers,' with solutions or answers; and the whole has been thoroughly revised for press and approved by Bishop COLenso himself.

—  
*Outlines of General or Developmental Philology.*

*Inflection.* By R. G. LATHAM, M.A. M.D. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; and late Professor of English, University College, London, Author of 'Handbook of the English Language' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth. [March 1878.

THE object of this work is that department of Comparative Philology which treats of language *as a whole*. It deals with those points of structure which most especially illustrate the several stages of its growth or development. The method of the Author is to begin with language in its most advanced stage, and from this argue backwards to the earlier, as far and as continuously as the subject permits. He compares the structure of such *Analytic* languages as the French and English with that of the Latin and old German. Then follow, less advanced in development, the *Agglutinate* tongues, and then the *Monosyllabic*. The First Part under each of these heads gives the general characteristics of the *Stage*, and enumerates the languages which most especially supply materials for illustration. The Second Part gives the results so far as they bear upon the development of Derivation, Inflection, and the like.

—  
*Language and Languages.* (Being a Revised Edition of *Chapters on Language and Families of Speech*, comprised in One Volume.) By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D.D. F.R.S. Canon of Westminster and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Pp. 482, with 2 Philological Maps and 8 Tables of Languages. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

[January 17, 1878.

THIS work is a reprint of the Author's volumes entitled *Chapters on Language and Families of Speech*. The fact that both these works have passed through several editions is proof that they have been found useful by students of the young and intensely interesting Science of Language. Although subsequent study and thought would have enabled the Author to add largely to what is here written on the subject, they have not rendered necessary the alteration of a single

material fact. He has therefore felt justified in accepting the suggestion of the Publishers, that they should now be republished in a single volume.

—  
*English Grammar, Historical and Analytical.*

By JOSEPH GOSTWICK, Author of 'English Poets' and 'German Poets,' Handbooks of 'German Literature' and 'American Literature,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 488, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 29, 1878.

SOME apology may be needed for the addition of another English Grammar to those which are already before the public. The Author undertook the preparation of it with the belief that the subject might be both more fully and more exactly treated in reference to the history of the language, and that the student might derive from a work so written a more strictly scientific knowledge of its grammar. But while the unbroken connexion which links the latest with the earliest developments of the language has, it is hoped, been distinctly traced, the greatest amount of space has been given to the examination of the modern forms which characterise the spoken and written English of our own day. Throughout, his effort has been to illustrate the work with examples from our best writers; and in the syntax these examples are very numerous as compared with the rules.

The work is further marked by some special features. The faults of our spelling and their causes are briefly noticed as facts too numerous to be classified in a compendium of English Grammar. In describing words as parts of speech their old nomenclature is mostly retained, while many alterations of their uses are noticed in the syntax. The modern forms of old verbs are arranged in seven classes; tables of their oldest and their transitional forms being given in the same order. Their historical union in disunion is thus made clearly evident. New verbs, altered by syncope and assimilation, are distinctly classified; not placed with the verbs more strictly called irregular.

In the sections on derivation, composition and verbal analysis numerous examples are given with signs of their modern accentuation. The various sources of our words are shewn in the next two sections, where many references are given to books containing large stores of facts in etymology. Among the subjects treated of in other sections are alterations of words and meanings, more or less indicative of transitions in culture, together with analogies shewing a primal union of languages now disunited.

In the syntax the examples precede rules,

and while these are few and brief, the former are very numerous, reading being regarded always as the first and best way of studying syntax. Our best writers, though often bold and free—sometimes careless—are our teachers, and their permanent usages are our rules. Still there are aids that a grammarian may supply. He may collect many examples, and classify them so that they may be readily found. References appended to rules may thus be made more useful than the rules themselves.

The examples consist of sentences selected from our standard literature, and all words, phrases, and clauses requiring especial notice are set in italic. These sentences represent the laws of construction mostly observed during the last three centuries, while many excerpts from the literature of earlier times are also given. Were the rules all set aside, there would still remain these examples—all classified, and so numerous that, if set in large type, they would fill a volume of some considerable size. The student who refers often to these selections will afterwards be able to make rules for his own use. His knowledge of the freedom established by usage will serve as a defence against false criticism, and the observance of a few good rules will make his confidence secure.

The rules are followed by tabular forms of analysis, the subsequent sections being devoted to the subjects of parsing, punctuation, order, inversions, ellipses, and the outlines of composition.

*The Great Dionysiak Myth.* By ROBERT BROWN, Jun. F.S.A. VOL. II. Pp. 370, with 5 Illustrations. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [February 14, 1878.]

AS explained on the occasion of the appearance of the First Volume, the chief object of this work is to establish the truth of certain basic-principles of the religious idea, by a scientific consideration of the mythologico-religious belief of various prominent nations of the ancient world as revealed by modern discovery. That marvellous concept the kosmico-solar Dionysos, the plastic and potent spirit of material life, is made the central figure in the investigation, because his history, when rightly understood, covers almost the entire field of research. As the First Volume displayed the Dionysiak idea as mirrored in Hellenik poetry, epic, lyric, tragic, and comic; in Hellenik religious life, festival, holyday, and theatre; and in Hellenik art, vase, statue, coin, and gem; and as subsisting generally in the regions around the Eastern Mediterranean, as

shewn by Herodotos,—so the Second Volume, continuing the investigation and analysis, considers Dionysiak Nomenclature; namely, the combined force and real meaning of the numerous epithets of the god, and the various animals, symbols, and other matters connected with his cult. Next, the protagonistic phases of the occult divinity, vinal, bovine, solar, as the power of growth and life, and as connected with the Indian East, are considered; and his full Hellenik *eikon*, or personified idea, is revealed. Passing on to the obscure subject of the introduction of the Dionysiak cult into Hellas, special attention is devoted to the Samothrakian Kabeiroi, the legend of Kadmos and Thebes, Dionysos as the Traveller, the Legend of Theseus, and the Myth of Orion. Tables of the Assyrian, Egyptian, and Phoenician Pantheons, shewing connected personages and the development of the myth, are added. The last chapter in the present volume is devoted to the consideration of the Myth in the Phoenician Outer-world; and contains an analysis of the concept of Melgarth and other Phoenician divinities; an account of the Kosmogonies, Hellenik, Phoenician, and Kaldeo-Assyrian, incorporating the latest discoveries; and, lastly, a view of the connexion of the religious systems of Phoenicia, Aram, and Kaldea. Tables of the principal Egyptian, Kaldeo-Assyrian, and Vedic divinities, with explanations of the various concepts, have been also added. As heretofore, the progress and results of modern Assyriology and Egyptology, both English and foreign, have been carefully considered. Such inquiries possess the utmost interest and importance, not merely for the specialist but also for every thinker; and the grand truths and principles which they reveal will form a basis for a firm and definite belief, that cannot be assailed by the class of arguments capable of being employed against particular sacred books. In this great field the historian, the mythologist, the psychologist, and, lastly, the religionist, may all find matter of the highest moment; and the increasing devotion which is being daily paid to such studies proves that ere long they will be universally admitted to a commanding position, alike in the intellectual and in the religious world.

*Goethe's Tragedy of Faust.* Translated into English Verse by CHARLES HARTPOLE BOWEN. Crown 8vo. pp. 254, price 6s. cloth.

[February 27, 1878.]

THIS Translation of *Faust* was written more than forty years ago, and for the convenience of friends who wished to read it a few copies were printed last summer. The favourable opinion

it expressed by some whom he has reason to look upon as competent judges, and their urgent advice to publish it, has induced the writer to do so now.

*The Theban Trilogy of Sophocles*,—*Œdipus Rex*, *Œdipus Coloneus*, *Antigone*,—*with copious Explanatory Notes for the use of Elementary Students*. By the Rev. W. LINWOOD, M.A. late Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo. pp. 306, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [January 10, 1878.]

THE TEXT of the present Edition of the Theban Plays of SOPHOCLES is, with a very few exceptions, the same with that of the Fourth Edition of the entire Plays lately published by the same Editor.

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## EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*England during the American and European Wars, 1765–1820*. By O. W. TANCOCK, M.A. Assistant Master of Sherborne School. Pp. 110, with Five Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 9d. cloth. [January 14, 1878.]

OF the six books into which this little volume is divided, the first relates the history of the war with the American colonies: the second traces the rise and establishment of English dominion in India: the third contains a sketch of English history during the ministry of Pitt: the fourth gives some account of Ireland to the rebellion of 1798; while the last two deal with the great struggle of England against Napoleon, with its results, and with the subsequent political condition of this country.

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*A Voyage in the 'Sunbeam'; Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months.* By Mrs. BRASSEY. Pp. 520, with 7 Maps and Plans and 118 Illustrations (9 full-page, 109 in the Text) engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, chiefly after Drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[March 23, 1878.

\*.\* Second Edition, published May 17, 1877.

**M**R. and MRS. BRASSEY, with their family, left England in July 1876, and sailed first for Madeira and Teneriffe, to the Cape de Verde Islands and Brazil. From Rio Janeiro they moved up into the exquisite scenery of the Organ Mountains and the surrounding country. Following down the Atlantic coast, they next reached the River Plate. After seeing all that is to be seen in and around Buenos Ayres, they proceeded up the river to Rosario, the starting-point of the

Central Argentine Railway, which conveyed them to Cordova and the wild scenes of life in the upper provinces of the Republic. They continued their journey to the southward, and had an exciting passage through the intricacies of the Straits of Magellan, and the still greater difficulties of Smyth's Channel, where large ships can run their spars among the branches of the trees. Arriving at Valparaiso and Santiago, the capital of Chili, they visited Cauquenes, in the heart of the Andes, at no great distance from the highest summits of the Cordillera, which rise considerably more than 20,000 feet above the sea.

From the coast of Chili the 'Sunbeam' next crossed the Pacific Ocean; and, after a delightful visit to the wonders and beauties of Polynesia, the party reached Yokohama, in Japan, where they saw many of the most famous sights and scenes of that extraordinary country, and traversed the inland sea which separates the northern from the southern islands. They next reached the coast of



China, where they visited some of the Chinese cities, and the British settlement of Hong Kong. Proceeding on their voyage they visited Singapore, and passed through the Straits of Malacca on their way to the countless charms of Ceylon. Thence the Indian Ocean was traversed, and the yacht made a very successful passage up the Red Sea, and through the Suez Canal. England was once more reached on the 27th of May last, after an absence of eleven months, during which the number of countries visited, the variety of climates experienced, and the many world-wonders seen, constitute an aggregate which can hardly have come within the fortune of any previous wanderers in a yacht.

#### MAPS and PLANS :—

General Chart shewing the 'Sunbeam's' Track.

The Sandwich Islands.

Paumotu or Low Archipelago.

Japan.

The Linschoten and Lu Chu Islands.

Straits of Singapore.

Ceylon.

Chart shewing Monthly Average Temperatures of Water and Air during the Voyage.

#### FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS :—

The 'Sunbeam.'

Retama Plains.

Cape Froward.

Native Feast at Fuatawah.

Crater of Kilauea by Day.

Lake of Fire by Night.

Leap at Hilo.

Chock-sing-Toon.

The Corals we collected.

*History of the Life and Reign of Richard III. to which is added the Story of Perkin Warbeck from Original Documents.* By JAMES GAIRDNER, Author of 'The Houses of Lancaster and York,' Editor of 'The Paston Letters' &c. Pp. 432, with a Portrait of Richard III. and a Map of Bosworth Field. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 1, 1878.]

THE reasons which impelled the Author to fix his mind on the subject of this work furnish perhaps the best justification for placing it before the public. If there be adequate grounds for questioning the tradition which has represented RICHARD III., it must be admitted, in very black colours, the interests of historical truth demand that his guilt or his innocence should, if possible, be established. The Author may at least plead that he has given the subject no hasty or partial

consideration. Influenced, as many others had been, by WALPOLE's *Historic Doubts*, he had begun, fully a quarter of a century ago, to doubt whether RICHARD III. was really a tyrant at all. He more than doubted that principal crime of which he is so generally reputed guilty; and as for everything else laid to his charge, it was easy to shew that the evidence was still more unsatisfactory. The slenderness and insufficiency of the original testimony could hardly be denied; and if it were only admitted that the prejudices of Lancastrian writers might have perverted facts, which the policy of the Tudors would not have allowed other writers to state fairly, a very plausible case might have been established for a more favourable reading of RICHARD's character.

It was, however, impossible for him to forget that the old traditional view of RICHARD III. had not yet been set aside in a manner to satisfy the common sense of the world. There has been no lack of ingenuity in pleading his cause, or of research in the pursuit of evidences. Original authorities have been carefully scrutinised; words have been exactly weighed; and plausible arguments have been used to shew that for all that is said of him by contemporary writers, RICHARD might have been a very different character from what he is supposed to have been. Only, the malign tradition itself is not well accounted for; and we are not clearly shewn that the story of RICHARD's life is more intelligible without it. Examining the subject with special reference to this point, the Author, after a wide and rigid scrutiny of the evidence, was led to the conclusion that a minute study of the facts of RICHARD's life must tend more and more to justify the portrait with which we have been made familiar by SHAKESPEARE and Sir THOMAS MORE. He did not, however, reach this conclusion without some vacillations of opinion. At last a larger study of history in other periods convinced him that his method at starting had been altogether wrong. The attempt to discard tradition in the examination of original sources of history is, in fact, like the attempt to learn an unknown language without a teacher. We lose the benefit of a living interpreter, who may, indeed, misapprehend, to some extent, the author whom we wish to read; but at least he would save us from innumerable mistakes if we followed his guidance in the first instance.

In working out this subject for the second time he has strictly adhered to the plan of placing his chief reliance on contemporary information; and, so far as he is aware, he has neglected nothing important that is either directly stated by original authorities and contemporary records, or that can be reasonably inferred from what they say.

Whatever, then, be the merits or demerits of the present volume, he has at least aimed at

treating the subject fully, and he thinks that the work may be fairly described as the result of mature thought and study, extended over the whole period of RICHARD'S life. The dissertation at the end on PERKIN WARBECK was written some years ago; but some new facts, for which he is indebted to the researches of Mr. JAMES WEALE in the Low Countries, have caused him to add a few paragraphs. It will be seen that the documents now published for the first time give great additional force to the original argument.

*Carthage and the Carthaginians.* By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A. Assistant-Master of Harrow School; formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Author of 'Mohammed and Mohammedanism.' Pp. 472, with 11 Maps, Plans & Illustrations. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 4, 1878.]

THIS volume is an attempt, within moderate limits, but from a careful study of all the materials which have come down to us, to give as complete a picture as possible of ancient Carthage and of her two greatest citizens, the only two of whom we have any minute or personal knowledge, HAMILCAR BARCA and HANNIBAL. The materials themselves are extremely fragmentary. The medium through which they are presented to us is distorted; but, whatever may be the deficiency of the materials, the Author cannot help feeling that he must have worked to ill effect if he fail to awaken in the minds of his readers something of that enthusiasm for the subject, and that keen desire to pursue it further, which for some years past has made the labour he has imposed upon himself a labour of love.

Whether any such enthusiasm or desire can ever be adequately gratified is a different question.

It is possible that more extensive excavations on the site of the Byrsa and its neighbourhood may hereafter prove that the Romans did not complete their work of destruction so thoroughly as they imagined. It is possible that the further discovery of Phœnician inscriptions among the numerous islands and coasts over which the influence of that ubiquitous people once extended may increase our knowledge of the Carthaginian language, and may give us a longer list of Carthaginian proper names. But we cannot venture to hope that any such discoveries, whatever their kind or number, will ever enable us to know Carthage, as we know Athens or Rome, from its own citizens; or will do more than throw a few scattered lights upon that imperial city which—all but unknown to us during five centuries of her growth and her true grandeur—blazes forth into

the light of day only in that century which witnessed her heroic struggles and her fall.

But although the historian must regret the treasures which have been lost, it is his business to avail himself of all that remains, in order to furnish, so far as may be possible, a living picture of the people whose fortunes he purposes to trace. In carrying out his task the Author has therefore in all cases gone to the fountain-head, reading carefully every passage which has come down to us from the ancients, comparing conflicting statements with each other, and always endeavouring in the first instance to form an independent judgment upon them. On points which seemed in any degree doubtful he has afterwards consulted the chief modern writers on the subject, such as GIESSENIUS, HEEREN, NIEBUHR, ARNOLD, MOYERS, KENRICK, LENORMANT, MOMMSEN, BEULÉ, and IHNE. Where, as is often the case, he is conscious of any distinct debt to these or any other modern writer, he has of course made it a matter of special acknowledgment in the notes; but, as a general rule, the references given are to those to whom he really owes them—to the ancient authorities themselves.

He has avoided all minute discussion of disputed points, such, for instance, as the route of HANNIBAL over the Alps, the battle-field of the Trebia, the minutiae of the topography of ancient Carthage, or the exact position of its Spanish namesake. On such subjects he has endeavoured to weigh the arguments on either side, and has often, as in the case of the passage of the Alps, waded through what is, in fact, a literature in itself, although he has been compelled to content himself with giving, in a few lines, the results themselves rather than the process by which he has arrived at them. The limits of the book make any other treatment impossible; and, indeed, it may be urged that the minute discussion of such points belongs to a continuous history, or to a series of monographs, rather than to a book which is not intended to be exhaustive, and which is addressed as much to the general reader as to the classical scholar.

As regards the treatment of particular parts of his subject, in the two opening chapters on Carthage he has attempted to give a general sketch of the Phœnician influence and civilisation, and to bring together, into as small a compass as is consistent with any degree of accuracy or completeness, all the hints dropped by the writers of antiquity which seem to throw any clear light on the city in the days of its birth, its growth, and its greatest prosperity.

In the third chapter it has been his object to set forth the main differences between Carthage and her great rival, and to point out the foundations on which the achievements and greatness of Rome principally rested. It is the more necessary

to do this pointedly at the outset, because, since Carthage can no longer be heard in her own defence, the historian is bound, throughout his treatment of the Punic wars, continually to point out those statements which he considers to be coloured by the bias or the ignorance, by the fears or the pride, of the Roman writers.

The history of the first Punic war he has, for more than one reason, treated at considerable length. That war seems to him to throw much more light on the energies and character of the Carthaginians as a whole than does the second. The second Punic war brings HANNIBAL before us; the first the State which produced him. The first Punic war shews us Carthage as still, in some sense, the mistress of the seas and islands; in the second she hardly dares to shew herself on the waters which were so lately all her own. We have, moreover, throughout the history of the first Punic war the guidance of POLYBIUS, who had before him in the preparation of his history the accounts given by at least two writers who were all but contemporaries or eye-witnesses of the events which they described, one of them, strange to say, not unfavourable to Carthage. Our knowledge, therefore, of the first Punic war is more complete than that of any portion of the second, unless it be that of its first three years.

Again, most historians seem to have looked upon the first Punic war as a dull and tedious war, and have accordingly been content to give it a very cursory notice. Dr. ARNOLD, for example, who has dedicated a whole volume to the second Punic war, has given only one chapter to the first. Yet perhaps a more serious mistake could scarcely be made than to suppose that the first Punic war is dull and tedious. In respect of its battles and its sieges, its surprises and catastrophes, the Herculean exertions made by both States, and the frightful sacrifices it entailed upon them both—above all, in the consummate genius of one at least of the generals it produced—it is assuredly one of the most interesting wars in history.

Once more, the dazzling genius of HANNIBAL, and the comparative fulness—not necessarily the trustworthiness—of our authorities for his history, have hitherto tended to throw into the shade the man who, if he was inferior to HANNIBAL, was inferior to him alone, the heroic HAMILCAR BARCA. In point of fulness of treatment HAMILCAR has fared at the hands of his historians much as has the war in which he bore so large a part. Dr. ARNOLD, whose noble history was cut short by his untimely death when he had only reached the turning-point in the Hannibalian war, the fatal battle of the Metaurus, has given four hundred pages to that much of HANNIBAL's career alone, while he has given barely twenty to HAMILCAR; and Dr. MOMMSEN himself, though he is in no

way sparing of his admiration for HAMILCAR, has, in point of fulness of treatment, dealt with the father and the son in a manner which is perhaps hardly less disproportionate to their comparative merits and achievements. It seemed, therefore, desirable to lay rather less stress on what has been done so fully and so exhaustively before, and to give more time and space to what has hitherto, perhaps, received less generous treatment, and also throws more light on the great city which is the Author's special subject.

The chapters relating to HANNIBAL himself, to the third Punic war, and to the destruction of Carthage, speak for themselves. The last chapter is the result of a visit to the site of Carthage and its neighbourhood. During his short stay the Author was able several times to visit the site of the Phœnician city, and to study on the spot those questions of its topography and history with the general bearings of which he had been so long familiar in books; and in the concluding pages he has endeavoured to gather up some of the impressions derived from these varied sights and scenes, and thus to communicate to his readers a more vivid mental picture of that ancient city whose chequered fortunes he has endeavoured to relate.

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*The Life of Sir Martin Frobisher, Knt. containing a Narrative of the Spanish Armada.*

By the Rev. FRANK JONES, B.A. Pp. 390, with Portrait, Facsimile & 3 Maps. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth extra, gilt edges.

[April 13, 1878.]

MARTIN FROBISHER is one of the many great men of the sixteenth century whose lives, marked by a dauntless courage tempered with sound judgment and practical sagacity, have excited keen interest and enthusiasm in Englishmen of all succeeding generations. This interest has attached itself most of all, perhaps, to the careers of those illustrious navigators who delighted in facing the dangers of unknown seas, and carried out their mission as explorers under a sense of the duty which they owed to their country and to the cause of truth itself. Among these navigators FROBISHER holds high rank, and the history of his earlier years is a history of marvellous adventure in frozen oceans and ice-bound lands. His later years brought him face to face with difficulties and dangers of other kinds, with controversies connected with the Company of Cathay, and with poverty which pressed hardest upon his family. His reputation, however, was fully vindicated by his splendid services in the struggle with the Spanish Armada. But although

FROBISHER died in the full splendour of fame, his figure has always stood behind HAWKINS and DRAKE, and has been largely hidden by them. It is therefore for the purpose of exhibiting his true greatness that the Author has undertaken to tell the story of his life, in the hope that it may thus become known especially to those of his countrymen who are growing into manhood, and who will therefore appreciate generously the courage, the perseverance, and statesmanlike qualities, the love of adventure, and the power of impressing others, which marked this great captain of the age of ELIZABETH.

*Pius the Ninth.* By the late JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P. New Edition, revised and brought down to the Accession of Pope Leo the Thirteenth by the Right Rev. Monsignor PATTERSON, President of S. Edmund's College, Ware. With Two Portraits. Crown 8vo. pp. 418, price 6s. cloth. (A Popular Edition, in post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.)

[April 16, 1878.]

THE close of the longest, if not the most remarkable, pontificate in the long line of Popes who have held the see of St. PETER, can scarcely fail to impart fresh interest to a work which was undertaken for the special purpose of exhibiting to the English public the real working of the papal system, and thus of counteracting notions which to the Author seemed either wanton calumnies or groundless and lamentable delusions. In order to carry out this design he visited Rome three times, and each of the two later visits supplied him with fresh matter for the second and third editions, the first having appeared in 1856, when only the first decade in the long and memorable reign of Pius IX. had come to an end.

In each of these editions further light was thrown on matters respecting which Englishmen generally were, in the writer's belief, either misinformed or obstinately prejudiced. In the second edition three special chapters were added, treating of the Cardinals, the Roman Inquisition, and the Temporal Power. In the third edition, which appeared in 1870, the history of Pius IX. was brought down to that year; and thus the Author, who had given a sufficiently detailed account of the three attempts to deprive the Pope of his dominions and the Church of her patrimony, was enabled to bring the narrative to the time when Rome passed into the actual, though in the Author's belief the temporary, possession of VICTOR EMMANUEL. He also supplied an outline of the most remarkable event in the ecclesiastical

annals of modern times—the assembling of the General Council of the Vatican—and endeavoured, so far as the plan of his work allowed him, to place before lay readers, in a simple and intelligible manner, the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope as Supreme Pastor and Teacher of the Church.

A prominent feature of the volume was the treatment of the great subject of the Institutions of Rome. To these the Author devoted his personal attention; and, where it was necessary, he noticed the latest changes and improvements effected in them, these being invariably the result of the charity and generosity of PIUS IX.

Since the time to which MR. MAGUIRE was enabled to bring down his narrative nearly eight eventful years have passed away; and the outward aspect of the Papacy has been widely changed. The Pope has, for the present at least, ceased to be the independent sovereign of an integral State, and the sceptre has been snatched from the hands of the ruler who, in the Author's belief, was working for the ruin of the Sovereign Pontiff while he professed to be upholding his authority. The circumstances which have placed Rome in the hands of the secular Italian Government have swept away the papal system of government throughout the country, have led to what seems to be an unjustifiable and causeless oppression, have modified or interfered with the course of education for the priesthood, and made it necessary for the Pope to refuse to leave the walls of the Vatican.

The narrative of these last eight years has been written by Monsignor PATTERSON, who felt for two reasons a great attraction to the work. For twenty-seven years and more he had had many opportunities of seeing (and to see was to admire and love) that great Pontiff who has lately departed to his rest. It was therefore for him a labour of love to do anything, however slight, towards making his virtues and merits more generally and widely known. He had, further, a personal friendship and a hearty respect for MR. MAGUIRE, the author of this volume; and he therefore gladly embraced the opportunity of completing the work which MR. MAGUIRE had worthily begun. The additions made by him are thus the obvious ones of a record of facts bringing down the history of Pius IX. to the end of his life, a few reflections being added which were suggested by the most salient events of these latter years. These events, the Editor believes, fully justify the position taken by the late Pope, and shew the impossibility of reconciling the government of the secular Italian kingdom with the order of the papal system. The grounds for this assertion he has given with the greatest care; and, lastly, he has added a chapter on the

contrast between Rome as the capital of secular Italy, and the Rome of the Popes before the arm of a temporal government was stretched out to mutilate the patrimony of St. PETER while it professed to be upholding its dignity. Finally, he has made some remarks on the character of the new Pontiff, who has announced himself to the Catholic world as LEO XIII., and he has endeavoured to indicate, so far as was possible, the probable course of his pontificate, and the disposition of his people towards him.

*The Philosophy of Reflection.* By SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Hon. LL.D. Edin. Author of 'Time and Space,' 'The Theory of Practice,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 768, price 21s. cloth. [April 29, 1878.]

THE purpose of these volumes is, first, to lay down the principles of a system of Metaphysic, by which is meant the *analytic branch* of philosophy, basing it upon known facts of consciousness; next, to shew that this system necessitates the conception of a *constructive branch* of philosophy, dealing with the phenomena of the unseen world; and lastly to combine these two branches (the latter given in the merest outline) into a single system of philosophy.

By *Reflection* in this book is meant what some call *apperception*, the return of consciousness or simple feeling upon itself, the knowing that we know; and this forms the basis of the whole, the link between the two branches of the system, and the principle which dictates its method of proceeding. The relations of science and philosophy are continually made the subject of elucidation; and it is hoped that some new light is thrown upon them.

*Illyrian Letters; a Revised Selection of Correspondence from the Illyrian Provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, addressed to the Manchester Guardian during the year 1877.* By ARTHUR J. EVANS, B.A. F.S.A. Author of 'Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot.' Pp. 280, with 3 Maps. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[April 5, 1878.]

THE present collection of republished Letters does not pretend to be a comprehensive history of recent events, even so far as concerns the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, or what may fairly be comprised under the good old term

Illyria. It is nothing more than a representative series of observations made in the Illyrian Provinces during the troubled year 1877, throughout which the Author corresponded, as occasion arose, with the *Manchester Guardian*.

A previous acquaintance with those lands, some account of which has been already given to the public in the Author's book on Bosnia, and a still earlier acquaintance with their history, had led him to conceive an extraordinary interest in their condition, and he had accordingly taken up his abode at Ragusa as a convenient centre for working at the language and antiquities of Illyria and the *Leben und Treiben* of her peoples. The exciting events of the hour, however, diverted him from these more tranquil pursuits.

Nothing could have been further from the object of the Author than to act as a War Correspondent. In so far, indeed, as the guerilla operations of the Turks and insurgents in Bosnia are concerned, it would be a tedious and unprofitable task, even if it were possible, to follow them at length. He has therefore in the Letters now republished contented himself with introducing in a tolerably peaceful fashion the insurgents and their little mountain territory to the English public, without attempting in this place to follow the ups and downs of the later course of the insurrection. The war in Montenegro, indeed, presents a series of more striking pictures; and as the Author was in the principality at the time of the critical struggle with the Turks, he thought it might be to the convenience of readers to subjoin, in the form of appendices to his letters, a brief *résumé* of the chief events of the earlier periods of the war; while a prolonged stay at Nikšić led him to gather together some more minute details of its capture.

It has been the Author's object in the present work to take a rather comprehensive view of all the Illyrian Provinces, and by extending his observations from the Save to Central Albania to survey them from a variety of standpoints. In so doing he has not considered the scenery of those countries, their antiquities, and even the folklore and domestic life of their peoples, beside his purpose. He has often deliberately preferred to lead up to political conclusions by such apparently indirect channels. It is practically impossible to separate from their surroundings peoples as primitive as are the inhabitants of those lands. Where man is ignorant, Nature still is his mistress. The broad distinctions between politics and the relations of domestic life that exist among civilised nations are out there non-existent, and even the nymphs and dragons that haunt the Bosnian caves and forests may, in their way, play as real a part in the affairs of men as insurgents or Bashi-Bazouks. Nor should any one who desires to present the

Illyrian question adequately before the world fail at least to touch upon the antiquities of those historic lands, where the monuments of the past present the weightiest protest against present ruin, and form the true mirrors of the future.

*History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin.* By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. Translated by W. L. R. CATES. VOL. VIII. (completion); pp. 540, including General Index to the Eight Volumes, with Facsimile of the Author's Handwriting and Facsimile of Indulgence issued by Pope Leo X. and sold by Tetzels. Price 21s. cloth. Also the Work Complete, in Eight Volumes, 8vo. price £6. 12s. cloth.

[April 6, 1878.]

WITH the publication of the present volume, the eighth of the series, is at length completed, after a longer delay than was anticipated, Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ's *History of the Reformation in the Time of CALVIN*.

In the preface to this final volume the Editor, M. ADOLPHE DUCHEMIN, relates the circumstances which first awakened in the Author the desire to write the history of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. It was on occasion of a visit to the Wartburg in 1817, when Germany was commemorating the third centenary of the beginning of that memorable revolution, that he conceived the project of his work. From that time till his death in 1872, a period of fifty-five years, it formed the principal business of his life and the subject of his almost uninterrupted labours.

In a series of five volumes which appeared between 1835 and 1853, the Author dealt with the creative period of the Reformation, in which the greatest figure is that of LUTHER, its hero and founder, and the predominant themes the rise and spread of his influence, and the process of the transformation in Germany, France, and England. In the same volumes is also included an account of the origin and development of the Reformation in Switzerland, under the independent teaching of ZWINGLI.

Not satisfied, however, to stop short at the point reached in his first work, Dr. D'AUBIGNÉ set himself in earnest to the further task of depicting the later stages of the Reformation in the times and under the controlling influence of CALVIN. This purpose he zealously worked out in the last eighteen or twenty years of his life; and the fruits of his labours during these years are given to the world in the work the completion of which is now announced. Of the eight volumes five were published in his lifetime, and three are post-

humous. CALVIN is of course the central figure of this portion of the story, as LUTHER was of the earlier portion. In the Author's view, CALVIN, as reformer, stands second only to LUTHER; LUTHER holding, unquestioned, the place of originator of the Reformation, and CALVIN that of its legislator and organizer.

The history of the little republic of Geneva, which became memorable as the principal scene of CALVIN's labours and of the establishment of his Church system, is fully sketched, so as to shew how, through the gradual process of its political struggles and endeavours after freedom, it had become peculiarly fitted to be the first stronghold of the Reformed Church, and the seat of a school of divinity whose pupils went forth to teach and propagate his system in the principal countries of Europe. In the narrative of the life of CALVIN, as well as in that of the history of Geneva, much new matter will be found, drawn by the Author from many unpublished contemporary documents. The Author's admiring sympathy with CALVIN having led him to brave the labour of such a long, patient, and thorough study of the whole of his writings as probably no one had ever undertaken before, he was thus singularly qualified to give to his narrative, essentially a more than thrice-told tale, the charm of great freshness and novelty.

While CALVIN and Geneva hold the foremost place in the work, due space is given to the course of events in Germany, France, England & Scotland, in Spain & Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, & the Scandinavian countries; and lifelike presentment of the noble men, the heroes and often the martyrs of the Reformation in their several lands, as well as of their persecutors, enlivens and adds attractiveness to the general story. English readers will find much that is new and deserving to be widely known in the accounts of the movements towards reformation in Spain, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Scandinavia. Among the too little known reformers are the Hungarian DEVAY, the Polish ALASCO, the Spanish VALDEZ, ENZINAS, DIAZ, VALERIO, and SAN ROMANO, the Italian OCCHINO, the Scandinavian TAUSEN, ANDERSON, and the PETERSSENS, and the Genevese BERTHELIER and MAISONNEUVE.

The present volume includes Books XIV. XV. and XVI. Book XIV. treats of the Reformation in Spain, comprising a period of thirty-five years (1520 to 1555), from the first introduction of Lutheran books to the death of Queen JOANNA, whose strange tale is told at length. In Book XV. the history of the English Reformation is resumed and carried through the eleven years from the death of Queen CATHERINE of Aragon, in January 1536, to the death of HENRY VIII. in January 1547. Book XVI. takes up again the history of the Reformation in Germany, and

describes its establishment in some of the great cities and small principalities, and the revolt, reign, and overthrow of the Anabaptists at Munster (1520 to 1536). The volume closes with a fragment on the death of LUTHER. Some of the later chapters, and particularly that relating to Germany, had not the advantage of the Author's final revision; but the Editor did not feel at liberty to suppress them, on account of their intrinsic value and because they contain information not easily accessible to general readers.

As frontispiece to the volume is given a facsimile of the famous Bull of Indulgence issued by Pope LEO X. the sale of which by TETZEL in Germany, in 1517, provoked the denunciation of the traffic by LUTHER in a series of theses affixed to the church door of WITTENBERG. This facsimile is taken from a copy lately acquired for the British Museum, and is believed to be the first exact reproduction of this memorable document. In an APPENDIX will be found a statement, contributed at the request of the publishers, in illustration of a somewhat obscure, but, as it now appears, a very significant passage in the Bull.

A facsimile of the Author's handwriting is likewise appended to the volume.

A GENERAL INDEX to the entire work has been specially prepared by the Translator for the English edition.

*Bible Studies.* By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D. M.A. Author of 'Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a New Translation.' PART II. *The Book of Jonah, preceded by a Treatise on the Hebrew and the Stranger.* 8vo. pp. 354, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [April 27, 1878.]

WHILE the first volume of these *Bible Studies* treats of the heathen prophet BALAAM inspired by Israel's God to utter oracles concerning the Israelites, the second part follows the fortunes of a Hebrew prophet sent by his God to preach to a community of pagans; but both the history of BALAAM and that of JONAH reveal the chosen people and the Gentiles in a spiritual intercommunion so remarkable and so singular that it seemed to the Author to claim a closer inquiry and a fuller appreciation than, he believed, it has yet received. To attempt this task is the object of the present volume, which forms, therefore, the complement and exact counterpart of its predecessor. But in order to arrive at just and safe conclusions, it appeared indispensable to keep the history and legislation of the Hebrews distinct from the writings of their prophets, and to consider the former separate from the latter. Therefore Hebrew history and legislation, as far as the

immediate design required, have been surveyed in an introductory essay on *the Hebrew and the Stranger*; while the prophetic aspirations have been discussed in the Commentary on JONAH. To that treatise the Author invites the reader's special attention, as he has tried to sketch in it the probable development of the Hebrew mind in some of its most important directions, pursuing the subject, in four divisions, from the earliest to the present time: viz. 1. From ABRAHAM to SOLOMON; 2. From SOLOMON to the Babylonian exile; 3. The Babylonian and Persian periods; and 4. Hellenism and Rabbinism; and he, moreover, hopes that the Essay will help to prove how essential is the aid afforded by cautious criticism in framing an organic history of religion. As regards the prophetic elements, he has endeavoured to trace them both in the Hebrew Scriptures and the maxims of Talmudists and Rabbins; and universal as they are in their intrinsic tendency, he has, in an Appendix, also exhibited them in parallels selected from the works of Greek and Roman authorities. He has, in fact, dwelt upon the affinities, rather than the differences, between races and creeds, in the conviction that the Bible has no higher mission than that of cementing a common and a uniform sympathy.

Besides the Commentary, the volume includes the Hebrew text and a new translation of the Book of JONAH; and in order to shew the great extent of the literature of the subject, the Author has added a section of Bibliography. Throughout his expositions it has been his aim both to assist the student in the exact and philological study of the Book, and, with a wider scope, to illustrate its ideas, truths, and eternal lessons.

PART I. *The Prophecies of Balaam* (Numbers XXII. to XXIV.) or, the Hebrew and the Heathen, 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth—may still be had.

*Congregational History, continued to 1850, with special reference to the Rise, Growth, and Influence of Institutions and the Inner Life of the Churches.* By JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D. VOL. IV. 8vo. pp. 672, price 15s. cloth. [May 23, 1878.]

THIS is the Fourth Volume in a series each of which is a separate work. The character of the former portions of the history being well known to its readers, there is no necessity to offer further explanation. It may interest them to mention some of the sources of information from which the materials for the work have been collected:—

The letters of the Rev. JOHN EYRE in connexion with the first home missions.

The fine collection of autograph letters made by the Rev. Dr. RAFFLES.

The MS. autobiography, journals, and letters of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBY, with unpublished Haldane papers.

The original minutes of Congregational colleges, and the papers of the candidates for admission to these institutions.

The reports of tutors respecting the doctrinal sentiments, habits, and conduct of the students.

Correspondence of the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY when under Unitarian influence, and his account of the change in his religious views.

Original letters of Dr. MCALL, throwing new light on his course after his removal from the academy at Hoxton.

Correspondence of the Rev. ROBERT HALL with Dr. COLLYER.

The voluminous correspondence of the Rev. ALGERNON WELLS, secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, with all the letters received by him from the missionaries.

The minutes of the Congregational Union, and characteristic letters of Rev. HENRY ROGERS, Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, and others.

Correspondence of the Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, editor of the *Congregational Magazine*.

Gossiping letters of the Rev. Dr. HALLEY on the Anti-Corn Law Conference.

Letters of Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. CHILDS, and Dr. THOMSON on the Bible Printing Monopoly.

Letters of Dr. VAUGHAN, Rev. JOHN KELLY, Mr. HADFIELD, and Dr. RAFFLES respecting the *British Quarterly*.

Papers of the Irish Evangelical Society controversy.

Papers of the Rev. JOSEPH KETLEY, of Demerara.

A remarkable and interesting paper written by Rev. Dr. BINNEY in reference to his mental experience at a critical juncture.

From documents of this kind, taken in connexion with the denominational and general literature of the period, a consecutive narrative has been given, tracing the origin, growth, and influence of Congregational institutions, the course pursued by the leaders of the denomination in reference to theological controversies, political events, and their relation with each other in the associations of friendship, or as co-workers in the advancement of Christian missions, education, and religious freedom.

A panoramic view is given of the first missionary settlements in the wilds of Canada and Nova Scotia, the fisheries of Newfoundland, among the felon population of Van Diemen's Land, and in the new settlements in the bush of the other colonies of Australia.

The work, published at the sole risk of the Author, is written independently and without

regard to party prejudices and prepossessions, and its main object is to furnish a record of important facts established by the clearest evidence, and to exhibit examples of religious experience, character, teaching, and effort, that may interest and instruct all classes connected with the Christian Church.

The first Three Volumes of this work may still be had, price 15s. each: VOL. I. 1200-1567; VOL. II. 1567-1700; and VOL. III. 1700-1800.

*A Handbook on Gold and Silver.* By an INDIAN OFFICIAL. 8vo. pp. 400, price 12s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1878.

IN this work the Author has handled the question of currency primarily as it affects the countries under English rule in India. But he believes it to be impossible to stop short with these considerations. In his opinion the Silver difficulty and the universal depression of trade are but symptoms of the same economic disorder. In the British Empire the former may develop into paralysis of its Asiatic limb; the latter into disease menacing its heart, viz., a waning prosperity of British manufactures, and a deteriorating condition of the agricultural classes.

In the papers which form an Appendix to the present work, an endeavour has been made to bring together the facts requisite for understanding the Silver difficulty and the general depression of trade, in their bearing more particularly on the prospects of the British Empire; to bring, in short, a big subject within the grasp of the thought and common sense of the educated part of the nation, who in this matter must lead the opinion and shape the policy of its statesmen and legislators. In the main body of the work the Author has endeavoured to consider carefully and impartially the questions for which these facts furnish the evidence, and to draw out as clearly as possible the lessons which seem to be enforced by them.

The papers in the Appendix treat of the recent financial, monetary, and commercial history of the world for the term of but one generation; yet it is a wondrous story which they unfold. The repeal of the corn and navigation laws, and the gold discoveries, mark a new era of commerce on a scale and proportions that have dwarfed all previous efforts of the world's industry and enterprise; while with them began also a wonderful development of credit and finance which has dwarfed even the gold discoveries.

Ubiquitous finance made its influence felt in the cabinets of rulers, in the barrack, the bank-parlour, and the homes of the poor. It stirred the ambition of kings by giving them the means of gratifying ambition; it shewed how mighty hosts



might be moved, and the engines of destruction employed on their bloody work, and then it proclaimed the secrets of the council chamber in the homes of the poor through a heavy grinding taxation.

In the same period commerce completed a career of marvellous progress and prosperity. Distant lands attracted its ships, and yielded to it their materials of well-being; harbours were created, and cities sprung up on shores hitherto desolate. The earth gave to the myriads who sought her virgin soil in the New World and in the Fifth Continent the riches which had been denied to them in the Old. Production in every form was stimulated, while distance was annihilated by the steamer, the railway, the telegraph, to bring producers into close communication and ready interchange of traffic with the purchasers from whom they were separated by vast continents.

In so doing, however, and from the nature of its pursuits, commerce became imbued with a spirit of materialism; and in England it receded farther and farther from the spirit which had animated the England of the beginning of the nineteenth century. Conscious of this change, it pointed boastfully to the material triumphs which it had achieved with the help of science.

But this self-complacency has been disturbed by the depression of trade, if it has not been utterly subdued by the wail of distress which arises on every side from suffering myriads, who cannot get work in a world in which labour is the inheritance of man; and when, in the retrospect of the past thirty years, it recalls to mind the shout of 'peace at any price' with which it went forth on a prosperous career, it cannot but be troubled with serious misgivings whether somehow finance has not outwitted commerce, and made the handmaid of peace and civilisation the unconscious instrument in bringing about the present tension in the relations of European States, which may be only the prelude of bloodier wars than any in this century.

The prodigious borrowings by European States could not have been advanced by the lenders if commerce had not provided the means of remittance. The service has been requited by the existing general depression of trade, which, in the Author's belief, arises, as to one cause, from diminished means of purchase of foreign manufactures, owing, first, to the pressure of heavy taxation for meeting the interest on national debts; secondly, to the overwhelming pressure under which exports have to be sent abroad for meeting interest payments to foreign creditors, whereby but little of other exports is available for interchange with foreign imports.

These principal causes of the depression of

trade have been reinforced by a third cause, viz. the depreciation of silver, which, like the other two causes, occasions an increase of exports from the countries of depreciated silver currency, in exchange, not for foreign imports, but for silver.

The solvent European States are thus flooded—England in particular—with exports from countries of depreciated currency, which cannot demand other merchandise in exchange.

The remedies for England are:—

1. To demonetise silver in India.
2. To regain command over foreign markets for her manufactures:

a. By increasing the efficiency of British labour through a resolute, unflinching suppression of drunkenness.

b. By invigorating British agriculture through the free application of capital to the land.

c. By enlarging the home market for British manufactures as a necessary consequence of the second measure, and thereby enabling the British manufacturer to sell abroad more cheaply than he can now do.

In the body of the book the Author argues that the principal means by which the second and third objects are to be attained is a revision of the land laws in a spirit of true conservatism, and with the purpose of restoring to land its former supremacy in moulding the spirit and strengthening the will of the nation, among whom commerce has had free course to work its will, during the past thirty years, and has failed in those more essential objects of national welfare which are dearest to the patriot.

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*Conditions of Social Well-being; or, Inquiries into the Material and Moral position of the Populations of Europe and America, with particular reference to those of Great Britain and Ireland.* By DAVID CUNNINGHAM, F.S.S. M. INST. C.E. Author of 'Tables for Facilitating the Calculation of Earthwork in the Construction of Railways, Roads, &c. 8vo. pp. 374, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 4, 1878.

IT has been the endeavour of the Author in the present volume to describe some of the principal influences that have affected, and now affect, the position and prospects of the populations of Europe and America, with particular reference to those of Great Britain and Ireland, and to indicate the nature of those social conditions which appear to be the most healthy.

The numerous facts brought forward have been carefully selected from a vast mass of materials; and, though it is possible some of them may be

found to be inaccurate, the principles propounded, which necessarily are based on larger considerations, will not, the Author hopes, be invalidated thereby.

In his Preface the Author acknowledges his obligations for materials to various series of Government Blue Books, particularly to the valuable and interesting Reports upon the Tenure of Land in the several countries of Europe, and to those respecting the condition of the Industrial Classes in Foreign Countries. He has also made considerable use of two French statistical works of authority and repute by M. MAURICE BLOCK, *L'Europe, Politique et Sociale, and Statistique de la France comparée avec les divers pays de l'Europe*. The CONTENTS of the work are set out in the following Table of the Chapters into which the treatise is subdivided:—

#### CHAPTER I.

The Historical Development of Social Well-being.

#### CHAPTER II.

Political Absolutism antagonistic to Social Well-being.

#### CHAPTER III.

Popular Movements towards the Attainment of the Political Conditions of Social Well-being.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Obstacles to Social Well-being in Great Britain and Ireland.

#### CHAPTER V.

Landholding and Agricultural Conditions of Social Well-being in Europe and America.

#### CHAPTER VI.

What are the best Landholding and Agricultural Conditions of Social Well-being?

#### CHAPTER VII.

The Sustenance and Ability of the Individual Workman.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

What are the best Economical Conditions of Social Well-being?

#### CHAPTER IX.

What are the best Commercial Conditions of Social Well-being?

#### CHAPTER X.

The Masses should be Instructed regarding the best Conditions of Social Well-being.

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*The Christian Code; or, Rules for the Conduct of Human Life taken entirely from the Holy Scriptures, with occasional Notes.* By the late HENRY T. J. MACNAMARA, Barrister-at-Law, and one of Her Majesty's Railway Commissioners. With a Memoir. Post 8vo. pp. 212, price 5s. cloth. [April 17, 1878.

THE Author was led to the compilation of this work by the conviction that the true Christian

law is to be found in the plain and direct utterances of the Scriptures, avoiding all obscure and ambiguous passages. It must be obvious to all attentive readers that much more stress is laid on such utterances than on the others, and that the emphatic solemnity with which they are often introduced is designed to fix the mind on the truths contained within them; as, for example, in the case of the two great commandments on which all human duty depends, and the declaration of the nature of true religion. These clear passages the Author collected and arranged under their respective titles, going through every chapter in the Bible for this purpose, without resorting to concordances or works of a like nature. So far as was possible, controversial quotations are altogether avoided, together with those which require a somewhat long context to prevent them from misleading the reader either by the generality of their terms or by the special character of their application. The general result of this mode of selection has been to construct a practical, cheerful, and consolatory code of life altogether independent of polemical questions, and mysterious or metaphysical doctrines.

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*Industrial Chemistry, a Manual for Use in Technical Colleges or Schools, also for Manufacturers and others.* Based upon a Translation (partly by Dr. T. D. BARRY) of STOHMANN and ENGLER's German Edition of PAYEN's *Précis de Chimie Industrielle*. Edited throughout and supplemented with Chapters on the Chemistry of the Metals &c. by B. H. PAUL, Ph.D. Pp. 998, with 698 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. price 42s. cloth. [April 8, 1878.

ONE of the most noteworthy characteristics of the present time is the growing recognition of science as the highest form of practical knowledge, and of the fact that, since the processes of industrial art are but particular instances of the general habitudes of nature, the successful conduct of technical operations, no less than the improvement of particular branches of industry, involves acquaintance with natural facts and principles, which it is the special business of abstract science to deal with, altogether apart from considerations of utility.

In this respect no branch of science is more important than Chemistry, because there is scarcely any great industry in which the materials operated upon are not, at some stage or other, made to undergo chemical alteration. In the extraction of the useful metals from their ores, in the making of glass and pottery ware, in dyeing

and calico-printing, as well as in the preparation of various articles of food, such as bread, beer, &c. the desired results are obtained by producing suitable chemical alterations.

The various branches of industry involving a knowledge of Chemistry are moreover of such vast national importance that, while special practical experience is essential for their conduct, some general acquaintance with them is calculated to be useful to those not directly engaged in such pursuits; since the development or modification of old-established industries, as well as the introduction of new ones by the application of chemical discoveries, often determine radical and far-reaching changes that influence general commerce not less than particular departments of trade.

A knowledge of Chemistry is therefore to be regarded as one of the most essential qualifications of those engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and on this account it has long been made a subject of study in Continental schools. The desirability of adopting a similar course in this country is gradually becoming recognised, and it is believed that a work treating of the technical applications of Chemistry, in a concise and systematic manner, will be of service in promoting the general introduction of its study in schools and technical colleges.

From these points of view PAYEN's *Précis de Chimie Industrielle* has been selected as the basis of this work, because it holds a high position in France—where the study of Chemistry in its practical relations has long been systematically carried out—as well as in Germany, where the technical value of science is most of all appreciated and most successfully realised.

The systematic treatment of the subject in the original work has been rendered more complete by the addition of several chapters on the general Chemistry of the Metals and Metallurgical operations, as well as several other branches of industry not dealt with in the French or German editions; so that the book will serve as a manual of Chemistry no less than as a source of information as to the nature of particular industrial operations.

Annexed is a sketch of the contents and general arrangement of the work.

**SECTION 1.**—Technical Chemistry of the non-Metallic Elements—Water, Atmospheric Air, Ammonia, Nitric Acid, Carbon, Fuel, Carbonic Oxide, Carbonic Acid, Hydrocarbons, Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, &c. Phosphorus, Arsenic, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Boron, Silicon, and their compounds.

**SECTION 2.**—Technical Chemistry of the Alkaline and Earthy Metals—Sodium and Potassium and their Salts, Ultramarine, Water-glass, Gunpowder; Calcium and Magnesium and

their Salts, Mortar, Cement, &c. Aluminium and its Salts, Glass and Porcelain.

**SECTION 3.**—Technical Chemistry of the Heavy Metals—Metallurgy, Smelting of Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, Antimony, Silver, Gold, Mercury, Platinum; Alloys, White Lead, Zinc-white, and other compounds of the Metals used as Pigments, and for other purposes.

**SECTION 4.**—Technical Chemistry of Materials produced by Plants and Animals—Wood, Paper, Starch, Sugar, Corn, Flour, Bread, &c. Products of Fermentation—Wine, Beer, Spirits, Vinegar; Gun-cotton; Fats and Oils, Soap, Glycerine; Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha; Candles, Mineral Oil, Coal Gas.

*Natural Philosophy for General Readers and Young Persons.* Translated and edited from GANOT's *Cours Élémentaire de Physique* (with the Author's sanction). By E. ATKINSON, Ph.D. F.C.S. Professor of Experimental Science in the Staff College. Third Edition; pp. 588, with 2 Coloured Plates and 454 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [April 15, 1878.

IN a work which is intended to serve only as an elementary introduction to the study of a science, no great additions can be made without departing from the plan on which it is based. Accordingly, in the present edition it has not been thought advisable to add more than about 17 pages of new matter, and 25 additional illustrations. To this must be added an Appendix of 16 pages of Questions, systematically arranged in reference to the corresponding parts of the book, and designed to serve as a sort of Self-Examiner to those who have not the advantage of formal instruction.

*A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy.* By R. S. CULLEY, Memb. Inst. C.E. late Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs to the Post Office. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 482, with 132 Woodcuts and 18 Lithographic Plates of Apparatus. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [April 18, 1878.

IN this new edition of a work written for the practical use of those who are engaged in telegraphy, the Author has added sections treating of inventions belonging to a time subsequent to the appearance of the previous editions. The reader will thus find notices of the telephone in its application to musical and articulate sounds, of the quadruplex system of transmitting messages, of the way in which the duplex method is applied

to the working of long submarine cables, and of the important improvements lately made in the automatic systems of WHEATSTONE and BAIN.

The earlier chapters treat of Electricity and the laws of the Current, with instructions as to the management of batteries, the choice and testing of insulators and wire, the construction of a line of telegraph, and the discovering the locality of interruptions to signalling.

A description of Apparatus follows, including details of the most approved transmitting relays (or translators); remarks on the management of telegraphic circuits, and a description of the Duplex method of signalling.

The concluding part gives a full explanation of the methods of laying Subterranean Wires, and of the construction, testing, and working of *SUBMARINE CABLES*.

*Philomorus: Notes on the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More.* Second Edition, with a Portrait engraved on Steel. 8vo. pp. 276, bound in cloth. [June 1878.]

**T**HE *Epigrammata*, or Latin Poems of Sir THOMAS MORE, were originally printed at Basle in the year 1518, through the instrumentality of his friend ERASMUS; and a tolerable amount of approbation was awarded to them by some of the continental scholars, as well as by his own countrymen. But, like all MORE's other writings, with the sole exception of the *Utopia*, they afterwards fell into oblivion. The Author in his former edition of *Philomorus*, which was published in 1842, endeavoured to call the attention of his readers to the *Epigrammata* on the ground that even trifles, when connected with such a man as Sir THOMAS MORE, are worth preserving. He remarked at the same time that they contain several allusions to passing events, together with expressions of MORE's daily habit of thought and observation, which most readers will regard with interest. As literary productions many of them fall far short of the elegance and purity which mark the compositions of the Italian scholars; at the same time, there is enough to indicate that Sir THOMAS MORE might have rivalled the Italians if he had courted the Muses more assiduously. The edition of 1842 fell into the hands of several writers who had occasion to refer to Sir THOMAS MORE; and Lord CAMPBELL, in his *Life of Sir THOMAS MORE*, made considerable use of it. The present edition is much enlarged by the introduction of fresh matter extracted from the Calendar of State Papers and Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Extracts are also made from the *Cronica del Rey Enrico Otavo de Inglaterra*, printed at Madrid in 1874.

*Illustrations of Fossil Plants; being an Auto-type Reproduction of Selected Drawings prepared under the supervision of the late Dr. Lindley and Mr. W. Hutton between the years 1835 & 1840 and now for the first time published by the North of England Institute of Mining & Mechanical Engineers.* Edited by G. A. LEBOUR, Member of the Institute, F.G.S. Lond. & Belgium, F.R.G.S. Corr. Mem. of the Soc. Géol. du Nord, and Lecturer in Geological Surveying in the Univ. of Durham Coll. of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Medium 8vo. with 64 Plates, price 25s. sewed. [March 13, 1878.]

**T**HIS volume is published in accordance with a resolution of the Council of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, to which body a large collection of original drawings and papers left by the late Mr. WILLIAM HUTTON had been presented. This collection contained, in addition to many of the drawings illustrating LINDLEY & HUTTON's 'Fossil Flora,' a large number which had not been published, but had been evidently prepared with the intention of forming a continuation of that work. As these drawings represent important and sometimes unique specimens, those which were thought most likely to prove of value to students of Fossil Botany, 64 in number, are now laid before the public.

*Anatomical Outlines for the Use of Students in the Dissecting-Room and Surgical Class-Room.* By ARTHUR HENSMAN, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. With Original Drawings by ARTHUR E. FISHER. Part I.—*The Upper Limb*; containing 31 Plates, with Explanatory Tables. Super-royal 8vo. price 3s. 6d. sewed. [April 11, 1878.]

**T**HE object of the present work is to enable the student of Human Anatomy to record in simple outline the more important structures laid bare by his scalpel in the course of his dissections. By the plan here suggested, the patience and skill displayed in making a good dissection are at once turned to practical account, for a few lines made with his pencil will preserve the results of his labour in a permanent form.

Surgery should never be divorced from anatomy, as it too often is. From the first the two should rather go hand in hand. A practical teacher would desire to hear more of surgery in the dissecting-room and more of anatomy in the ward. The highest aim and the real endeavor

of all anatomical teaching should be to send into the world sound practitioners rather than accomplished anatomists. The student who fills in and completes these 'Outlines,' guided by his actual dissections, will easily manage to illustrate nearly all he sees of an operation; and he will be doing

much to place anatomy and surgery in their true relations one to the other in the system of medical study.

PART II. The Lower Limb; PART III. Thorax and Abdomen; PART IV. Head and Neck—will follow at short intervals.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work by Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE.—Preparing for publication, in 8vo. '*A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.*' By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of '*The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.*' Vols. I. and II. will be published in the Autumn of the present year.

The INDIAN FAMINE.—Early in the Autumn will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Illustrations, '*The Famine Campaign in Southern India (Madras, Bombay, and Mysore)* in 1876-1878.' By WILLIAM DIGBY, Secretary of the Madras Famine Committee. The First Volume of this work will consist of (1) a narrative of the famine campaign in Madras, giving a popular account of the disaster in all its phases, and the measures taken to grapple with it; (2) narrative of the Bombay famine; (3) of the Mysore famine; and (4) the threatening famine in Northern India, August—November 1877. As the principles adopted in the different presidencies and Mysore were unlike, each narrative will include an entirely diverse collection of facts, and the same ground will not be traversed in each. VOL. II. will be devoted to sections of interest to specialists:—(1) Private Charity, describing in chapters i. to v. the charity displayed before the appeal to England on August 4, 1877, then the history of the Famine Relief Fund, with particulars of the good done by the money subscribed in the British dominions generally; (2) Relief Camps and Village Relief; (3) The 1-lb. Ration: evidence *pro* and *con*; (4) How the Railways saved Millions; (5) Results of the District Census; (6) Village Relief and Village Agency; and (7) Miscellaneous: (a) emigration as a panacea; (b) the weavers; (c) seed grain for destitute cultivators; and (d) prickly-pear as food for cattle. There will be an Appendix containing important State and other Papers.

New Volume of SACRED LYRICS.—In the press, in 1 vol. square fcp. 8vo. '*One Hundred Holy Songs, Carols & Sacred Ballads,*' Original and Suitable for Music.

The Rev. Dr. YOUNG's New BIBLICAL CONCORDANCE.—In the press, in 1 vol. quarto '*A Concordance to the Holy Bible.*' By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D. Edinburgh.

The Rev. Dr. EDERSHEIM's LIFE OF CHRIST.—Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.*' By ALFRED EDERSHEIM, D.D. Vicar of Loders, Dorsetshire.

Dr. ASHBY's PHYSIOLOGICAL NOTES.—Preparing for publication, in 36mo. '*Notes on Physiology.*' By HENRY ASHBY, M.B. Lond. Demonstrator of Physiology Liverpool School of Medicine, and Assistant Physician to the Children's Infirmary.

NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*A Dictionary of Medicine.*' Edited by RICHARD QUAIN, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Brompton; assisted by numerous Eminent Writers.

BARRY and BRAMWELL's Lectures on RAILROADS and STEAM ENGINES.—Preparing for publication, '*Railways and Locomotives; a Series of Lectures delivered at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in the year 1877.*' RAILWAYS, by JOHN WOLFE BARRY, M. Inst. C.E. LOCOMOTIVES, by F. J. BRAMWELL, F.R.S. M. Inst. C.E.

Completion of the Authorised English Translation of Dr. ZELLER's Work on the Philosophy of the Greeks.—Preparing for publication: I. '*Aristotle and the Elder Peripatetics.*' Translated from the German of Dr. E. ZELLER, Professor in the University of Berlin, with the Author's sanction, by J. A. SYMONDS, M.A. and by B. F. C. COSTELLOE, of Balliol College, Oxford, and the University of Glasgow. II. '*The Pre-Socratic Schools: a History of Greek Philosophy from the Earliest Period to the Time of Socrates.*' Translated from the German of Dr. E. ZELLER, with the Author's sanction, by SARAH F. ALLWYN. These volumes will complete the English Translation of Dr. ZELLER's Work on the Philosophy of the Greeks.

The VENTILATION of COAL-MINES, &c.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 'A Treatise on Coal-Mine Gases and Ventilation.' By J. W. THOMAS.

New Philological Work by Mr. W. MARSHALL. In the press, 'The Past, Present, and Future of the English Tongue.' By WILLIAM MARSHALL, Author of 'Lochlere.'

New Work by Dr. G. GORE, F.R.S.—In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 'The Art of Scientific Discovery.' By G. GORE, LL.D. F.R.S. Author of 'The Art of Electro-Metallurgy.'

New Work on MANURES.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 'On Artificial Manures, their Chemical Selection and Scientific Applications to Agriculture.' By GEORGES VILLE. Translated from the Author's MS. and edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. V.P.C.S.

New Work on CHEMISTRY by Mr. KINGZETT.—In the press, in 1 vol. 'Animal Chemistry: or, the Relations of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology: including the Results of the most recent Scientific Researches and Experiments.' By CHARLES T. KINGZETT, F.C.S. Lond. and Berlin; Author of 'History, Products and Processes of the Alkali Trade.'

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# NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AM

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. XCIV.

AUGUST 31, 1878.

VOL. V.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

\* \* Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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*Literary Intelligence of Works preparing for publication will be found at pages 262 to 266.*

*The Famine Campaign in Southern India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Province of Mysore), 1876-1878.* By WILLIAM DIGBY, Honorary Secretary Indian Famine Relief Fund. Pp. 1,052, with 7 Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s. cloth. [September 9, 1878.]

ALTHOUGH it may be too soon to write a history of the famine campaign in India of 1876-1878, it is not a day too soon to gather together the particulars of the various policies adopted in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore, while the facts are still fresh in men's memories, and the minutiae of policy and administration are available, that these may remain on record to enable the historian to base his judgment upon a trustworthy narrative of facts. This it has been the chief object of the Author to supply in

the present work. Favoured by the Government of India, the Madras Government, and the Mysore Famine Commissioner, not only with the thousands of reports and orders which were issued during the campaign against famine, but also with copies of documents which were not made public, he has endeavoured from these materials and such other trustworthy evidence as came under his own notice, or could be obtained by inquiry, to place in the clearest light the events of a sad and troublous period in Southern Indian annals.

The want of such a work regarding former famines as it has been the Author's anxious desire to produce respecting the latest, was greatly felt by the public generally, and especially by publicists, whose duty it is to inform public opinion, when distress first began to manifest itself two years ago. Apart from this fact, so disastrous



and terrible a visitation as the late famine deserved some permanent record, more especially as interest in it has been greatly increased by the marvellous and abounding sympathy displayed by the people of all parts of the British dominions towards their suffering fellow-subjects in Southern India. British feeling, however, did not content itself with gifts of money and expressions of deepest sympathy. In many parts of England and Scotland the lead given by Manchester was followed, and demand was made, by resolutions adopted in public meeting and transmitted to the Secretary of State for India, that such means should be undertaken by the Indian Government—aided, if necessary, by the Imperial Government—as would render it impossible in future that such a calamity as this, in which several millions of lives have been sacrificed to hunger and want-induced disease, should recur. The earnest practical sympathy of the British people needs accurate information if it is to exert the good which it is capable of effecting. For such a purpose as this, the Author ventures to hope that the present work may be of some service. An article in the *Westminster Review* for April in this year shews the need that a clear and full statement of the facts should be early put on record and made available. Expressing the deepest sympathy with the suffering people, the writer had, nevertheless, obtained only a partial acquaintance with the literature of the subject—especially of the efforts and results of the charitable relief committees; and thus his article minimises the suffering endured by the people, and the good effected by the means used non-officially to alleviate anguish.

It is right to add that, although this work was undertaken avowedly from a non-official point of view, and by one who, in his capacity as Editor of a daily newspaper in Madras, had had occasion to criticise adversely and condemn particular acts of administration, his Excellency the VICEROY and his Grace the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS recognised the value of a review of facts from an independent standpoint, and furnished the Author with all the information that could possibly be made known. To the ready aid thus given is owing the value which this work may possess, regarded as a full and complete narrative of sad and sorrowful events.

In the first volume the Author has related in full detail the history of the famine in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore, the narrative in each case dealing with a distinct group of facts, as the policies adopted by the respective Governments were different until September 1877.

In the second volume, the Author examines carefully the various questions raised by the famine in reference to the future administration

of India, the extent to which India may be able to help herself, the relation of Christianity in India to a poor law, the several theories advanced as to the quantity of food necessary to support life, the policy of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, and the controversies provoked by it. The later chapters give an account of the machinery adopted for the purpose of dealing with the famine, and of the mortality caused by this great disaster.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS :—

Chiefs of the Campaign.

Grain Bags on Madras Beach, February 1877.

Map shewing the Distribution of Persons Relieved in the Famine Districts of Southern India.

Members of the Executive Committee of Famine Relief Fund.

Forsaken!

Map shewing the Operations of the Famine Relief Fund.

Famine Relief Camp, Monegar Choultry, Madras (lithograph).

#### EPOCHS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*Modern England, 1820–1874.* By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (Forming the Eighth and Concluding Volume of 'Epochs of English History,' edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 72, price 9d. cloth. [September 7, 1878.]

THE period of history contained in this 'Epoch' is as important as any part of the annals of England. It is with few exceptions a time of peace, of quiet, steady internal progress. It represents a nation resting from the exertions of a mighty past to grow strong for the trials of a momentous future. It is the genius of England to gain by reform what other nations attempt by revolution.

It was one of the effects of the French Revolution to destroy what remained of the feudal system in France; to strengthen the national life by summoning the whole nation to council; to establish liberty and equality. What France imperfectly attained by one fierce struggle England successfully acquired by the patient efforts of fifty years.

The chief events which mark the advance of this progress were these :—

1. In 1829 the Emancipation of the Catholics reconciled an ancient feud, and led the way to a wider toleration of religion.

2. In 1832 the great Reform Bill shook the monopoly of aristocratic government, abolished

distinctions of class, and prepared the nation for a just and tempered democracy.

3. In 1846 the Repeal of the Corn Laws secured cheap food for the working classes, and asserted the principle of free trade.

4. In 1861 and 1862 the nations of the world met in peaceful rivalry as the guests of England. The Crimean War between 1854 and 1856 did not seriously affect the regular march of progress.

5. In 1866 a new Reform Bill, in many respects the continuation of the old one, gave a new opportunity for internal improvement. Two large measures were passed with a view to give peace to Ireland, and a step was taken towards providing a national education.

These changes are succinctly shewn in the present volume to have all followed quietly and naturally one upon another, so that they look like growth rather than change. At the end of this period England is represented as ready with renewed strength to run a fresh career of prosperity and honour.

*Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines; containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice.* By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. Keeper of Mining Records, formerly Professor of Physics, Royal School of Mines; Author of 'Researches on Light' &c. Assisted by numerous Contributors eminent in science and familiar with manufactures. Vol. IV. supplementary to the Seventh Edition; pp. 1,028, with 440 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. price 42s. cloth. The Seventh Edition of *Ure's Dictionary*, complete in 4 vols. with 2,604 Woodcuts, price £7. 7s. cloth, or £8. 16s. half-bound in russia.

[June 10, 1878.]

IT was discovered when the latter pages of the Third Volume of this Dictionary were printed, in 1875, that several of the articles in the earlier portions of the work required some additions, owing to the advances which had been made in the useful applications of science, and that new articles were necessary to record the progress of several examples of inventive ingenuity. To meet this necessity it was determined to produce a Supplementary Volume, in which all the required additions should be made, and all improvements, and new applications of value, carefully recorded.

It is hoped this has been completed in a satisfactory manner. It is believed that this Supplement will be found to include everything of interest relating to Arts, Manufactures, and Mines which has claimed attention, since the publication of the

previous volumes, and that the four volumes will represent faithfully the state of these divisions of human industry up to the commencement of the present year.

Several new articles have been introduced, and the following list will shew that these have been written by competent authorities:—

| Names of Authors.                                                               | Articles written.                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EMERSON BAINBRIDGE,<br>Esq. Mining Engineer,<br>Sheffield                       | } <i>Safety Lamp (in part).<br/>Heat.</i>                                                                        |
| Capt. JOHN BARKELL,<br>M.E. Ballacorkish,<br>Isle of Man                        |                                                                                                                  |
| Prof. GUSTAV BISCHOF,<br>F.C.S.                                                 | } <i>Dialling.</i>                                                                                               |
| J. COLEMAN, Esq. York,<br>Commissioner Philadelphia Centenary<br>Exhibition     |                                                                                                                  |
| EDWARD A. COWPER,<br>M.I.C.E.                                                   | } <i>Spongy Iron Filter.</i>                                                                                     |
| JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq.<br>Mining Engineer, &c.                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| JAMES HENDERSON, C.E.<br>JAMES HIGGIN, F.C.S.<br>Manchester                     | } <i>Agricultural Mechanics.</i>                                                                                 |
| Chevalier JERVIS, Con-<br>servator of the Mu-<br>seum, Turin                    |                                                                                                                  |
| C. T. KINGZETT, F.C.S.<br>EDMOND LINDON (the<br>late), Bombay                   | } <i>Furnace and Hot Blast<br/>Stoves (in part).<br/>Dressing Ores. Sand<br/>Pump. Rock Boring<br/>Machines.</i> |
| RICHARD MEADE, Esq.<br>Assistant Keeper of<br>Mining Records                    |                                                                                                                  |
| Capt. FRANCIS OATS,<br>Mining Engineer,<br>Kimberley, South<br>Africa           | } <i>Natural Refrigeration.<br/>Calico-Printing.</i>                                                             |
| H. MCCALL, Esq. Lis-<br>burn, Ireland                                           |                                                                                                                  |
| Dr. ROBERT OXLAND,<br>F.C.S. Plymouth                                           | } <i>Mineral Statistics of<br/>Italy, and Notes.</i>                                                             |
| T. J. PEARSALL, Esq.                                                            |                                                                                                                  |
| T. B. PROVIS, Esq.<br>Mining Engineer,<br>Camborne                              | } <i>Sanitas.</i>                                                                                                |
| S. B. J. SKERTCHLY, Esq.<br>F.G.S. Geological<br>Survey of England<br>and Wales |                                                                                                                  |
| ANDREW TAYLOR, Esq.<br>F.C.S. Edinburgh                                         | } <i>Gold in Southern India.</i>                                                                                 |
| J. W. TURNER, Esq.<br>Bradford                                                  |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Boots and Shoes, Manu-<br/>facture by Machinery.<br/>Statistics (in part).</i>                              |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Diamonds, Gold, and<br/>Copper, &amp;c. in Africa.</i>                                                      |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Linen and Flax.</i>                                                                                         |
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|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Printing in Colours (in<br/>part).</i>                                                                      |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>The Barrow Borer.</i>                                                                                       |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Flint. Fur.</i>                                                                                             |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Mineral Oils Industry.</i>                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                 | } <i>Wool. Worsted.</i>                                                                                          |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                  |

In his Preface the Editor acknowledges considerable obligations for information furnished—in many cases at considerable personal labour—and for the contribution of matter giving the results of original inquiries in connexion with sundry other articles—to the men of science, manufactures, and others, named in the following list:—

| Names of Authors.                                 | Articles contributed.                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sir JOHN G. W. AL-<br>LEYNE, Bart.                | <i>The Application of Spec-<br/>trum Analysis to the<br/>Detection of Phos-<br/>phorus in Iron.</i> |
| Messrs. BAINBRIDGE &<br>HALL                      | <i>Peat.</i>                                                                                        |
| Prof. W. F. BARRET                                | <i>Iron and other Magnetic<br/>Metals.</i>                                                          |
| HILARY BAUERMAN,<br>Esq. F.G.S.                   | <i>Lignite, Silver Samples,<br/>&amp;c.</i>                                                         |
| W. MORGAN BROWN,<br>Esq.                          | <i>Sympalmograph.</i>                                                                               |
| I. LOWTHIAN BELL,<br>M.P. F.R.S.                  | <i>Iron and Steel.</i>                                                                              |
| THOMAS DAVEY, Leeds                               | <i>Pumping Engines, Un-<br/>derground.</i>                                                          |
| N. B. DOWNING, Esq.                               | <i>Paper Pulp.</i>                                                                                  |
| M. E. LAMÉ FLEURY,<br>Minister of Mines,<br>Paris | <i>Mineral Statistics of<br/>France &amp;c.</i>                                                     |
| W. GALLOWAY, Esq.<br>Inspector of Collier-<br>ies | <i>The Influence of Coal<br/>Dust in producing<br/>Colliery Explosions.</i>                         |
| W. HUSBAND, C.E.                                  | <i>Pneumatic Stamps.</i>                                                                            |
| THOMAS B. JORDAN,<br>Esq.                         | <i>Boring Machines.</i>                                                                             |
| M. MAUMENÉ, Paris                                 | <i>Alcoholometry and Wine<br/>Vaseline.</i>                                                         |
| JOHN MOSS, Esq. F.C.S.                            |                                                                                                     |
| J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS,<br>F.G.S.                     | <i>Pyrites &amp;c.</i>                                                                              |
| FREDERICK POTTER,<br>Esq. Nagasaki, Japan         | <i>Coal Mines in Japan.</i>                                                                         |
| A. RANSOME, Esq.<br>M.I.C.E.                      | <i>Wood-Working Ma-<br/>chinery.</i>                                                                |
| Dr. AUGUSTUS VOEL-<br>CKER, F.R.S.                | <i>Phosphatic Minerals.</i>                                                                         |
| CHARLES WOOD, Esq.<br>C.E. Middlesborough         | <i>Slag, Utilisation of.</i>                                                                        |

From the readiness with which this assistance has been rendered, and from the large amount of trustworthy information supplied, it is hoped that this Supplementary Volume will maintain the high character for usefulness which URE's Dictionary has borne through each succeeding edition.

*The Moon; Her Motions, Aspect, Scenery, and Physical Condition.* By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B.A. Author of 'The Sun,' 'Saturn and its System,' 'The Orbs Around Us,' 'Essays on Astronomy,' 'Other Worlds than Ours,' &c. Second Edition; Pp. 326, with 35 Diagrams, 7 full-page Illustrations, including 2 Lunar Photographs by Rutherford and a large Chart of the Moon after Beer and Mädler. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[July 20, 1878.]

THE first edition of this work, consisting of two thousand copies, was published in July 1873. In his Preface to the Second Edition, the Author states that although he has had no occasion to be dissatisfied with the reception accorded to the First Edition, he has found reason to believe that portions of the original work were too difficult for the general reader. He has therefore removed from the present edition the matter relating to details of the lunar theory (leaving the general account of the Moon's motions) and also the more difficult parts of the third chapter, which deals with the Moon's changes of aspect, rotation, libration, &c. These will be reprinted in another volume, on the 'Geometry of the Lunar Theory, Tides, Precession, &c.' for use in colleges and by the higher classes in schools. The Illustrations, which in the former edition were arranged in plates of diagrams, lithographed, have now been reproduced for the most part as woodcuts. The last chapter, on the Moon's physical condition, has been considerably enlarged from recent observation and research.

Full-page ILLUSTRATIONS:—

The Moon, First Quarter, Feb. 27, 1871.

The Moon, Third Quarter, Sept. 16, 1870, 1h. 49m. sid. time.

- I. Bullialdus, by SCHMIDT.
- II. The Lunar Crater Copernicus after NASMYTH.
- III. The Moon's Surface after NASMYTH.
- IV. Lunar Landscape with 'Full' Earth.
- V. Lunar Landscape with Sun and 'New' Earth.
- VI. Folding Chart of the Moon.

*Rocks Classified and Described: a Treatise on Lithology.* By BERNHARD VON COTTA. An English Translation, by PHILIP HENRY LAWRENCE, with English, German, and French Synonymes. New edition, revised by the Author. Post 8vo. pp. 434, price 14s. cloth.

[July 23, 1878.]

TWO editions of the work now presented to English readers had appeared in Germany previously to the publication of this translation in

1866; a translation which was practically the third edition, since it contained much new material contributed and many alterations approved by the Author.

The work being out of print a new edition has been called for. The present edition is substantially the same as the former, with the exception of a few observations on the subject of Microscopic Analysis from the pen of Professor VON CORTA, which will interest the general reader, and be advantageous to the scientific student.

Although the science of lithology must in its progress undergo some modifications, most of the names used in the present system will always remain. One chief object of this book is so to define these as to render intelligible the ideas which each name should convey; and the Author and the Translator have likewise endeavoured, not without success, to arrive, as far as may be possible, at a common ground for all nations on the important matter of rock nomenclature.

The juxtaposition of the English, German, and French equivalent names makes this work peculiarly valuable. Scientific names are the coin in which inquirers must exchange their ideas; and if they can be made to correspond in different countries, the gain to science will be great.

*A Treatise on Mills and Millwork.* By the late Sir WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Bart. C.E. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Fourth Edition, complete in One Volume; pp. 600, with 18 Plates and 333 Woodcuts. 8vo. price 25s. cloth. [August 17, 1878.]

ALTHOUGH the work of the Millwright, or the art of constructing the machinery of transmission in mills—considered separately from the machines employed in manufacture—does not in the present stage of progress admit of much improvement, it has nevertheless undergone very considerable changes both in form and character. It is no longer of that heavy, ponderous character which existed sixty years ago. The velocities of both shafts and wheels have been trebled, and in most cases quadrupled, and from this a saving of two-thirds in weight, and a proportionate saving of power, have been effected. All these facts are carefully recorded in the present volume; and, taking into account the improvements in water wheels, the investigation of steam as a motive power, and other practical instructions for the guidance of the millwright, the Author, in his Preface to the Third Edition of this work, expressed no hesitation in recommending their careful perusal to the professional and the general reader.

*Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.* By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. LL.D. late Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London. PART II. *Inorganic Chemistry.* Sixth Edition, revised throughout, with Additions, by CHARLES E. GROVES, Secretary to the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Berlin. Pp. 1,038, with 101 Woodcuts; 8vo. price 24s. cloth. [July 27, 1878.]

THE order in which the non-metallic elements and their compounds are described is the same in this Edition as in the last, commencing with the elements which form the least complex compounds, and gradually passing to those which form more numerous and complicated substances; for the same reason seven typical elements, and their compounds with one another, are first studied before dealing with those of which they may be regarded as representatives.

Hydrogen, as the standard of reference for the atomic weights of the elements and for the densities of gases, besides being employed as the measure of the atomicity of the other elements, occupies the first place, as the type of electro-positive substances. It is followed by chlorine as a specimen of an electro-negative element, remarkable for its chemical activity, and one which forms a large and important series of combinations. The compound of this element with hydrogen forms the subject of the next section. Oxygen is then brought before the notice of the student as one of the most important elements, although, being a dyad, it does not produce such simple combinations as those of chlorine. The compounds of oxygen with hydrogen and with chlorine and hydrogen are next described. Then follow boron, a triad; carbon, a tetrad; nitrogen, a pentad; sulphur, a hexad; and the compounds they produce with the elements previously studied. The remaining non-metals are described in an order consistent with that employed in the case of the typical ones.

The whole work has been carefully revised, and many additions made, especially in the non-metallic compounds; the metallurgy of iron, also, which is one of the most important of our technical industries, has been treated as fully as was consistent with the character of this work, and sections on the recently discovered metals, Gallium and Davyium, have been introduced.

The formulæ remain substantially the same as in the last edition; the constitutional formulæ suggested by Dr. FRANKLAND, which are occasionally introduced, being enclosed in square brackets, so as to indicate clearly that they are an

interpolation into the original work, although they are not inconsistent with the ideas developed in the earlier editions.

It is to be hoped that the slight typographical alteration of printing the side headings of the paragraphs in bolder type, will facilitate the use of the book by the student, and also that the large number of references introduced, particularly to the more recent researches, will be found useful by those who desire more detailed information than could be given in an elementary work like the present. The INDEX has been considerably enlarged and made as complete as possible; and, as in PART I. of this Edition, the dates of references have been introduced in almost every instance.

*Apologia pro Vita Sua; being a History of his Religious Opinions* by JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. (New Edition.) Crown 8vo. pp. 420. price 6s. cloth. [July 24, 1878.]

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*The Mechanical System of Uterine Pathology, being the Harveian Lectures delivered before the Harveian Society of London, December 1877.* By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. Lond. F.R.C.P. &c. President of the Harveian Society; Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, University College, and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital. Pp. 106, with 31 life-size Illustrations prepared expressly for this work. Crown 4to. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July 10, 1878.]

SOMEWHAT abbreviated, these lectures appeared in the *Lancet* during the month of December last; they are now published in a more complete form. In the illustrations here employed, prepared expressly for this work, the organs are represented of the natural size, without reduction in scale, as is the ordinary practice. This method of representing them will, it is believed, render the argument employed in the text more intelligible and more readily followed; and it will necessarily contribute to greater exactness, a quality eminently desirable in the discussion of a subject in which questions of *size*, *form*, and *position* are integral and all-important. The illustrations must be looked on as diagrammatic. Much pains have been taken to render them as exact as possible, although it is necessarily difficult to give pictorial representations of alterations and changes which are only appreciable to the sense of touch.

*The Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of Saint Katharine near the Tower, in its Relation to the East of London.* By FREDERIC SIMCOX LEA, M.A. Rector of Tedstone Delamere, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. With Preface by the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, the DUKE of WESTMINSTER, and others. 8vo. pp. 180, price 6s. cloth. [July 22, 1878.]

THE special object of this historical sketch is indicated in its title, and is distinctly stated in a Preface of independent authorship to which are attached the signatures of the BISHOP of LONDON, the DUKE of WESTMINSTER, EARL

NELSON, Mr. FORSTER, Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, Sir EDMUND CURRIE, the Rectors of Stepney and St. George's in the East, and both the Members for the Tower Hamlets; who, 'not committing themselves to all which the Author urges,' 'desire to express their opinion that in any scheme put forward' [by authority] 'for the restoration of St. Katharine's Hospital, the East of London has a right, both from present need and from ancient prescriptive title, to a share in its benefits.' This position was successfully maintained in an Address to the QUEEN, moved in the House of Lords, in July 1871, by Lord NELSON, and supported by the BISHOP of LONDON, in opposition to a scheme which had been recommended to Her Majesty by the Report of a Royal Commission. No further official action was taken in the matter till the Mastership of St. Katharine's became vacant in 1877 upon the death of the Hon. WILLIAM ASHLEY, after which the LORD CHANCELLOR received the QUEEN's command, according to the ancient precedents of the Foundation, to prepare a scheme for its future management, to be submitted to Her Majesty. The present volume is intended as a statement of the historical argument in support of the position taken in the House of Lords' Address, and again asserted by the BISHOP of LONDON and others in the Preface already quoted.

It is thought that as a contribution, however small, of hitherto unpublished details in English ecclesiastical history, this account of St. Katharine's may possess some general interest. The continued existence among the Collegiate Chapters of the English Church of a House founded in 1148, and exhibiting an unbroken succession of female members from that date to the present time, whose names the annual issues of the Clergy List publish side by side with those of Deans and Canons, is at least singular enough to suggest inquiry; and the form which such an inquiry would necessarily take is the question—How could a religious house, constituted as St. Katharine's Hospital is known to be, have survived the general dissolution in the reign of HENRY VIII.?

In order to obtain an answer to this question, and to ascertain the true character of the Hospital, which was displaced from its ancient site to make room for the St. Katharine's Docks in 1825, a careful search has been made in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, beginning in 1865, and renewed from time to time as occasion arose. Many important papers have thus been brought to light, to which no reference is found in the valuable and now scarce work published by Dr. DUCAREL in 1782, or in its abridgment and continuation by Mr. J. B. NICHOLS in 1824. Upon the evidence supplied by these papers, the Author, who was associated in 1865 with other East London

clergymen on a local committee of investigation in the matter of St. Katharine's, has suggested the following explanation:—

That ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL did actually pass to the CROWN under the Dissolution Act of 1545, and that as an ecclesiastical corporation it was for a time dissolved; but that the popular rights and privileges, ecclesiastical and civil, enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Precinct under a Charter of HENRY VI. prevented the destruction of the jurisdiction and the suppression of the Hospital, while the watchful jealousy of the City compelled the maintenance or restoration of the full number of its Chapter in form.

From the accession of EDWARD VI. with the exception of a brief interval in the reign of MARY, the Mastership of St. Katharine's has been conferred as an office of profit connected with the Court, and practically a sinecure, upon a succession of laymen protected in its enjoyment by strongly-worded dispensing clauses in their patents of appointment. Against this disposal of a 'spiritual promotion,' ranking as the Deanery of a Collegiate Church, the arguments of the Author and his East End colleagues were from the first directed. When the present narrative was written, a report had obtained private circulation, which has been subsequently confirmed, that the QUEEN had restored the clerical mastership, and had thus completed the re-establishment of the ancient Chapter, the rights and dignities of the Brothers and Sisters having been gradually recovered, as the Author gathers from the evidence, between the reigns of JAMES I. and WILLIAM III.

The most important parts of the Report of Mr. SKIRROW to the Charity Commissioners in 1866, and of the Report of the Royal Commissioners in 1871, are subjoined in an APPENDIX.

*Epitaphs of the Catacombs; or, Christian Inscriptions in Rome during the First Four Centuries.* By the Rev. J. SPENCER NORTH-COTE, D.D. Canon of Birmingham; Author of 'Roma Sotterranea,' 'A Visit to the Roman Catacombs,' &c. 8vo. pp. 208, price 10s. cloth. [June 15, 1878.]

AFTER some introductory remarks upon epitaphs in general, and the causes which have led to the dispersion and destruction of the ancient Christian epitaphs of Rome in particular (no less than six-sevenths of them probably having been lost), the Author gives the history of existing collections, whether in museums or in books, specially in DE ROSSI's great work, and in the Lateran Museum. A chapter is then devoted to explaining the laws by which the chronology of the epitaphs in the Catacombs can be deter-

mined, and the importance of observing both the chronological and geographical distribution of these monuments. Next, the Pagan epitaphs of Rome during the first centuries of our era are passed in review, in order to throw out into bolder relief the characteristics of similar memorials of the dead set up by Christians in the Catacombs. These are then examined with reference to their teaching: first, as to death and the state of the dead; then, as to the objects of Christian worship, the Unity of God, the Divinity of CHRIST, the Holy Trinity, devotion to the Saints; next, as to the hierarchy, Pope, Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and the inferior orders of the clergy; widows, virgins, neophytes, catechumens, and the faithful generally; the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist; and lastly, as to certain moral and social aspects: slavery, freedom, rank, chastity, innocence, industry, and love of the poor. The ninth chapter treats of epitaphs ornamented with symbolical representations, which are shewn to be of three classes—religious, civil, and nominal, of all of which numerous examples are given. Finally, the Christian epitaphs of Rome are compared with those of other countries—Gaul, Great Britain, and Spain.

The volume is illustrated by upwards of a hundred and fifty inscriptions, more than half of which are printed in facsimile. In addition to the usual English index of the principal matters contained in the volume, two other indexes are added of all the Greek and Latin names or words which occur in the epitaphs quoted.

#### *The Times Newspaper and the Climate of Rome.*

By STROTHER A. SMITH, M.A. late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; Author of 'The Tiber and its Tributaries,' &c. 8vo. pp. 112, price 6s. cloth. [July 26, 1878.

THE last sheets of this volume had scarcely been revised and returned to the press in Rome, when the Author died. If the reader may regret that it is no longer possible to obtain his reply to criticisms which his experience might have enabled him to meet effectually, the manifest care taken to rest his arguments on the evidence of facts, and to examine impartially the conflicting theories on the subject of Roman malaria, will at once justify the publication of this work as an honest attempt to grapple with notions which, if not true, must be mischievous. A sojourn of many years in Rome, during the summer as well as the winter, had convinced the Author that these notions were almost wholly fallacious. It seems desirable, therefore, that the reasons which led to these convictions should be laid before the public.

PART I. is composed mainly of arguments, drawn from various Latin authors, bearing upon the subject of physical geography and meteorology, particularly exposing the errors of a recent writer in the *Times* newspaper. PART II. describes more fully the climate of Rome in its scientific relations, both chemical and mechanical—the temperature of the months of the year—the winds—the moisture—the dew—law of mutual penetrability of the gases—observations on the weather—the temperature—statistics of malaria and other fevers—influence of trees on climate—contagious fevers—notes on the agriculture, &c. illustrated and supported by numerous extracts from ancient classical authorities.

*A Treatise on Versification.* By GILBERT CONWAY. Crown 8vo. pp. 120, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [August 14, 1878.

THE chief aim of this work is to establish a consistent intelligible standard of right and wrong as regards the mechanism of English verse. As the method of versification in use among us does not furnish such a standard, the Author turns to languages which, having a prosodial system similar to ours, have, further, a versification which leaves nothing to desire: seeking then the reason of this excellence, and finding it to consist in a uniform obedience to definite laws, he shews what these laws are, and applies them, as a test, to English verse.

The metre tested is the heroic; but other metres are noticed, and the principle of their construction shewn.

Peculiarities of our language are examined, with reference to their effect on verse; and an attempt is made to solve doubts respecting them which have been often found to embarrass poets.

Although the Author's main object be as above stated, he does not abstain from touching on any point which, cognate to the subject-matter, has seemed naturally to present itself in the course of his inquiries.

*One Hundred Holy Songs, Carols & Sacred Ballads, Original and Suitable for Music.* Square fcp. 8vo. pp. 156, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [July 19, 1878.

THIS small collection of sacred songs and ballads does not profess to supply any want, there being already an abundance of such books. It rather aims at offering some variety in the style and method of setting forth oft-chosen themes. Such of the songs as are suitable for reading aloud have been written with due regard

to that love of musical cadence and rhythmic variety always manifested by the poor; others—and these constitute the majority—are expressly composed for singing.

*Feuilemorte and other Poems.* By PERCY GORDON. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 5s. cloth. [June 18, 1878.]

THIS is a collection of poems chiefly lyrical. 'Feuilemorte,' (taken as an adjective signifying the sombre colour of trees and hedges in autumn,) the poem which gives its name to the volume, and the first part only of which is now published, consists of thirteen short unconnected pieces, each forming a complete lyric. These occasional compositions were suggested entirely by the scenery and associations of the upper Thames in late summer and autumn, when the fall of the leaf seems to suggest reflections on the shortness of life, the vanity of human hopes and wishes, the transitory duration of earthly happiness, topics with which moralising in verse usually deals. The miscellaneous verses appended are conceived in a somewhat less pensive vein, being for the most part love-songs, suitable for the accompaniment of music.

*The Principles and Rules of French Genders.*

By CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D. Professor of the French Language & Literature in University College, London, and at the Royal Naval College; Examiner to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Staff College and the Admiralty; late Examiner to the University of London, the Civil Service of India, &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 192, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [June 17, 1878.]

THE subject of French Genders has not frequently been treated as lying practically beyond the limits of grammatical law. It has been assumed even by French grammarians that the distinction of French genders is purely arbitrary, having no basis in reason, and involving more disadvantage than convenience.

The object of this treatise is to shew that such notions are delusive, and that neither in this respect nor in any other does the French language exhibit any capricious departures from the laws of grammatical growth and development. An examination of the stages through which those languages had passed which supplied the early French with its nouns, had convinced the Author that the original distinctions based upon sex, and

the causes which gave a gender to objects without sex, had been long overlooked, and with it the fact that the neuter had grown out of the accusative masculine. It would follow that, at the time of the formation of French, the third gender could hardly be in existence, except in a state of utter confusion with the two others, and that two courses only were open—(1) the rejection of the genders altogether, (2) the adoption of the existing distinction of genders as indicated by tradition or by sound. The former course was at a later time taken by the English language; the latter was adopted by the French, and involved necessarily the final disappearance of the neuter. The fact, however, remains, that the main source of the French genders is tradition.

Attempts have been made to deal with the problem by providing the learner with rules, to each of which is attached a formidable list of exceptions. But the Author's object in this work has not been to offer another 'safe and sure method' of learning the French genders. The rules for their practical study given at the end of the volume contain, indeed, all the difficulties, and it is hoped that no important noun has escaped notice. His main effort, however, has been, first, to state the case of the French genders in its entirety, so that the learner, before he undertakes the study, may see the whole field to be worked and the whole difficulty to be overcome; and in the next place, to investigate the facts and the causes which influence the rules of French grammar, and to make a critical and historical examination of the principles on which the laws of the French genders may be regarded as resting.

*Theophilus Christianus, a Catechism for the Children of Christian Parents.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 108, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[June 17, 1878.]

THIS is an attempt to supply what appears to be a want in the present day, namely, a brief manual of Christian doctrine and practice for the young, founded on Scripture alone; one which, steering clear, so far as is possible, of sectarian differences, endeavours to put before the rising generation a general view of Christianity as it is exhibited in the Bible. The present Catechism, then, is both Scriptural and undenominational. Its object is to set forth the religion of CHRIST as taught by Himself, and so as distinguished from the many misrepresentations of it by conflicting sects and mistaken opponents. In days when Christianity is often misunderstood by those who would do away with religion altogether, it is important that the young more especially should



have put before them a plain representation of what Christianity really is, drawn from the Bible exclusively. It is with this object that the present Catechism is sent forth for the use of those old enough to think for themselves about religion, who are often beset with difficulties which a clearer knowledge of what the Bible teaches would go far to remove. The Author will thankfully receive through the Publishers any friendly criticisms or suggestions which may help towards the improvement of a future edition.

*Hunter's Standard Arithmetic, a Graduated Scheme of Arithmetical Examples adapted to the Regulations of the New Code.* By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. one of the National Society's Examiners of Middle-Class Schools. 3 Parts, fcp. 8vo. sewed, price 2d. each, and KEY, price 6d. sewed. [August 3, 1878.]

**THIS MANUAL** is adapted for use in School Board, National, and other Elementary Schools. It assumes no knowledge of figures on the pupil's part, beyond the capacity to form the figures themselves; it begins with Notation and ends with the Extraction of the Square Root. No rules are given; and in the sets of Questions and Examples, fifty in number, of which the manual consists, graduation in difficulty, from the simplest arithmetical process to more complicated arithmetical problems, is strictly maintained throughout. The special work of the six successive Standards is arranged as follows:—PART I. Standard I. Exercises 1-3; Standard II. Exercises 4-7; Standard III. Exercises 8-11. PART II. Standard IV. Exercises 12-17; Standard V. Exercises 18-20. PART III. Standard VI. Exercises 21-50. The KEY contains Answers to all these

Questions and the full Working of such as present any real difficulty.

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[August 7, 1878.]

**THIS** is a handy volume prepared for the use of Civil Service Candidates, and for the instruction of more advanced pupils at school. An examination paper in book-keeping generally begins with a statement of the affairs of the owner or owners of the books. This statement, when it gives the results of an immediately preceding term of business, consists of balances from the old ledger. By way of illustrating this, the Author proceeds to shew the student, item by item, how to compile a rough Journal and Ledger from a short imaginary Waste Book for January, and brings the business up to the state of affairs on the 1st of February. Then alternative methods of journalising the opening balances for February are given, and as the work proceeds the examples in succession offer opportunities of shewing various technical modes of dealing with peculiar transactions. It is a practical book, and aims at the utmost simplicity of explanation. Brief rules and instructions exemplify the Italian method of Double Entry, and voluminous workings prove the accuracy of the system at every step of the student's progress.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*NEW POEMS* by JOAQUIN MILLER.—In October will be published, in small crown 8vo. 'Songs of Far-Away Lands.' By JOAQUIN MILLER. And at the same time, uniform with the above in small crown 8vo. 'Songs of the Sierras and Songs of the Sunlands.' By the same Author. New and Revised Edition, the Two Works complete in One Volume.

*NEW ESSAYS ON CHURCH HISTORY.*—In the Autumn will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.' By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon, Oxon. late Fellow of University College, Oxford; and JOHN H. OVERTON, Vicar of Leybourne, Lincolnshire, late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.

**MR. SPENCER WALPOLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** Early in October will be published, Vols. I. & II. in 8vo. price 36s. '*A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.*' By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of '*The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.*'—These two volumes form the commencement of a History of England which, it is proposed, shall extend from the conclusion of the great European War in 1815 to a very recent time. No other period of English history is of greater interest to the historical student. During the first few years which succeeded Waterloo, Englishmen enjoyed less real liberty than at any time since the Revolution of 1688. The great majority of the people had no voice in the Legislature. Political power was in the hands of a few fortunate individuals, who were bent on retaining the monopoly which they had secured. The taxpayers were laden with fiscal burdens which were both unequal and ill-devised. Death was the punishment which the law awarded to the gravest and the most trivial crimes. The pauper was treated as a criminal, and the administration of the Poor Laws made almost every labourer a pauper. Harsh and oppressive as the laws already were, the oligarchy, by which England was governed, was continually demanding harsher and more oppressive legislation. During the five years which succeeded Waterloo the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended; the liberty of the Press was restricted; the right of public meeting was denied; domiciliary visits in search of arms were allowed. The first volume of this work is an attempt to relate the history of the unhappy period during which these laws were made.

Soon after the accession of GEORGE the FOURTH to the throne a new period of English history commenced. MACKINTOSH, following up the labours of ROMILLY, reformed the Criminal Code; HUSKISSON, adopting the doctrines of ADAM SMITH, reformed the commercial system; CANNING, rejecting the principles of CASTLEBRAGH, reformed the policy of the Foreign Office; a Tory Government, abandoning the traditions of its party, emancipated the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters; and a Whig Ministry at length succeeding to power, reformed the constitution of the House of Commons. These five great revolutions in law, in commerce, in foreign policy, in religion, and in internal politics, were the memorable achievements of twelve years of progress. An attempt has been made to relate the history of these twelve years in the second volume of this work. It is proposed, in future volumes, to deal with the labours and doings of a Reformed Parliament.

It may possibly be objected to the plan of this work that the events of which it treats are too recent to be dealt with judiciously. The same objection could, however, have been raised to some of the greatest histories which the world has yet seen. The Author relies for replying to it on the avowed intention of one great authority. MACAULAY, when he commenced his immortal history, contemplated as a final halting-place the Reform Bill of 1832. If it were legitimate in 1848 to contemplate writing the history of 1832, it must be legitimate in 1878 to contemplate writing the history of 1862.

Objection may perhaps be also taken to the Author's method. It may be thought that one or two occurrences have been omitted from these volumes which ought to have been included in them. History may, undoubtedly, be written in two ways. The historian may, on the one hand, relate every event in the history of a nation in strict chronological order. He may, on the other hand, endeavour to deal with each subject separately. A good deal may probably be advanced in support of both of these methods. But, on the whole, the second seems preferable to the first. The writer who deliberately adopts it, has, at any rate, the satisfaction of knowing that he has rejected the easier and adopted the more laborious method, and that his choice has not, therefore, been dictated by any consideration for his own convenience. This plan being followed in the present work, various matters, which had their origin before 1832, have been necessarily passed over for the present in silence, and reserved for future treatment in subsequent volumes.

**DR. ASHBY'S PHYSIOLOGICAL NOTES.**—Nearly ready for publication, in 36mo. '*Notes on Physiology.*' By HENRY ASHBY, M.B. Lond. Demonstrator of Physiology, Liverpool School of Medicine, and Assistant Physician to the Children's Infirmary.

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LIFE of Mrs. JAMESON.—In October will be published, in One Volume, 8vo. with a Portrait of Mrs. Jameson at the age of 16, engraved on Steel from a Miniature painted by her Father, price 12s. 6d. '*Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Jameson, Author of 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' &c.*' By her Niece, GERARDINE MACPHERSON.—Although nearly nineteen years have passed since Mrs. JAMESON's death, no memoir of this well-known and popular writer has yet been published. Her own dislike to the idea of having her private life and the facts connected therewith paraded before the world, was at first shared by her friends, to whom, in their early grief for her loss, all her wishes were very sacred. As time went on, however, it was impossible not to regret the want of some modest record of her existence and her work, which might take its place among the many biographies of her contemporaries, daily issuing from the press; but although the idea had often been suggested to the Author by friends, and had arisen in her own mind, to make her readers of the present generation in some degree acquainted with her personally, there were many difficulties in the way. Mrs. JAMESON's life had been full of domestic care, and she had not been happy in her marriage—a misfortune always difficult to explain, and still more so when the minor facts which make incompatibility of temper insupportable have faded out of recollection; and the Author (the only member of her family likely to undertake the work) had been so entirely brought up under her shadow, that she doubted her own power of making any impartial portrait of her, or even being able to attain to the necessary perspective of a picture in which there should exist just poise and proportion of the different events and elements in life. The subject was brought again, however, very vividly to her mind by hearing some time ago of an article then just published in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in which a very flattering reference was made to a paper written by Mrs. JAMESON in 1853 on the painter HAYDON, and published in that periodical; and the writer now consulted Mrs. JAMESON's only surviving sister, Mrs. SHERWIN, as to the possibility of finding material enough to give a fair account of her life, and of the manner in which her mind was led towards those fields of art in which she had always been most at home, without transgressing her own rule against indiscriminate publicity. Mrs. SHERWIN, reluctant at first, at last began to yield, like the Author, to the wish of thus raising a little memorial to one whose kind and commanding presence had taken a central place in a great part of her life, and to the hope of furnishing some such sketch as would make the Author of '*Sacred and Legendary Art*' known to her many readers.

This hope, it must be admitted, was stimulated into more thorough determination on the Author's part to do whatever it might lie in her power to do, when she read some time later the Autobiography of Miss MARTINBAU, in which Mrs. JAMESON, as one of the members of the literary society with which that lady was conversant, is made the subject of much adverse criticism. Miss MARTINBAU's remarks were in this

case entirely contradicted by the general tenour of her letters to Mrs. JAMESON; and in themselves seemed to the Author not only so unjust, but so uncharacteristic, as to make it doubly imperative to furnish the only real contradiction that could be given to them, by a true and genuine account of the person belied.

For the rest, this volume will, it is hoped, speak for itself. Mrs. JAMESON's determination not to be exposed to the world in her private capacity led her to destroy many of her private letters and papers; and at her death her sisters were scrupulous in carrying out her wishes. On the other hand, long absence from England and separation from her old friends and old haunts have circumscribed the Author's efforts to obtain from her surviving friends many letters which possibly still exist.

The indulgence of the reader must therefore be asked for gaps thus most unwillingly left in the record of her diligent labours. But enough has probably been gathered to give some idea of the life of steady work, unostentatious and unceasing, which was hers from youth to age. The story of one who kept a stout heart through all the troubles that befell her; who kept her unhappiness to herself, and sought unceasingly to give happiness to all who belonged to her who never used her pen to strike or to wound, nor took advantage of its power to avenge herself on any who wronged her; and who was, all her life long, the chief support and consolation of her family, must possess some interest for all good people; nor does this volume pretend to do more than to give the outline of a life deprived of all the stronger solaces of existence, yet sustained by work and by duty, and by the love of a few simple women, in its career of endless exertion—too brave for discontent, too busy for dependency, and with too much to do for others to be capable of egotism. Her contemporaries in general were ungrudging and generous in their acknowledgment of the excellence of her work and the graceful womanliness of her pen; and it was the Author's hope that the new generation who still read her books upon Art, would like to know what the fashion of her life was, and with how much courage and steadfastness she went on working, and not faltering, to the end of her career.

This biography was completed in the Autumn of last year, but the writer has not lived to see it through the press, a long and painful illness having ended in her death in the spring of the present year.

The Rev. Dr. YOUNG's New *BIBLICAL CONCORDANCE*.—In the press, in 1 vol. quarto '*A Concordance to the Holy Bible.*' By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D. Edinburgh.

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Mr. MORRIS's *FIRST LATIN LESSONS*.—In the press, in 12mo. '*Elementa Latina, or Latin Lessons for Beginners.*' By W. H. MORRIS, Author of '*Greek Lessons*' &c.

**NEW SERIES of the RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON.**—Early in October will be published, in One Volume, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. 'The Recreations of a Country Parson; Essays, Parochial, Aesthetical, Moral, Social & Domestic, selected from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to Fraser's Magazine.' A NEW SERIES, being the THIRD.—The first volume bearing this title was published in November 1859, mainly at the suggestion of Sir ARTHUR HELPS and Mr. JOHN W. PARKER, Jun. who then conducted *Fraser's Magazine*. Although its Author was quite unknown, and no means whatever were employed to puff it, it met a reception which shewed that many readers were prepared to welcome such an unambitious work. The first edition was exhausted in four months. Mr. MUDIE announced that 1,000 copies were in circulation at his library; and, after three editions in an expensive form had been published by Messrs. PARKER, the volume was (by their permission) adopted by Mr. STRAHAN as the first of a popular library, and being published in a cheaper form, 17,000 copies were sold at once, and 28,000 in four years. Since that time the sale has kept up with remarkable steadiness, year after year. A SECOND SERIES, published at the close of 1860, attained success hardly inferior.

In the United States the circulation of both Series was still greater. They were reprinted by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS of Boston in 1862; and by 1869 the FIRST SERIES had reached its eighteenth Edition, and the SECOND its Sixteenth.

The reception of the Volumes by the press was singularly favourable. But no commendatory notices have ever been published, save that when at a later period depreciatory reviews appeared in one or two periodicals, former notices of a most favourable character from the same periodicals were printed in them by way of advertisement, with the purpose of shewing that the merit or demerit of the work was an arguable question.

Nineteen years after the publication of the FIRST SERIES, and eighteen after that of the SECOND, a THIRD SERIES is now added. It consists, like the others, of Essays which have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, with an Introductory Essay hitherto unpublished; and it is published at once in that cheaper form in which the former Series have found the larger part of their circulation.

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- I. A Good Way Farther On.
- II. A Long Look-Out.
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- XIV. A June Day's Fancies.
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**New Edition of BEWICK'S SELECT FABLES.** Shortly will be published, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, or in demy 8vo. price 18s. cloth, 'Bewick's Select Fables of Æsop and others, reprinted in Facsimile from the rare Newcastle Edition published by T. Saint, 1784.'—These Fables are considered the most important work illustrated by THOMAS BEWICK prior to the production of his well-known *British Quadrupeds and British Birds*. The original blocks, engraved by BEWICK himself for the edition of 1784, still in perfect preservation, will be used in the production of the edition now announced. The Life of Æsop, Essay on Fable, Poetical Applications, &c. (all probably from the pen of OLIVER GOLDSMITH,) will accompany the Fables. A new Illustrated Preface, by EDWIN PEARSON, on the works of BEWICK, pictorially and chronologically indicating the progressive development of his genius from his earliest efforts to his most artistic productions, will, it is believed, add greatly to the interest, value, and completeness of the volume, enriched as it will be by upwards of 200 designs drawn and engraved by BEWICK himself. This edition will be issued in two forms as follows:—

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**New Work on CHEMISTRY by Mr. KINGZETT.**—In October will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 18s. '*Animal Chemistry; or, the Relations of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology: a Manual for Medical Men and Scientific Chemists.*' By CHARLES T. KINGZETT, F.C.S. Lond. and Berlin &c. Member of Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Author of '*History, Products and Processes of the Alkali Trade.*'—During four years the Author of this work was occupied with researches on the Chemistry of the Brain, Bile, and Urine, and other chemico-physiological works, and being then obliged to resign—at least for a time—his share in these investigations, he determined to attempt a task which should prove of service to medical and scientific men generally, namely, to collect and systematise all the trustworthy work on record in relation to Animal Chemistry. Obviously, no subject can be of greater importance to humankind than that which concerns itself with the chemical composition of all the different parts of the living body, and with those processes which govern every function in life. This is a study which begins with the chemical composition of the healthy tissues and fluids of the system, but which naturally prolongs itself until the declensions constituting diseases are equally well known; it commences with the body, while it naturally terminates with the mental state. The Author has therefore included in his work, not merely all the chemical knowledge that we have regarding health and disease, but has also comprehended in the scheme of the work every known subject having a direct relation with the objects of Animal Chemistry, such, for example, as the physiological action of chemical substances, the germ theory of disease, and the nature of character so far as it can be traced to have any connexion with the atomic forces operating in and upon the very molecules of which the body is composed.

As already stated, the Author aims at systematising our knowledge on all these subjects, and incidentally he expends criticism where, in his opinion, it is most called for, and includes researches—among them his own—of the latest date and character. Moreover, he devotes attention to the manner in which the study of Animal Chemistry might be advanced, and gives a category of problems which await solution at the hands of the physiological chemist.

A few words here may be in season regarding the criticisms made by the Author. Physiological chemistry primarily depends for its advancement upon the progress which is made in pure chemistry and pure physiology, both of which subjects have become sciences only during the period over which the memory of living men ranges. In consequence, however, of the very stimulus thus given to the study of Animal Chemistry, a certain amount of error has arisen—that amount, indeed, which appears to be almost inevitable to the rapid accumulation of facts concerning an infant science, and which has its origin in imperfect observations or ill-directed experiments, and ultimately finds its way into the hypotheses and theories constituting the very guide of further research.

This rapid growth of Animal Chemistry has found

no adequate expression; the discoveries and researches made in connexion with it having been published here and there—anywhere, in fact, where publication was to be secured. Hence the necessity that existed for the collection and systematic treatment of the acquired knowledge.

The Author has, then, mapped out the chemistry of the living body in health and disease, so far as scientific research yet extends, and thus he presents to chemists a volume useful as a guide to them in their researches, while for medical men the work serves to present a comprehensive account of the most important subject included in their studies and profession. The manner in which the Author has done this may be gathered from an analysis of the table of contents. The first part of the treatise includes an introductory chapter, which is followed by one on life chemically considered, and terminates with one on the application of chemistry to physiology and pathology. The second part treats of the organs, fluids, and processes concerned in digestion, and includes a study of the liver, glycosamia, and diabetes. The third part is on nutrition and its processes, and this extends to and includes a survey of our knowledge regarding vital force. In the fourth part, other organs, tissues, and fluids are treated, the chief section occupying itself with the chemistry of the brain as studied under the patronage and at the expense of the English Government. The fifth and last part of the work is taken up with chemical and physiological subjects, among which is the study of infection and disinfection, &c. It may be fairly said that the literature of no country aims at presenting what the Author here attempts to present, being historical in his records, systematic in the treatment, and original in much of the matter which is incorporated in the volume. The book consists of 25 chapters and 494 pages, and includes a chapter or table of contents and two indexes, one of subjects, and one of authorities quoted.

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No. XCV.

NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

VOL. V.

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*A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.* By SPENCER WALPOLE, Author of 'The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.' Vols. I. & II. 8vo. pp. 1,390, price 36s. cloth.

[October 29, 1878.]

THESE two volumes form the commencement of a History of England which, it is proposed, shall extend from the conclusion of the great European War in 1815 to a very recent time. No other period of English history is of greater interest to the historical student. During the first few years which succeeded Waterloo, Englishmen enjoyed less real liberty than at any time since the

Revolution of 1688. The great majority of the people had no voice in the Legislature. Political power was in the hands of a few fortunate individuals, who were bent on retaining the monopoly which they had secured. The taxpayers were laden with fiscal burdens which were both unequal and ill-devised. Death was the punishment which the law awarded to the gravest and most trivial crimes. The pauper was treated as a criminal, and the administration of the Poor Laws made almost every labourer a pauper. Harsh and oppressive as the laws already were, the oligarchy, by which England was governed, was continually demanding harsher and more oppressive legislation. During the five years which succeeded



Waterloo the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended; the liberty of the Press was restricted; the right of public meeting was denied; domiciliary visits in search of arms were allowed. The first volume of this work is an attempt to relate the history of the unhappy period during which these laws were made.

Soon after the accession of GEORGE the FOURTH to the throne a new period of English history commenced. MACKINTOSH, following up the labours of ROMILLY, reformed the Criminal Code; HUSKISSON, adopting the doctrines of ADAM SMITH, reformed the commercial system; CANNING, rejecting the principles of CASTLEREAGH, reformed the policy of the Foreign Office; a Tory Government, abandoning the traditions of its party, emancipated the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters; and a Whig Ministry at length succeeding to power, reformed the constitution of the House of Commons. These five great revolutions in law, in commerce, in foreign policy, in religion, and in internal politics, were the memorable achievements of twelve years of progress. An attempt has been made to relate the history of these twelve years in the second volume of this work. It is proposed, in future volumes, to deal with the labours and doings of a Reformed Parliament.

It may possibly be objected to the plan of this work that the events of which it treats are too recent to be dealt with judicially. The same objection could, however, have been raised to some of the greatest histories which the world has yet seen. The Author relies for replying to it on the avowed intention of one great authority. MACAULAY, when he commenced his immortal history, contemplated as a final halting-place the Reform Bill of 1832. If it were legitimate in 1848 to contemplate writing the history of 1832, it must be legitimate in 1878 to contemplate writing the history of 1832.

Objection may perhaps be also taken to the Author's method. It may be thought that one or two occurrences have been omitted from these volumes which ought to have been included in them. History may, undoubtedly, be written in two ways. The historian may, on the one hand, relate every event in the history of a nation in strict chronological order. He may, on the other hand, endeavour to deal with each subject separately. A good deal may probably be advanced in support of either of these methods. But, on the whole, the second seems preferable to the first. The writer who deliberately adopts it, has, at any rate, the satisfaction of knowing that he has rejected the easier and adopted the more laborious method, and that his choice has not therefore been dictated by any consideration for his own convenience. In this work an endeavour will be made to deal with each subject separately; and,

with this object, various matters, which had their origin before 1832, have been passed over for the present in silence, and reserved for future treatment in subsequent volumes.

*Memoirs of the Life of Anna Jameson, Author of Sacred and Legendary Art, &c.* By her Niece, GERARDINE MACPHERSON. Pp. 382, with a Portrait of Mrs. JAMESON at the age of Sixteen, engraved on Steel from a Miniature painted by her Father. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [October 28, 1878.]

ALTHOUGH nearly nineteen years have passed since Mrs. JAMESON's death, no memoir of this well-known and popular writer has yet been published. Her own dislike to the idea of having her private life and the facts connected therewith paraded before the world, was at first shared by her friends, to whom, in their early grief for her loss, all her wishes were very sacred. As time went on, however, it was impossible not to regret the want of some modest record of her existence and her work, which might take its place among the many biographies of her contemporaries, daily issuing from the press; but although the idea had often been suggested to the Author by friends, and had arisen in her own mind, to make her readers of the present generation in some degree acquainted with her personally, there were many difficulties in the way. Mrs. JAMESON's life had been full of domestic care, and she had not been happy in her marriage—a misfortune always difficult to explain, and still more so when the minor facts which make incompatibility of temper insupportable have faded out of recollection; and the Author (the only member of her family likely to undertake the work) had been so entirely brought up under her shadow, that she doubted her own power of making any impartial portrait of her, or even being able to attain to the necessary perspective of a picture in which there should exist just poise and proportion of the different events and elements in life. The subject was brought again, however, very vividly to her mind by hearing some time ago of an article then just published in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in which a very flattering reference was made to a paper written by Mrs. JAMESON in 1853 on the painter HAYDON, and published in that periodical; and the writer now consulted Mrs. JAMESON's only surviving sister, Mrs. SHERWIN, as to the possibility of finding material enough to give a fair account of her life, and of the manner in which her mind was led towards those fields of art in which she had always been most at home, without transgressing her own rule

against indiscriminate publicity. Mrs. SHERWIN, reluctant at first, at last began to yield, like the Author, to the wish of thus raising a little memorial to one whose kind and commanding presence had taken a central place in a great part of her life, and to the hope of furnishing some such sketch as would make the Author of 'Sacred and Legendary Art' known to her many readers.

This hope, it must be admitted, was stimulated into more thorough determination on the Author's part to do whatever it might lie in her power to do, when she read some time later the Autobiography of Miss MARTINEAU, in which Mrs. JAMESON, as one of the members of the literary society with which that lady was conversant, is made the subject of much adverse criticism. Miss MARTINEAU's remarks were in this case entirely contradicted by the general tenour of her letters to Mrs. JAMESON; and in themselves seemed to the Author not only so unjust, but so uncharacteristic, as to make it doubly imperative to furnish the only real contradiction that could be given to them, by a true and genuine account of the person belied.

For the rest, this volume will, it is hoped, speak for itself. Mrs. JAMESON's determination not to be exposed to the world in her private capacity led her to destroy many of her private letters and papers; and at her death her sisters were scrupulous in carrying out her wishes. On the other hand, long absence from England and separation from her old friends and old haunts have circumscribed the Author's efforts to obtain from her surviving friends many letters which possibly still exist.

The indulgence of the reader must therefore be asked for gaps thus most unwillingly left in the record of her diligent labours. But enough has probably been gathered to give some idea of the life of steady work, unostentatious and unceasing, which was hers from youth to age. The story of one who kept a stout heart through all the troubles that befell her; who kept her unhappiness to herself, and sought unceasingly to give happiness to all who belonged to her, who never used her pen to strike or to wound, nor took advantage of its power to avenge herself on any who wronged her; and who was, all her life long, the chief support and consolation of her family, must possess some interest for all good people; nor does this volume pretend to do more than to give the outline of a life deprived of all the stronger solaces of existence, yet sustained by work and by duty, and by the love of a few simple women, in its career of endless exertion—too brave for discontent, too busy for despondency, and with too much to do for others to be capable of egotism. Her contemporaries in general were ungrudging and generous in their acknowledg-

ment of the excellence of her work and the graceful womanliness of her pen; and it was the Author's hope that the new generation who still read her books upon Art, would like to know what the fashion of her life was, and with how much courage and steadfastness she went on working, and not faltering, to the end of her career.

This biography was completed in the autumn of last year, but the writer has not lived to see it through the press, a long and painful illness having ended in her death in the spring of the present year.

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*Selected Essays.* By A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C.  
2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 934, price 12s. cloth.  
[November 16, 1878.]

THE First Series of Mr. HAYWARD's Biographical and Critical Essays (2 vols. 8vo. 1858) has been long out of print, and the desirability of reprinting the whole three Series of five volumes, in a cheaper and more accessible form, has been frequently suggested. With a view to supply this demand, the Author has selected and revised the most approved of his Essays, biographical and critical, for the present collection, the contents of which are as follows:—

The Rev. Sydney Smith.  
Samuel Rogers.  
Frederick Von Gentz.  
Maria Edgeworth.  
The Countess Hahn-Hahn.  
De Stendhal (Henri Beyle).  
Alexander Dumas.  
The British Parliament, its History and Eloquence.  
The Pearls and Mock Pearls of History.  
Vicissitudes of Families; English, Scotch, Irish,  
and Continental Nobility.  
England and France.  
Lady Palmerston.  
Lord Lansdowne.  
Lord Dalling and Bulwer.  
Whist and Whist-Players.

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THE HIBBERT LECTURES.  
*Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion  
as illustrated by the Religions of India.*  
Delivered at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, in April, May, and June, 1878.  
By F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. 8vo. pp. 396,  
price 10s. 6d. cloth. [December 1878.]

FOR many years the Hibbert Trustees appropriated their funds almost entirely to the higher culture of students destined for the Christian ministry, thus carrying out the instruction

to adopt such schemes as they in their uncontrolled discretion from time to time should deem most conducive to the spread of Christianity in its most simple and intelligible form, and to the unfettered exercise of private judgment in matters of religion. In succeeding years other applications of the fund have been suggested to the Trustees, some of which have been adopted. One of the latest has been the establishment of a Hibbert Lecture on a plan similar to that of the Bampton and Congregational Lectures. This proposal was made by a few eminent divines and laymen belonging to different Churches, but united in a common desire for the really capable and honest treatment of unsettled problems in theology. After much deliberation, the Trustees considered that if they could secure the assistance of suitable lecturers they would be promoting the object of the Testator by courses on the various historical religions of the world. They were so fortunate as to obtain the consent of Professor MAX MÜLLER to begin the series, and to take as his subject the religions of India. These Lectures, printed under Professor MÜLLER's superintendence, form the volume now published.

*The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.*

By CHARLES J. ABBEY, Rector of Checkendon, Oxon. late Fellow of University College, Oxford; and JOHN H. OVERTON, Vicar of Legbourne, Lincolnshire, late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,212, price 36s. cloth. [Dec. 2, 1878.

SOME years have elapsed since the Authors of this work first entertained the idea of writing upon certain aspects of religious life and thought in the Eighteenth Century. If the ground is no longer so unoccupied as it was then, it appears to them that there is still abundant room for the book which they now lay before the public. Their main subject is expressly the English Church, and they write as English Churchmen, taking, however, no narrower basis than that of the National Church itself.

They desire to be responsible each for his own opinions only, and therefore the initials of the writer are attached to each chapter he has written.

CONTENTS:—Chapter I. Introductory (C. J. ABBEY).—Chapter II. The Church and the Jacobites (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter III. ROBERT NELSON: his Friends and Church Principles (C. J. ABBEY).—Chapter IV. The Deists (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter V. Latitudinarian Churchmanship: (1.) Character and Influence of ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON's Theology (C. J. ABBEY).—

Chapter VI. Latitudinarian Churchmanship: (2.) Church Comprehension and Church Reformers (C. J. ABBEY).—Chapter VII. The Essayists (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter VIII. The Trinitarian Controversy (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter IX. 'Enthusiasm' (C. J. ABBEY).—Chapter X. Church Abuses (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter XI. The Evangelical Revival (J. H. OVERTON): Part 1. The Methodist Movement; Part 2. The Calvinistic Controversy; Part 3. 'The Evangelicals'.—Chapter XII. Sacred Poetry (C. J. ABBEY).—Chapter XIII. Popular Church Cries (J. H. OVERTON).—Chapter XIV. Church Fabrics and Church Services (C. J. ABBEY).

*The Recreations of a Country Parson; Essays, Parochial, Æsthetical, Moral, Social and Domestic, selected from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to Fraser's Magazine.* THIRD SERIES. Crown 8vo. pp. 332, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [October 16, 1878.

NINETEEN YEARS after the publication of the FIRST SERIES of *Recreations of a Country Parson*, and eighteen after that of the SECOND, a THIRD SERIES is now added. It consists, like the others, of Essays which have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, with an Introductory Essay hitherto unpublished; and it is published at once in that cheaper form in which the former Series have found the larger part of their circulation.

The following is the TABLE of CONTENTS:—

- I. A Good Way Farther On.
- II. A Long Look-Out.
- III. Professor BUCHANAN of Glasgow.
- IV. At the General Assembly.
- V. A Peculiar Holiday.
- VI. Concerning the Longest Day.
- VII. Of Vulgarity in Opinion.
- VIII. Dean STANLEY at St. Andrews.
- IX. An Old Story Now.
- X. CHARLES KINGSLEY.
- XI. Of Country Work.
- XII. NORMAN MACLEOD.
- XIII. Of the Lengten-Tide.
- XIV. A June Day's Fancies.
- XV. Conclusion.

*The Ancient British Church, an Historical Essay.* By JOHN PRYCE, M.A. F.R.H.S. Vicar of Bangor. Crown 8vo. pp. 304, price 6s. cloth. [November 15, 1878.

THIS Essay is an attempt to set forth the true history of the Ancient British Church.

With this view there has been a careful discrimination of authorities, while historical details, evidently local and contemporary, though oftentimes confused and embedded in later interpolations, have been grouped together to form a complete picture, in the nearest approach that we can now make as to their real meaning, order, and connection. Hitherto the subject has been studied only partially, and almost exclusively from a polemical standpoint. Hence the too ready acceptance of such groundless assumptions as the preaching of the Gospel in Britain by S. PAUL, or the foundation of Glastonbury by JOSEPH of Arimathea. To the same supposed controversial exigencies should be ascribed the persistency with which the utterly erroneous notion is upheld that British ecclesiastical peculiarities in reference to baptism, Easter, and the tonsure are of oriental origin. Another class of writers, following too implicitly the guidance of Bæda, and fascinated by the superior organisation of the Teutonic Church of Canterbury, have done but scanty justice to the learning and missionary zeal which characterised the British Church in the fifth and sixth centuries.

The absorption of the British Church into that of Canterbury was inevitable. This consummation was not an unmixed good. It brought British Christianity indeed into contact with Latin Christianity, imparting to the former new ideas and new types of excellence. On the other hand, it gave birth to evils, one of which, in varying forms, remained to the present day; the forcing upon the Church in Wales of bishops who neither understood the language nor had any sympathy with either the national or the religious tendencies of the Welsh people.

The introductory chapter treats of the providential preparation of Britain for the reception of Christianity.

CHAP. I. Introduction of Christianity into Britain.

CHAP. II. British Church during the Roman occupation.

CHAP. III. S. NINIAN, Pelagianism in Britain, S. DAVID.

CHAP. IV. Ecclesiastical organisation, monastic rule, and ritual of the British Church.

CHAP. V. Mission of AUGUSTINE; schism between British and English communions; gradual absorption of the Welsh Church into the English; present condition and prospects of the Church in Wales.

*The Art of Scientific Discovery; or, the General Conditions and Methods of Research in Physics and Chemistry.* By G. GORE, LL.D. F.R.S. Author of 'The Art of Electro-Metallurgy.' Crown 8vo. pp. 668, price 15s. cloth. [November 9, 1878.]

THE object of the present treatise is to describe the nature of original scientific research, the chief personal conditions of success in its pursuit, the general methods by which discoveries are made in Physics and Chemistry, and the causes of failure; and thus to elucidate, so far as possible, the special mental conditions and processes by means of which the mind of man ascends from the known to the unknown in matters of science. Some of the conditions described are such as the Author has in his own experience found to be necessary, and some of the methods are such as he has frequently employed in his own researches.

Many young scientific men hesitate to undertake original research from a fear of the great difficulty of the task, and of repeating experiments which others have already made, and also because they do not know how to select suitable subjects; and, as one of the most effectual preliminary conditions of ensuring success in research is a thorough study of the general and special methods and conditions of discovery, it is hoped that such persons will be induced to attempt original investigation by the aid of the suggestions contained in this book.

It has been said that Lord BACON hoped to furnish a method of scientific investigation which should be so complete and accurate as to constitute an organ of discovery, and reduce all intellects to a level, making success in the search after truth a matter merely of time and labour, and that his followers, taught by experience that discoveries cannot thus be made by rule, have attempted merely to analyse and describe the process by which discoveries have been made, without hoping to indicate any sure method of adding to their number.

The Author of this work, whilst bearing in mind Dr. WHEWELL's assertion that, speaking with strictness, an *Art of Discovery* is not possible; that we can give no rules for the pursuit of truth which shall be universally and peremptorily applicable; and that the helps which we can offer to the inquirer in such cases are limited and precarious, shares his hope that aids may be pointed out which are neither worthless nor uninstrucive.

He has no wish even to suggest the idea of reducing all intellects to a level, nor to make success in research a matter merely of time and labour only, nor to pretend that important discoveries can be completely made by rule alone.

His purpose is only to shew that an art of scientific discovery is much more possible now than it was in the time of Lord BACON, and is fast becoming more so, and that the process of scientific discovery can even now be much more completely reduced to order and rule than is usually supposed.

The book is divided into five parts—the first containing a general view of the subject; the second, general conditions of scientific research; the third, personal preparation for research; the fourth, actual working in the art; and the fifth, various special methods of discovery, classified, and illustrated by numerous examples. The Author has endeavoured to make the book as interesting to non-scientific persons as the nature of the subject will admit, and has also inserted remarks and suggestions in the hopes that they may assist young investigators in disciplining their minds for the avoidance of error, although those remarks may not always bear directly upon the principal object of the book.

*Animal Chemistry; or, the Relations of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology: a Manual for Medical Men and Scientific Chemists.* By CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT, F.I.C. F.C.S. Lond. and Berlin &c. Member of Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Author of 'History, Products and Processes of the Alkali Trade' &c. 8vo. pp. 514, price 18s. cloth.

[October 26, 1878.]

**D**URING four years the Author of this work was occupied with researches on the Chemistry of the Brain, Bile, and Urine, and other chemico-physiological subjects; and being then obliged to resign—at least for a time—his share in these investigations, he determined to undertake a task which should prove of service to medical and scientific men generally, namely, to collect and systematise all the trustworthy work on record in relation to Animal Chemistry. Obviously, no subject can be of greater importance to humankind than that which concerns itself with the chemical composition of all the different parts of the living body, and with those processes which govern every function in life. This is a study which begins with the chemical composition of the healthy tissues and fluids of the system, but which naturally prolongs itself until the declensions constituting diseases are equally well known; it commences with the body, while it terminates with the mental state. The Author has therefore endeavoured to include in his work,

not merely all the chemical knowledge that we have regarding health and disease, but also to comprehend in the scheme of the treatise every known subject having a direct relation with the objects of Animal Chemistry, such, for example, as the physiological action of chemical substances, the germ theory of disease, and the nature of character so far as it can be traced to have any connection with the atomic forces operating in and upon the very molecules of which the body is composed.

As already stated, the Author aims at systematising our knowledge on all these subjects, and incidentally he expends criticism where, in his opinion it is most called for, and includes researches—among them his own—of the latest date and character. Moreover, he devotes attention to the manner in which the study of Animal Chemistry might be advanced, and gives a category of problems which await solution at the hands of the physiological chemist.

A few words here may be in season regarding the criticisms made by the Author. Physiological chemistry primarily depends for its advancement upon the progress which is made in pure chemistry and pure physiology, both of which subjects have become sciences only during the period over which the memory of living men ranges. In consequence, however, of the very stimulus thus given to the study of Animal Chemistry, a certain amount of error has arisen—that amount, indeed, which appears to be almost inevitable to the rapid accumulation of experiences concerning an infant science, and which has its origin in imperfect observations or ill-directed experiments, and ultimately finds its way into the hypotheses and theories constituting the very guide to further research.

This rapid growth of Animal Chemistry has found no adequate expression either at home or abroad; the discoveries and researches made in connection with it having been published here and there—anywhere, in fact, where publication was to be secured. Hence the necessity that existed for the collection and systematic treatment of the acquired knowledge.

The first part of the treatise includes an introductory chapter, which is followed by one on life chemically considered, and terminates with one on the application of chemistry to physiology and pathology. The second part treats of the organs, fluids, and processes concerned in digestion, and includes a study of the liver, glycosmia, and diabetes. The third part is on nutrition and its processes, and this extends to and includes a survey of our knowledge regarding vital force. In the fourth part, other organs, tissues and fluids are treated, the chief section occupying itself with the chemistry of the brain as studied under the

patronage and at the expense of the English Government. The fifth and last part of the manual is taken up with various chemical and physiological subjects, among which is the study of infection and disinfection, &c. The substance of the book is divided into twenty-five chapters, preceded by a copious analytical table of contents and followed by two indexes, one of subjects and one of authorities quoted.

*Examples of Steam, Air & Gas Engines of the most recent Approved Types as employed in Mines, Factories, Steam Navigation, Railways & Agriculture, practically described; with an account of all the principal projects for the production of Motive Power from Heat which have been propounded in Different Times & Countries.* By JOHN BOURNE, C.E. Author of a 'Treatise on the Steam Engine,' a 'Treatise on the Screw Propeller,' 'Hand-book of the Steam Engine,' 'Catechism of the Steam Engine,' &c. Now complete in One Volume, Quarto, pp. 534, with 54 Plates & 356 Woodcuts, price £3. 10s. cloth.

[September 19, 1878.]

THE publication of the present work, which was begun in 1868, was continued in monthly parts till 1870, when the Author intimated that, as he was desirous of embodying in it some new information, which he could not at that moment communicate to the public, he proposed to suspend the publication for a short time to enable this addition to be made, in order that the work might be rendered more complete than would otherwise be possible. The Author was at that time engaged in a series of elaborate experiments to determine in what way coal-dust could best be utilised in the generation of motive power. The experiments referred to took a much longer time to carry out than was anticipated, and when they were finished the state of the Author's health compelled him for a time to postpone all literary labour, and so the completion of the work has up to the present time been prevented. The delay, however, will it is hoped not be without its compensations. A clearer insight has meanwhile been obtained touching the laws which must finally determine the forms of thermo-dynamic apparatus; and the course which impending improvement must follow has also become more conspicuous and indelible. The Author's experiments with coal-dust shew that the benefits formerly expected from the use of powdered fuel

are illusory, for although he finally succeeded in burning powdered fuel without sparks, and without difficulty from clinker, yet the ultimate conclusion was, that the refuse coal as it comes from the mine could be burnt with equal or greater facility and with an equal or superior calorific effect. On the whole the burning of the dust was found to be a difficult operation to accomplish, and when accomplished it was further found that the pulverisation could be dispensed with without detriment to the result.

Notwithstanding the vast number of expedients which have been propounded for the transformation of heat into power, the steam engine continues to be the only thermo-dynamic motor yet available for purposes of any importance. A few gas engines by LENOIR, HUGON, OTTO and LANGEN, and others, have been introduced for petty uses. But the most important modern improvements in expedients for the generation of power are the High-speed Engine and the Compound Engine.

In the present work the Author has recapitulated the best proportions for Compound Engines and of the boilers suitable for working them. He has also recapitulated the leading features of all the principal Furnaces, Engines, or other expedients for the production of power from heat, and in some cases, as in the Air Engine of STIRLING and the Caloric Engine of ERICSSON, the Author has described the structure in detail. Examples have been given of modern steam engines and boilers of every class; and in the APPENDIX a variety of useful information, which could not be conveniently embodied in the text, has been introduced. While, therefore, the engineer will here find examples of the most modern and approved forms of engine construction, he will also find such a recapitulation of ingenious but unfruitful projects as may aid the progress of invention, prevent future waste of effort, and at all events satisfy an intelligent curiosity. The Author believes that he has omitted to notice no project of the least importance for the production of motive power, and in most cases he has given his opinion as to the character of its pretensions. The CONTENTS of the volume are as follows:—

#### TEXT:—

Motive Power Engines, Past, Present, and Future.  
Fuel and Boilers, including Liquid Fuel.  
Pumping Engines, including Fire Engines and Centrifugal Pumps.  
Blowing Engines.  
Mill Engines.  
Marine Engines.  
Locomotive Engines.  
Various Projects for Motive Power.  
Air and Gas Engines.

Particulars of selected Projects for Producing Motive Power.

Gas and other Furnaces, and Gas and other Motors.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

Steam, Air, and Gas Engines compared.

Coal-dust and Gas Furnaces, Experiments with.

Metals used in the Construction of Engines.

Compound Marine Engines, Best Proportions for.

Experiments with Steam Jackets and Superheated Steam.

Best Proportions of Heating and Cooling Surface in Compounds.

Compound Marine Engines, Various Examples of.

Simple Marine Engines, Various Examples of.

Engines of Ericsson's original 'Monitor,' and of 'Dictator.'

Miscellaneous modern Steam Engines.

BOURN'S High-Pressure High-Speed Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Vertical, and other Boilers.

Straw-burning Boiler.

MAUDSLAY'S Compound Marine Engines.

Torpedo Boats.

Modern Locomotives and Traction Engines.

Steam Road Rollers.

Steam Fire Engines.

#### APPENDIX :—

MR. CHARLES WYE WILLIAMS and his Boiler Projects.

Steam without Smoke.

Evaporative Power of Coal.

Boiler Explosions.

Economy of Fuel and Prevention of Smoke.

American Pumping Engines.

On Discontinuous Movements of Fluids.

MORTON'S Ejector Condenser.

The Temperature of Flames.

On the Temperature of Flames and Dissociation.

On Boiling Liquids.

MAXELL'S Jet Condenser.

GIFFARD'S Injector, Experiments to determine Duty of, Liquid Fuel, Experiments with, in 1834 and 1835.

The SHINE Blast Furnace.

Coal-dust Patents.

Heat consumed in Internal Work.

Thermal Resistance of Liquids.

Strength of Materials.

Elasticity of Vapours.

The Heaton Steel Process.

Marine Boilers and Surface Condensers.

JOULE on the Surface-Condensation of Steam.

On the Evaporative Power of Different Boilers.

Recollections of Improvements within the last Half-Century.

Specification of a Pair of Compound Surface-condensing Engines.

Specification of a Pair of High-pressure Screw Engines.

The Literature of Compound Engines.

Compound Engines, Abridgment of Evidence of different Engineers.

Simple and Compound Engines compared.

Steel Boilers, Report upon, to Lloyd's Committee.

*Economics for Beginners.* By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c. Small crown 8vo. pp. 186, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [Oct. 25, 1878.]

THE most advanced Economists in the world are now satisfied that ancient authors were right in holding Exchangeability to be the sole essence and principle of Wealth: that everything which can be bought and sold, whatever its nature may be, is Wealth: and consequently that the science of Political Economy, or, as it may more aptly be termed, Economics, is the science of Exchanges or of Commerce.

This little work is an exposition of the broad outlines of the science according to this view, which is that of the Third School of Economists, whose doctrines are now rapidly gaining the ascendancy throughout the world.

If any readers should wish to see a fuller exposition of the reasoning upon which its conclusions are founded, they are referred by the Author to his *Principles of Economical Philosophy*, or to his Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge with the recognition of the Board of Moral Sciences; in which are traced the rise and progress of Economical ideas from the earliest antiquity to the present time.

—  
*A Treatise on Coal, Mine-Gases and Ventilation; with Copies of Researches on the Gases enclosed in Coal, &c.* By J. W. THOMAS, F.C.S. &c. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. Crown 8vo. pp. 396, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 8, 1878.]

OWING to the numerous applications which have been received from Mining Engineers, and other gentlemen connected with Mining, respecting copies of the researches of the Author on the Gases enclosed in Various Coals, it has been determined to print them collectively, together with other matter closely allied to and connected with the subject.

The Papers having special reference to the gases in coal, and, as a natural consequence, the gases met with in coal mines, it was thought that matter embracing the description and explanation of those gases, and the laws to which they are subservient, might be an addition which would

be justifiable, even in the presence of so many valuable works on Mining.

It is hoped that these pages may be of some service to the Overman, Fireman, and other sub-officers of collieries, as there cannot be any knowledge more needful, or more useful, in the general routine of colliery management, than that of the gases met with in coal-mines, and the physical laws which govern them.

In carrying out the researches on the gases enclosed in coal, the Author endeavoured to elucidate and throw some light upon the processes which had been at work in the formation of coal, and the general extension of the subject. The symbolic notation and technical terms used in the original Papers communicated to the Chemical Society, London, have been replaced by their respective names and terms, in order that they may be more readable by those unacquainted with chemical science.

In the chapters on Ventilation the subject is treated plainly from the practical point of view, and the use of technical and scientific terms as far as possible avoided.

*The Elements of Banking.* By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Digest of the Law to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, &c. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 286, price 5s. cloth. [September 12, 1878.]

THE recent melancholy and appalling events in the banking and mercantile world have given unusual interest to the subject of banking. The present work is intended for those who wish to study the scientific principles of credit and banking apart from the general science of political economy or economics.

The object of the book, which was first published in February 1876, is to exhibit in plain and concise language the mechanism of the system of credit, banking, and the foreign exchanges, and to explain the reasoning upon which is founded the principles of currency, which the Author published in 1850—that the true method of controlling credit and the paper currency is by adjusting the rate of discount by the bullion in the bank and the state of foreign exchanges; a principle now universally acknowledged to be true, and adopted by the Bank of England and by every bank in the world.

*A New Departure in the Domain of Political Economy.* By ARTHUR CRUMP. PART I. pp. 272, with 5 Diagrams. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [November 29, 1878.]

THE object of this book is to direct attention to the more marked character of the changes of late years in the economic principles upon which the wealth of the world is being acquired, distributed, and accumulated; and the effects thereof as compared with that period of the commercial history of the world when none of the more modern forces and facilities referred to were available. New facts have been collected from different departments of trade more particularly referring to the altered character of international trading, and the domestic interchange of commodities as a result of the extension of the telegraph, the opening of the Suez Canal, the development of manufacturing industry among continental nations, and the greater general acquisition of economical knowledge in the management of mercantile affairs. Some inquiry is made into the causes of the rise and fall in prices, the object being as far as possible to trace the effect of the newer influences—such as the co-operative stores—which have been brought to bear upon the retail monopolists, who supply the community with necessaries. Attention is called to the destruction of middlemen in trade, and, among other subjects dealt with, the mischief wrought by the undue extension of purchasing power through the reckless multiplication of limited liability companies, and the greater competition among banks and money-lending institutions, is examined.

The full CONTENTS of the volume are subjoined:—

#### CHAPTER I.

A New Departure in International Trade.  
Diagrammatic Illustration of the New Departure.

#### CHAPTER II.

The effect of Modern Influences upon the conduct of International Trade in the great staples.  
Cotton.  
Corn.  
Colonial Produce.  
Wool.

#### CHAPTER III. (PART I.)

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*The Freedom of the Truth.* By MUNGO PONTON, F.R.S.E. Author of 'The Beginning, its When and its How' &c. Post 8vo. pp. 124, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [November 8, 1878.]

THE avowed object of this volume is to guide the inquiring mind in its search for the Truth which will make it free. With this intention, the spirit in which such a search should, in the Author's view, be undertaken, the means available for its pursuit, and the methods by which success may be most probably attained, are successively brought under review.

It is attempted to be shewn that Christianity claims to be ranked as an experimental science, and that its principles ought to be studied by methods perfectly analogous to those followed in other experimental sciences. The conclusion is thence deduced that only when thus investigated is Christianity likely to be established, in an intelligent, rational mind, on a basis which cannot be shaken.

*Philosophical Fragments written during Intervals of Business.* By J. D. MORELL, LL.D. Crown 8vo. pp. 288, price 5s. cloth. [October 15, 1878.]

THESE Essays were written, either wholly or in part, at various intervals during the last ten or fifteen years, chiefly as affording a little intellectual recreation and some change of ideas from the ordinary duties of school inspection. They follow, for the most part, the lines of thought previously taken up in the Author's *Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, and subsequently in his *Introduction to Mental Philosophy on the Inductive Method*.

Since the *Historical and Critical View* was written, a great change has passed over the whole complexion of European thought. The revolutions which began in France, just before the middle of the century, and which passed throughout Europe like a great political storm, left an indelible impression upon the whole current of European literature. In France, the period of LOUIS PHILIPPE was distinguished by great intellectual activity, more especially in the department of philosophy. On the side of Eclecticism there were COUSIN, JOUFFROY, JULES SIMON, DAMIRON, BARTHÉLEMY ST. HILAIRE, and a host of others, all striving to combat the reigning materialism and bring back the current of philosophic thought into more spiritualistic channels. Opposed to these stood the school of Positivism as fashioned by COMTE and expounded by LITTRÉ. On the side of Sociology the school of FOURIER

was then in the ascendancy, and numbered men of the highest ability amongst its expounders. All these lights, which were guiding the national mind in the research of truth, were extinguished by the revolution that led to the Second Empire, and never reappeared as a popular influence.

The succeeding revolution in Germany had much the same effect. Hegelianism had just then reached the summit of its glory, and in the hands of the *Junghegelianer* was showing symptoms of a reaction towards the opposite pole of thought. The political agitation achieved the entire overthrow of that form of idealism which had been a power in the country ever since the time of FICHTE. It sank away, not under the blows of adverse controversy, but under the more killing effects of popular indifference; and since that time no reigning school of thought has sprung up to take its place. In these pages the fortunes of the modern school of German philosophy are briefly traced, and their history brought down to the present day. This forms the subject of the First Part.

The chief feature of the philosophy of the present is the tendency everywhere shewn to bring all human investigation into the *form* of natural and inductive science, and the question naturally arises—whether the inductive method is not, after all, the real and proper method for the human intellect to follow even in the most recondite and metaphysical researches. The purport of the chapter on the theory of human knowledge, which is marked as PART II. is mainly to expound and confirm this idea.

PART III. is an attempt to shew the application of some of the modern doctrines of psychology to the principles of education.

*The Human Life of Christ revealing the Order of the Universe, being the Hulsean Lectures for 1877; with an Appendix.* By G. S. DREW, M.A. sometime Scholar of St. John's Coll. Camb. Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lambeth. 8vo. pp. 208, price 8s. cloth.

[September 30, 1878.]

THE object of these Lectures is to shew that the whole Order of Being is beheld in the human Life of our Saviour when it is comprehensively regarded; i.e. when we take into account the whole thirty-three years of the Divine Ministry, recognising the last three as a development of the earlier, and the entire course as an accomplishment of the work for which Jesus Christ came into the world. The Author believes that the subject of the Lectures has not yet been attempted, and that it is of the last importance. He thinks the consideration of it may be useful in

helping many sincere believers, whose faith rests too much on merely verbal foundations, to sustain the shock which the course of events will surely bring upon them. For only in the Light which flows from The Life can the claims of the Church, and of the Bible, which is its Charter and Interpreter—be truly seen. Looked at apart, and in themselves, they will suffer disparagement, even discredit; and especially in seasons of strife, and of such innovations on settled notions as another version of Holy Scripture may be expected to produce.

*The Past, Present, and Future of England's Language.* By WILLIAM MARSHALL, Author of 'Lochlère.' Crown 8vo. pp. 132, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [October 7, 1878.]

THE object of this Essay is to recommend reformation of the English tongue and restoration to it of its power of using, in word-building, its old prefixes and affixes—restoration to it, in short, of its pristine life and powers of growth. The Essay begins by complaining, somewhat bitterly, of the neglect with which the study of English has ever since the times of the Norman Conquest been treated, and of the general and almost utter ignorance prevailing at this day amongst Englishmen as to the comparative merits of the English of King ALFRED's times and of that of their own. It asserts that the language once spoken in England, and now called Anglo-Saxon, is still English, whilst what is called English is really Anglo-Latin, and it maintains that the former is superior to the latter in quality of sound, in quantity of meaning, in vitality, and in copiousness. It challenges a comparison of the two languages, and in order to furnish the means of making the comparison it gives sample-lists of Anglo-Saxon (so-called) words. It shews that 296 of these words, taken from the first half of the dictionary, are formed by composition or derivation into 11,000 words, and have vitality enough in themselves to be formed by means of prefixes, affixes, and combination into thrice as many others. It shews that the ring of pure English words is more perfect than that of those foreign-derived, and that inasmuch as we have their component parts they themselves are more full of meaning to us. The Essay then goes on to treat of the existing condition of the pure English tongue. A sample-list, taken from the dictionary, is given, first of our lost prefixes and affixes, then of our lost simple words, and lastly, of the instances in which the words still retained by us are by our utter neglect of the study of our language not understood, misunderstood, corrupted, weakened, or perverted. Attention is drawn to the absurd nomenclature of our

colonies, and a sample-list of names of places in a district of Canada is given. The last chapter is devoted to the consideration of the means of carrying out the proposed restoration of the English language. It recommends that what is called Anglo-Saxon should be taught universally in the schools of all English-speaking people as a study preferable to that of Latin and Greek, and points out that the mere knowledge of it, when thus extended, would of itself in the course of time bring about naturally and easily its restoration. The following quotation shows the limits of the Author's scheme:—'An education in what is called Anglo-Saxon—that is, in the pure English of King Alfred's days—enforced through our schools and colleges, and carried out by means of grammars, of lessons by memory, and of exercises, is all that prudence seems to suggest as a task for the present generation; and it is all that I would venture to suggest. Surely there is nothing unreasonable or alarming in such a suggestion. I am anxious to propitiate the timidly cautious by drawing their attention to the statement just made.' The Author, having made thus clear the extent of the action to which he invites his contemporaries, next draws the outlines of a plan such as he supposes that Englishmen, were they henceforth generally taught their native language, would in the next generation pursue in furthering the process of its restoration. Finally, the Author reviews and censures the method proposed by the Phonists. He expresses an earnest hope that no time will be lost in carrying out the right method; and he predicts the excellence to which England's language will attain after having been thoroughly reformed and restored. In an Appendix is given a sample-list of foreign-derived words to be found in WALKER's dictionary, which have been coined within the last few centuries, but are now unintelligible.

Bewick's *Select Fables of Æsop and Others, in Three Parts*, 1. *Fables extracted from Dodsley*; 2. *Fables with Reflections in Prose and Verse*; 3. *Fables in Verse*. To which are prefixed the *Life of Æsop and an Essay upon Fable*. Pp. 352, with over 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, with gilt edges; Large Paper, demy 8vo. price 18s. half-bound in morocco, with gilt top. [October 24, 1878.]

THIS volume is a verbatim reprint by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & Co. of the rare Newcastle-upon-Tyne Edition published by THOMAS SAINT in 1784. It is illustrated with all the original Wood Engravings by THOMAS BEWICK, and preceded by an Illustrated Preface by EDWIN

PEARSON. These Fables are considered the most important work illustrated by BEWICK prior to the production of his well-known *British Quadrupeds* and *British Birds*. The original blocks, engraved by BEWICK himself for the edition of 1784, still in perfect preservation, have been used in the production of the present edition. The *Life of Æsop, Essay on Fable, Poetical Applications, &c.* (all probably from the pen of OLIVER GOLDSMITH), accompany the Fables. The Illustrated Preface on the works of BEWICK, pictorially and chronologically indicating the progressive development of his genius from his earliest efforts to his most artistic productions, adds, it is believed, to the interest, value, and completeness of this volume, which is enriched by upwards of 200 designs drawn and engraved by BEWICK himself.

*Songs of Far-Away Lands.* By JOAQUIN MILLER. Crown 8vo. pp. 310, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 18, 1878.]

THIS volume comprises twenty-nine lyrical pieces now first published, the first six being poems of considerable length and not songs in the usual sense of the word. The Contents are as follows:—

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| Il Capucin.             | Santa Maria: Torcello.     |
| Sunrise in Venice.      | Carmen.                    |
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| Sirocco.                | In a Gondola.              |
| Como.                   | On Rousseau's Isle.        |
| A Hailstorm in Venice.  | Vale! Lion of St. Mark.    |
| The Poet.               |                            |

*Songs of the Sierras and Sunlands.* By JOAQUIN MILLER. Revised Edition, complete in One Volume. Crown 8vo. pp. 336, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [October 18, 1878.]

IN this volume are amalgamated two collections previously published in two separate volumes, and now finally revised by the Author. The contents comprise fifty-one poetical pieces and metrical fragments of various lengths, for the most part lyrics, divided under the heads of Arizonian, Olive Leaves, Californian, By the Sundown Seas, and England.

*On Bronchitis and the Morbid Conditions connected with it; being Clinical Lectures delivered at the Middlesex Hospital.* By EDWARD HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 8vo. pp. 348, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 19, 1878.]

THE First Edition of this book comprised Eight Clinical Lectures, which, being almost exclusively based upon the out-patient practice of the hospital, referred only to chronic bronchitis and the morbid conditions which are connected with it in the relation either of cause or effect. Seven of those Lectures, with only minor alterations, are reprinted in the present volume, in which they stand as lectures V. VI. VII. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV.

The present edition contains seven additional lectures, which, being founded upon the in-patient practice of the hospital, refer to acute bronchitis and the morbid states which are connected with it. The following List shews the subjects of the several lectures.

- LECTURE I. Nature and Symptoms of Bronchitis.  
 " II. Causes and Varieties of Bronchitis.  
 " III. Capillary Bronchitis.  
 " IV. Dry Catarrh.  
 " V. Chronic Bronchitis.  
 " VI. Gouty Bronchitis.  
 " VII. Gouty Bronchitis.  
 " VIII. Bronchitis and Phthisis.  
 " IX. Bronchiectasis.  
 " X. Bronchiectasis.  
 " XI. Pulmonary Emphysema.  
 " XII. Pulmonary Emphysema.  
 " XIII. Bronchitis and Diseases of the Heart.  
 " XIV. Bronchitis and Diseases of the Right Side of the Heart.

*A Handbook on the Diagnosis of Skin Diseases.* By ROBERT LIVEING, M.A. & M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P. Lond. Lecturer on Dermatology to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School; lately Physician to the Middlesex Hospital; Author of 'Notes on the Treatment of Skin Diseases,' 'Elephantiasis Græcorum,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 274, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [September 21, 1878.]

IN these pages the Author has endeavoured to give a sketch of the symptomatology of skin diseases, or of the characteristics by which one skin affection is recognised or distinguished from

another. With this object he has in some instances confined his remarks to the differential diagnosis. For example, in such well-known maladies as Scabies and Eczema the Author has not thought it necessary to give a very minute description of the disease, but has preferred to draw attention to the peculiarities and distinctive points which enable the physician to form a sound and rapid diagnosis. In dealing, however, with the rarer skin affections, such as Lupus, Hydroa, Xanthoma, Purpura Rheumatica, and Scleroderma, the Author has given a more detailed description of their symptoms, but has only touched on their etiology when it has had some important bearing on diagnosis. References are given throughout to the best plates in general use for the convenience of those who wish to consult them.

The introductory chapter treats in some detail of the several modes of studying skin diseases, with a view to determining the best method of obtaining an accurate knowledge of their nature and affinities. In the second chapter is pointed out the value of the so-called elementary lesions in their bearing on diagnosis. In almost all cases the sketches of the different skin affections are derived from the Author's own practice and observation; but at the same time he has not failed to avail himself of the writings of the best medical authorities, when their descriptions of these affections are sufficiently concise for the purpose of a Handbook.

#### CONTENTS:—

- I. Introduction to the Study of Skin Diseases.
- II. On the Elementary Lesions of the Skin and their value for the purposes of Diagnosis and Classification
- III. Inflammation of the Skin.
- IV. Cutaneous Hæmorrhages.
- V. Diseases of the Skin Glands.
- VI. Diseases of Nutrition and Growth.
- VII. New Formations.
- VIII. General Constitutional Diseases.
- IX. Parasitic Diseases.
- X. Feigned Diseases of the Skin associated with Hysteria.

*Notes on Physiology, for the Use of Students preparing for Examination.* By HENRY ASHBY, M.B. Physician to the General Hospital for Sick Children, Manchester; formerly Demonstrator of Physiology and Anatomy in the Liverpool School of Medicine. 32mo. pp. 250, price 4s. 6d. cloth. [October 12, 1878.]

THESE Notes were originally compiled for the use of students of the Liverpool School of

Medicine, when preparing for the primary examination of the College of Surgeons. They now appear in print, in the hope that they may prove useful to a wider class of students. The information they contain is founded, to a large extent, on QUAIN'S 'Anatomy' (8th Edition), GRAY'S 'Anatomy,' and FOSTER'S 'Text-Book of Physiology,' to which works the student is referred for his general reading. Fifty questions, taken for the most part from the Calendar of the College of Surgeons, are added.

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[November 20, 1878.]

IN the selection of the poems and extracts included in the present collection the Editor has paid special regard both to their merit from a literary point of view, and to their rhythmical form, giving only pieces which could easily be learnt by heart and which seem most likely to arrest the attention and dwell in the memory of young persons.

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# NOTES ON BOOKS

BRING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. XCVI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

VOL. V.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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## THE HIBBERT LECTURES.

*Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religions of India.* Delivered at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, in April, May, and June 1878. By F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. 8vo. pp. 410, price 10s. 6d. cloth. Second Edition.

[January 22, 1879.]

FOR many years the Hibbert Trustees appropriated their funds almost entirely to the higher culture of students destined for the Christian ministry, thus carrying out the instruction to adopt

such schemes as they in their uncontrolled discretion from time to time should deem most conducive to the spread of Christianity in its most simple and intelligible form, and to the unfettered exercise of private judgment in matters of religion. In succeeding years other applications of the fund have been suggested to the Trustees, some of which have been adopted. One of the latest has been the institution of a Hibbert Lecture on a plan similar to that of the Bampton and Congregational Lectures.

The first course of these lectures was delivered last summer by Professor MAX MÜLLER in the



Chapter House, Westminster. The lecturer proposed in them an entirely new theory on the Origin of Religion. Admitting the validity of the objections urged by the dominant schools of philosophy against the admission of a primeval revelation on the one side and of an original fetishism on the other, he endeavours to shew that religion, like every other manifestation of human thought, begins everywhere with the simplest sensuous perceptions. In order to prove that there is nothing in any religion that cannot be explained as the result of an historical and psychological development, requiring no materials beyond those supplied by the senses, he traces minutely the growth of one religion, that of India, shewing in it a gradual development from the simplest sensuous perceptions to more complicated concepts, and at last to the highest abstractions in religion and philosophy. These lectures were in fact an application of the principles laid down in his *Introduction to the Science of Religion*, lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in 1870 (Longmans, 1873), and they are intended to place the Science of Religion on exactly the same basis as the Science of Language.

*The Aryan Household, its Structure and its Development; an Introduction to Comparative Jurisprudence.* By WILLIAM EDWARD HEARN, LL.D. Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Melbourne. 8vo. pp. 502, price 16s. cloth. [Dec. 7, 1878.

IN this volume the Author proposes to describe the rise and progress of the principal institutions common to the nations of the Aryan race. He has attempted to illustrate the social organisation under which our remote forefathers lived. He has, so far as extant materials have enabled him, sought to trace the modes of thought and of feeling which, in their mutual relations, influenced their conduct. He has indicated the germs of those institutions which in modern civilisation have attained so high a development; and he has endeavoured to shew the circumstances in which political society took its rise, and the steps by which, in Western Europe, it supplanted its ancient rival. The Author's subject is thus confined to the institutions of the Aryan race.

CONTENTS:—Introduction. Chapter I. Archaic Worship.—II. The House Spirit.—III. The Household.—IV. Distinction of Ranks in the Household.—V. The Clan.—VI. The System of Archaic Kinship.—VII. The Near Kin.—VIII. Distinction of Ranks in the Clan.—IX. Community.—X. Immunity.—XI. The Combination of Clans.—XII.

*Gentis Cymbula Nostra.*—XIII. Non-Genealogic Clans.—XIV. The State.—XV. The Members of the State.—XVI. The Territory of the State.—XVII.—Law and Custom.—XVIII. Law and Custom of Property.—XIX. Rise of Civil Jurisdiction.—XX. Decadence of the Clan and the Rise of the Modern Nation.

*Brian Boru, a Tragedy.* By J. T. B. CROWN 8vo. pp. 230, price 6s. cloth.

[January 14, 1879.

THE scene of this drama is laid in Ireland at the beginning of the eleventh century. The work has, however, merely a basis of fact, and only touches the skirts of history, many of the incidents being either independent of, or in conflict with, the authentic records of the time. The Author's aim has been simply to exhibit some of the permanent passions and feelings of human nature in a dramatic form. The Author has modified and supplemented the ancient records with considerable freedom, and if arraigned at the bar of history for this offence, he would plead—1st, that the interest is intended to be human, not historic; 2nd, that different writers give widely different accounts of many incidents of the time, the mythic element not having been wholly eliminated from Irish history; and 3rd, that the details of this somewhat remote period (even where authorities agree) are not so historically important or so generally known as to render alteration inadmissible in a work of this kind.

The chief historic facts are: that BRIAN BORU, at the period indicated, was chief or king of Thomond during the life of his brother MAHON; that on the death of MAHON (who was assassinated by MAOLMUA) BRIAN became king of Munster and subsequently king of all Ireland, in the room of King MALACHY. Historians differ as to the exact manner in which BRIAN superseded MALACHY. O'HALLORAN and others state that MALACHY, finding himself unable to cope with the warlike BRIAN, came with his retinue and regalia and made a formal surrender to BRIAN. On this view the Author has founded one of the chief scenes of the drama, treating it somewhat freely. He has also endeavoured to give an air of likelihood to such an unusual event, by representing MALACHY as a patriotic but peaceful and somewhat feeble ruler, averse from war, and as having lost his only son in the partial engagement after which he surrenders his crown to BRIAN. KORMLODA was the name of BRIAN's queen, and is said to have been an ambitious woman. BRIAN was an able ruler, and O'HALLORAN relates that during his reign a beautiful virgin

travelled through a great part of Ireland with a gold ring on the top of a white wand, without receiving the least injury or molestation. This legend the writer has modified and introduced in the First Scene of the Fourth Act, and has also endeavoured to give a motive for ETHELIE's pilgrimage. BRIAN was slain at the battle of Clontarf by the sea-king BRUDAIR.

Historically a period of from forty to fifty years is said to have elapsed from the death of MAHON to that of BRIAN, but in the drama the events are supposed to follow each other quickly, except that some time (twelve months or so) is to be understood to have elapsed between the close of the Third and the beginning of the Fourth Act.

*Literary Studies.* By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, M.A. and Fellow of University College, London. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by RICHARD HOLT HUTTON. Pp. 924, with Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s. cloth. [December 10, 1878.]

THE Contents of these two volumes are as follows:—

VOL. I.—Memoir by the Editor.—I. The First Edinburgh Reviewers (1856).—II. Hartley Coleridge (1852).—III. Percy Bysshe Shelley (1856).—IV. Shakespeare, the Man (1858).—V. John Milton (1859).—VI. Lady Mary Wortley Montague (1862).—VII. William Cowper (1856). APPENDIX: I. Letters from Paris on the Coup d'Etat of 1851.—II. Caesarism as it was in 1865.—III. Memoir of the late Right Hon. James Wilson (1860).

VOL. II.—I. Edward Gibbon (1856).—II. Bishop Butler (1864).—III. Sterne and Thackeray (1864).—IV. The Waverley Novels (1858).—V. Charles Dickens (1858).—VI. Thomas Babington Macaulay (1856).—VII. Béranger (1857).—VIII. Mr. Clough's Poems (1862).—IX. Henry Crabb Robinson (1860).—X. Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning; or Pure, Ornate, and Grotesque Art in English Poetry (1864). APPENDIX: I. The Ignorance of Man (1862).—II. The Emotion of Conviction (1871).—III. The Metaphysical View of Toleration (1874).—IV. Article on the Public Worship Act of 1874.

Several of the above Essays were published by Mr. BAGEHOT himself in a volume which appeared in 1858, intitled, *Estimates of some Englishmen and Scotchmen*, a volume which has now long been out of print. A good many others are republished, now for the first time, from the *National Review*, in which they appeared, while one other—that on Henry Crabb Robinson—is taken, with the kind permission of the Editor, from the

*Fortnightly Review*; two short metaphysical papers are from the *Contemporary Review*, and three—one biographical and two political—from the *Economist*. The Prefatory Memoir is also republished, with the Editor's permission, from the *Fortnightly Review*. In all cases the date of the first publication has been appended to each Essay. The Portrait was taken in photography by Monsieur Adolphe Beau in 1864. It has been printed by Messrs. Locke & Whitfield by the Woodbury process.

#### LONDON SCIENCE CLASS-BOOKS, ELEMENTARY SERIES.

*Zoology of the Vertebrate Animals.* By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D. Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Dublin. Pp. 146, with 59 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [July 1878.]

THE Author has endeavoured to present, in this volume, the characters of Vertebrate Animals in a form sufficiently simple to be comprehensible by scholars who have had no elementary training in Biology. All unnecessary technicalities are dispensed with, and a glossary of the principal scientific terms used is appended.

Where possible, references are made to native or easily obtained animals, so as to facilitate the combination of practical with theoretical studies. Care has been taken to select such facts as are of fundamental importance, and the overburdening of the memory with secondary details has been avoided as much as possible.

#### LONDON SCIENCE CLASS-BOOKS, ELEMENTARY SERIES.

*Zoology of the Invertebrate Animals.* By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D. Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Dublin. Pp. 156, with 77 Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [August 1878.]

IN this Elementary Manual the Author sets forth the fundamental principles of Animal Organisation. All unnecessary technicalities are avoided, and such terms as are used are defined either in the text or in the appended glossary. Clearness and simplicity are aimed at, so that the book is fitted for the use of scholars commencing the study of Zoology. Easily procured or native animals are selected for description when possible, and thus the combination of practical study with reading is encouraged. The classification followed is that in the Author's larger work on Invertebrate Morphology.

## DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

*An Introduction to the Systematic Zoology and Morphology of Vertebrate Animals.* By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, University of Dublin. Pp. 374, with 28 Diagrams on Wood. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[February 15, 1879.]

THIS work is the Companion Volume to the Author's Introduction to the Morphology of Invertebrates, published in 1876, and in it the principles and details of the Organisation of Vertebrate Animals are set forth. The aim of the Author has been to give with conciseness and precision the characters of the organisation of Vertebrate Animals; and he has embodied in the work the results of eighteen years' practical Zootomy. In the descriptions of the subdivisions of the higher Vertebrates, muscular characters are taken notice of, and many structural peculiarities are published for the first time. The Author has avoided, as far as possible, making this book a mere compilation, while he has embodied in it the results of the most recent researches of PARKER, HUXLEY, GEGENBAUR, and others.

The Author originally intended this and its companion volume as manuals for the advanced students in Zoology in the University of Dublin, and he believes they will prove useful to all students who have mastered the elementary principles of general Biology.

This Volume is the First Work of a New Series, chiefly Educational, undertaken by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to be entitled the *Dublin University Press Series*. The following Works will appear in this SERIES during the present year:—

*Six Lectures on Physical Geography.* By the Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M.D. D.C.L. Oxon. F.R.S. Fellow of Trin. Coll. and Professor of Geology in the Univ. of Dublin.

*The Correspondence of Cicero; a Revised Text, with Notes and Prolegomena.* Vol. I. *The Letters to the End of Cicero's Exile.* By ROBERT Y. TYRRELL, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. and Professor of Latin in the Univ. of Dublin.

*Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy.* By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Hon. LL.D. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's University.

*The Mathematical and other Tracts of the late JAMES M'CULLAGH, F.T.C.D.* Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Now first collected, and Edited by the Rev. J. H. JELLETT, B.D. and the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, M.D. Fellows of Trinity College.

\* \* Other Works preparing for publication.

## TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.

*The Study of Rocks, an Elementary Text-Book of Petrology.* By FRANK RUTLEY, F.G.S. H.M. Geological Survey. Pp. 332, with 6 Plates and 88 Woodcuts & Diagrams. Small 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

[January 27, 1879.]

THE rapid advance of Petrological study during the last few years has rendered it imperative that some English text-book should be written for the guidance of students in this branch of science. Several good manuals of Petrology have recently been published on the Continent; but hitherto comparatively little has been done in this country to supply elementary instruction in the systematic study of rocks. The application of the microscope, in this special branch of Geology, has of late years afforded more precise information concerning the mineral constitution and minute structure of rocks, than it was possible to acquire by the older methods of research; and in this book the Author has endeavoured to give a clear explanation of the method of preparing sections of rock for microscopic examination, as well as a description of the microscopic characters of the most important rock-forming minerals, upon the identification of which the determination of the precise character of a rock is necessarily based.

In the classification the Author has to some extent deviated from the systems commonly adopted; and, in the general treatment of the different subjects, original ideas and observations are more or less plentifully interwoven with the information derived from books.

Should it appear that too much attention has been given to microscopic details, it must be remembered that Nature makes no difference between great and small; that the great features which diversify the earth's surface, and which appear stupendous to our finite perceptions, are absurdly trivial when compared with the dimensions of the globe itself, while the latter, in relation to the sun, is a mere speck. Minute structure and gross are alike governed in their development by the same natural forces, which are giants commanding legions of atoms, and these hosts of pigmies constitute the world. If the present power of assisting vision were amplified thousands of times, we should probably find similarly perfect results, governed by the same laws, the general principle of which seems remotely hidden in those fields of inquiry, which fade away on every side into the regions separating human reason from Omnisience. It must be added in conclusion, that Petrology cannot be learnt merely by reading, and that this little work does not pretend to be more than a rudimentary guide to the subject.

**THE LONDON SCIENCE CLASS-BOOKS,  
ELEMENTARY SERIES.**

*Botany, Outlines of Morphology and Physiology.*

By WILLIAM RAMSAY McNAB, M.D. F.L.S.  
Professor of Botany, Royal College of Science  
for Ireland, Dublin. Pp. 174, with 42 Wood-  
cuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[February 1878.]

OF late years several books, intended to serve as introductions to the rudiments of botanical knowledge, have been published, but there is still a lack of works of an intermediate class between these and the more complete treatises addressed to advanced students of the science. Hence, with the concurrence of the Editors of the Series in which it appears, it has been thought advisable to give to this volume a somewhat more advanced character than the Series generally is intended to have. It is hoped that, together with its companion volume on the Classification of Plants, described below, this work may serve as a basis for the botanical teaching in the higher classes of schools, and may also supply the wants of medical students and others who wish to acquire some knowledge of Botany, either as the preparation for the further study of that science, or as a branch of General Biology.

The present volume is intended to place before the student the fundamental principles of the modern Morphology and Physiology of Plants. It will be necessary, however, in all cases for the teacher to supplement the instruction given by demonstrations from the objects themselves, as it is only from personal observation and practical work that the student can hope to obtain a sound knowledge of his subject.

*Botany, Outlines of the Classification of Plants.*

By WILLIAM RAMSAY McNAB, M.D. F.L.S.  
Professor of Botany, Royal College of Science  
for Ireland, Dublin. Pp. 208, with 118  
Woodcuts. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[June 1878.]

THIS volume on the Classification of Plants, along with the volume on Morphology and Physiology previously published in the same Series, and described above, is intended to serve as a basis for the botanical teaching in the higher classes of schools, and also to supply the wants of Medical and other students. For the junior student it will be enough, in the first instance, to study the introductory remarks in each chapter and the description of the Classes. This will enable him to complete the brief outline of the Classes of Plants given in the last chapter of the volume already referred to. In most cases some special example of each Class has been described

at considerable length and fully illustrated, the descriptions of the figures often containing additional information, for which there was no room in the text. The more advanced student may proceed to the study of the Orders. These, for convenience, have been numbered consecutively, from the lowest to the highest; but the student must not suppose that the mutual relationships of these orders can be shewn by any lineal arrangement. The Orders have been made to include a number of Families, each usually equivalent to the so-called Natural Orders of many of the older botanical books. The characters of the more important families of the Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Archisperms have been given, but no attempt has been made, from want of space, to treat of the families of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons.

A brief account of the Geological Distribution of the different groups has been given; but space did not permit of more than occasional notices of the Geographical Distribution.

*The Mechanism of Man: an Answer to the Question, What am I? A popular Introduction to Mental Physiology and Psychology.* By EDWARD W. COX, Serjeant-at-Law, President of the Psychological Society of Great Britain. Vol. II. *The Mechanism in Action.* 8vo. pp. 374, price 12s. 6d. cloth.

[February 21, 1879.]

COMMUNICATIONS from many persons in many countries inquiring, suggesting, reporting, have not only delayed the completion of this volume far beyond the time contemplated at the issue of the first, but they have led to a considerable extension of the volume itself. Correspondents and writers have directed the Author's attention to portions of the work that appeared to them obscure, inducing him to a careful review of much that was there avowed to be conjectural or suggestive only. The result of that protracted review has been to cause modifications of some of the suggestions and to expand the proofs and arguments to meet the objections of others.

The treatise has been changed in shape and method of arrangement, and almost entirely rewritten. But in the extended reflection which this process of reconstruction has forced upon him, the Author has found no reason to depart in any degree from the conclusion arrived at by the argument, when the first edition was submitted to the public—the existence of a Soul in Man. The evidence afterwards collected and the further arguments founded upon it have all tended to confirm that conclusion. The work, as anticipated

has been subjected to severe attacks from English scientists and journals who maintain the doctrine that man is wholly material, soul a myth, and future life a fiction. The Author proffers no complaint of this. To recognise in man, as a fact in nature and not as a dogma merely, something other than the body that perishes, is, the Author is well aware, to expose himself to ridicule or abuse, to be called the victim of prepossession and dominant idea, and charged with diluted insanity. But having the courage of his opinion, the Author in his Preface does not shrink from the avowal of more than mere faith—of a *firm conviction*, induced by positive evidence derived from this examination of the mechanism of man at rest and in action—that soul is a part of that mechanism—that man is in fact a soul clothed with a body—that for this soul there is a future, and in this future God.

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PART II.

*The Mechanism in Action.*

BOOK I.

The Normal Action of the Mechanism of Man.

BOOK II.

The Abnormal Action of the Mechanism.

BOOK III.

Of Sleep and Dream.

BOOK IV.

The Phenomena of Delirium and Insanity.

BOOK V.

The Phenomena of Somnambulism.

BOOK VI.

Supersensuous Perception.

BOOK VII.

Trance.

BOOK VIII.

Psychism.

BOOK IX.

The Argument—The Summing up—Conclusions.

*A Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences.* By HENRY WATTS, B.A. F.R.S. F.C.S. Editor of 'The Journal of the Chemical Society.' Assisted by eminent Contributors. THIRD SUPPLEMENT, PART I. 8vo. pp. 844, price 36s. cloth. [February 1, 1879.]

THIS SUPPLEMENT, which brings the Record of Chemical Discovery down to the end of the year 1877, including the more important discoveries which have appeared in 1878, affords striking evidence of the rapid progress of Chemical Science. Among the subjects treated in it the

following may be mentioned as especially deserving of notice:—

*Physical and General Chemistry.*—The article 'Chemical Action' contains a discussion of the researches of E. VON MEYER and of HORSTMANN, on the Relations of Affinity in the Imperfect Combustion of Gases and Gaseous Mixtures, and in the slow Oxidation of Hydrogen and Carbonic Oxide under the influence of Platinum. Under the title 'Cumulative Resolution' will be found an interesting article by Dr. E. J. MILLS, of Glasgow, 'On the Combination of a Substance or Mixture of Substances with itself  $n$  times, a portion being each time lost according to a fixed law.' Examples are found in the formation of the Ammonium Carbonates, the Bismuth Nitrates, the Polyglycerides, Polyglucosides, Caramels, and various Plant products. The article 'Electricity' contains an account of the continuation of BROUQUEREL's researches on Electro-capillary Action, and of various important observations on Electric Conduction and Resistance, especially the interesting discovery of Lieut. SALE relating to the influence of light in diminishing the electric resistance of Selenium. Dr. THORPE, of the Yorkshire College of Science, Leeds, contributes an article on 'Flame,' describing many interesting researches on the Luminosity of Flames, and on the chemical composition of their different parts, particularly of the flame of the Bunsen burner.

*Inorganic and Mineralogical Chemistry.*—The article 'Bismuth' gives an account of the recent researches of Mr. M. PATTISON MUIR, which have added greatly to our knowledge of the chemistry of this metal. Under 'Copper' are described several important alloys of copper and tin; also the experiments of Mr. W. CHANDLER ROBERTS on the melting points of copper-silver alloys. The article 'Cerite Metals' discusses the recent researches of CLEVE, RAMMELSBERG, HILLEBRAND, and NORTON, and other chemists, which have shewn that the metals of this group, formerly regarded as dyads, belong really to the triad group. The article 'Felspar' includes several recent analyses of minerals belonging to that genus, and a further account of the still pending discussion relating to the constitution of Triclinic Felspars. Under 'Coal' are given analyses of coals from various parts of the world, with comparative estimates of their heating powers, and an account of the very important experiments of Mr. J. W. THOMAS on the Gases enclosed in Coal.

*Organic Chemistry.*—It is under this head that the recent progress of the science is most conspicuously observed. The article on 'Benzene' and its derivatives, which in the Second Supplement occupied about 30 pages, extends in the present Supplement to upwards of 100 pages. On comparing the accounts of these bodies in the two

supplements, it will be seen that our knowledge of the isomeric derivatives of Benzene, which a few years ago was very imperfect, has now, through the labours of KÖRNER and other distinguished chemists, attained a high degree of precision, many views respecting these bodies which were formerly in great part conjectural, being now established on the sure basis of exact experiment. The articles on 'Anthraquinone,' and the numerous colouring matters derived from it, likewise afford striking evidence of the recent progress of the science.

*Agricultural Chemistry.*—Mr. R. WARINGTON has contributed two very important articles belonging to this department, one on 'Barley,' the other on 'Forest Trees.' The former contains an account of the experiments of FITZBOGEN and SCHEVEN in Germany on the Chemical Life-history of Barley, as shewn by its composition in various stages of its growth; also of the very extensive researches, carried on for many years at Rothamsted, on the influence of various manures on the composition and percentage of the ash yielded by dry barley grain and straw. By the kind permission of Messrs. LAWES & GILBERT, these researches are now published for the first time. In the article 'Forest Trees' Mr. WARINGTON gives numerous analyses of the various parts and organs of the principal timber trees—Oak, Beech, Birch, Pine, Fir, &c. especially of their ash constituents; and this leads to a calculation of the annual requirements of a forest, and shews that forest cultivation is a highly profitable branch of rural economy, a forest, when supplied with only a small amount of mineral food, being capable of yielding a very large quantity of solid matter in the shape of timber.

As the present SUPPLEMENT includes a longer interval than its predecessors, it is necessarily larger, and will therefore be published in Two Parts, the Second of which will, it is hoped, be finished in the course of the present year.

#### THE LONDON SCIENCE CLASS-BOOKS, ELEMENTARY SERIES.

*Practical Physics; Molecular Physics and Sound.* By FREDERICK GUTHRIE, F.R.S. &c. Professor of Physics at the Royal School of Mines. Pp. 166, with 94 Diagrams. Fcp. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. cloth. [Jan. 18, 1879.

THE Author's aim has been to write an introduction to Practical Physics. In *Molecular Physics and Sound* the physical properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases are considered, such as hardness, elasticity, cohesion, density, &c. A

chapter on waves in general introduces Vibration, and so leads to the sound waves of gases.

In an APPENDIX are given (1) some information concerning physical manipulation; (2) a descriptive list of experiments relating to waves and sound; (3) a list of apparatus and material for experiments in wave and sound.

The present volume is intended to be of use to the teacher as well as the pupil; the Author having endeavoured to suggest how the broadest and most interesting facts of the science can be illustrated by means within the reach of all.

A similar volume on *Electricity and Magnetism* and another on *Heat and Light*, both in course of preparation, will complete the Author's work on *Practical Physics* in the series of *London Science Class-Books*.

*Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands 1511–1687, compiled from the Colonial Records and other Original Sources.* By Lieut.-General Sir J. H. LEFROY, C.B. K.C.M.G. F.R.S. Royal Artillery, Hon. Member of the New York Historical Society, sometime Governor of the Bermudas. VOL. II. 1650–1687, completing the work; pp. 784, with Map and 9 Illustrations, including a Facsimile of a Bermuda MS. Royal 8vo. price £3 cloth.

[March 8, 1879.

THE Editor first became aware in 1872 that there were in the custody of the Clerk of Her Majesty's Council in Bermuda a number of bundles of old papers, and tattered volumes, of whose contents nothing was officially known, and which in all probability had been in much the same state since the seat of government was transferred in 1815 from the ancient capital of St. George's to Hamilton. Other volumes in a like state were found in the office of the Colonial Secretary. On examination they were found to contain the civil records of the colony from its first foundation, and to be well worth the labour of rearrangement, which the writer undertook in the hope that their intrinsic historical interest would justify their publication as a private enterprise, if public aid were not forthcoming. This aid has, however, been afforded by the Legislature of the Colony. The Editor has endeavoured to do justice to the natural desire of the descendants of the early settlers for details relating to persons and places familiar to themselves, while at the same time he hopes that readers unacquainted with the colony may find in these pages a picture

of English life and society in the seventeenth century which has claims on their notice. He believes also that the work will afford to many, who look back on days spent in Bermuda as amongst the happiest in their lives, information for which, when they were on the spot, they inquired in vain.

*Roma Sotterranea, or an Account of the Roman Catacombs, especially of the Cemetery of St. Callistus.* Compiled from the Works of Commendatore DE ROSSI with the consent of the Author. By the Rev. J. SPENCER NORTHCOTE, D.D. Canon of Birmingham, Author of 'Epitaphs of the Catacombs'; and the Rev. W. R. BROWNLOW, M.A. Canon of Plymouth. New Edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged. PART I. *History*; pp. 548, with 55 Woodcuts, and a Plan of the great Necropolis of St. Callistus and 11 Plates in Chromolithography. 8vo. price 24s. cloth. [January 13, 1879.]

THE First Edition of this work has been adopted both in France and Germany as the best exponent of DE ROSSI's wonderful discoveries in the Catacombs, and both the French and German translations have reached a second edition. Dr. KRAUS, the German translator, expressly states that he adopted it, because it was 'considered by DE ROSSI himself as the best and clearest statement and guide on the subject'; and to M. ALLARD's French translation DE ROSSI prefixed a long letter (which appears in the Preface to this second English edition) in which he bears testimony to the fidelity of the work. He says that 'notwithstanding the remodelling of his ideas and his manner of presenting and expressing them, notwithstanding the additions borrowed from foreign sources, these faithful and intelligent interpreters have managed to condense the subject of my work in their pages without deteriorating it; they have succeeded in the most delicate and difficult of literary undertakings, having, so to speak, identified themselves with an Author, whom they have nevertheless transformed at their pleasure and with great freedom.'

The first edition of the English version has been long since exhausted; but the Editors determined to wait for the appearance of another volume of DE ROSSI's great work. That volume (the third) has now been in the hands of the public for more than a twelvemonth, and, through the kindness of the Author, the greater part of it has been in the hands of the Editors of this compendium for a much longer period. It is by far the largest and most important volume that DE ROSSI has

yet published. It not only completes the detailed account of every part of the Catacomb of SAN CALLISTO which had been begun in the earlier volumes, but it also contains DE ROSSI's *dernier mot* upon a multitude of general questions concerning the whole of the Catacombs altogether. It was impossible to embody the substance of these invaluable chapters into the English work without rewriting a considerable portion of it, and greatly enlarging its bulk.

This Second Edition will therefore be completed in three volumes, of which the third appeared a few months ago, treating exclusively of a subject that had not been touched in the first edition, viz. the Epitaphs; the second will be devoted to the Monuments of Christian Art; and the first, which is issued to-day, is confined to the *History* of the Catacombs. In the first edition this topic filled less than 300 pages; in the present volume it fills more than 500. The matter which has been added comprises chapters on such interesting and important questions as the use of the Catacombs as places of worship; the exact date of the cessation of their use as places of burial; the method of their administration from their first commencement down to their final abandonment; the labour, position, and pay of the fossors; the work of POPE DAMASUS, &c. The constitution and history of pagan burial clubs is another subject which has been fully investigated, and shewn to have a most intimate relation with the Christian Catacombs. This topic has been treated in a way which has called forth the special commendation of DE ROSSI (*R. S.* iii. p. 473).

The new discoveries of the Basilica of St. Petronilla, of the *sedes St. Petri* at St. Emerentiana, of the Catacomb of Generosa, &c. are fully described and illustrated by a great number of new lithographs and wood engravings, in addition to those which appeared in the first edition.

*The Sonnets and Stanzas of Petrarch.* Translated by C. B. CAYLEY, B.A. Translator of Dante's Divine Comedy. Crown 8vo. pp. 482, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[December 14, 1878.]

THE old renown of PETRARCH appears to have been somewhat diminished by arbitrary revolutions in taste and fashion, but it is probable that no poet has so fully represented the whole world of love, in every tone and variety of play and earnest, delight and pain, enthusiasm and self-reproach, expostulation, rebellion, submission, adoration, and friendship, of regret and of religious consolations, leading gradually to another

sphere of hope and devotion. On the other hand, he has been translated and imitated only in a desultory manner, so that there is no complete version of his lyrical poems by a single hand, although a collection of versions, complete, or nearly so, may be found in Bohn's 'Library.' This, however, presents a very uneven assemblage of the most irregular rhymes, and even blank-verse translations; while the style of the original, whether considered in a poetic aspect, or in regard to ancient social etiquette, is preserved no less unequally, as might be shewn from the indiscriminate use of the pronouns *thou* and *you*, and that of some respectful appellations whose meaning has been debased by modern usage. There is, nevertheless, much to admire in the versions or imitations of single pieces which have been quoted by this compiler from the old English poets (and which editors have often mixed up with their original productions); but the present translator has thought fit to borrow nothing thence with the exception of SPENSER's translation of Ode (*canzone*) 24, which appeared to be close enough after correcting a puzzling error of punctuation which the usual editions present in the third stanza. It must be mentioned, on the other hand, that there is here no version of the 'Triumphs,' and it is on this ground that the title *Sonnets and Stanzas of Petrarch* has been substituted for *Rhymes of Petrarch*, which seems to have been used to comprehend the 'Triumphs.' It is hoped this translation may possess the same amount of fidelity as the Author's version of DANTE's Comedy, taking into consideration the greater attention the poet has paid to matters of form, and the sometimes highly artificial selection of his words and phrases.

*The Farm Valuer.* By JOHN SCOTT, Land Valuer. Crown 8vo. pp. 112, price 5s. cloth. [December 16, 1878.]

WHEN we consider the great number and the many different kinds of Farm Valuations, the various purposes for which they have to be made, and the enormous amount of capital that is exchanged by that means annually, it is almost incredible that, in respect to many of the subjects, no general standard has been adopted for fixing the values. In common with many others, the Author has, in dealing with these subjects, often felt the inconvenience of this want of recognised principles; and having drawn up a few rules for his own guidance, in the first instance, he has been induced to throw them into the form of a small manual for the use of Land Valuers, Factors, Stewards, Estate Agents, and the still larger class of practical and amateur Farmers.

In this work the Author's aim has been to reduce to something like a system the various methods of estimating value in Farm matters, and to treat each subject on a basis which will apply to the whole country.

The Table of Contents will shew the different heads into which the subject has been divided, and indeed into which it naturally falls. It only remains to add that the chapter on the Valuation of Stock-in-Trade was, in point of fact, written in reply to a question put to the Author by a gentleman farmer, as to how he could best ascertain the net profit or loss on his farm; it is hoped, however, that it will be found of equal use to the practical farmer, the land valuer, and others.

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*Food and Home Cookery; a Course of Instruction in Practical Cookery and Cleaning, for Children in Elementary Schools, as followed in the Schools of the Leeds School Board.* By CATHERINE M. BUCKTON, Member of the Leeds School Board, Author of 'Health in the House.' Pp. 118, with 9 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 2s. cloth. [January 6, 1879.]

THE aim of the Scheme of Cookery set out in this volume was to induce a love of cleanliness, personal neatness, and order, to give practical instruction, and to offer every aid to the girls and their parents to practise the lessons thus taught them, in their own homes. In order to accomplish this, printed receipts, easy to read, were presented to the girls, to prevent their taking home illegible ones written down during the delivery of the lesson, when their attention ought to be given to observing all that the cook is doing. It has been found that the interest of the parents is much aroused by their being able to purchase at cost price small portions of the provisions which their children have helped to prepare.

The food collection, diagrams, &c. make the instruction easy and popular. Printed questions, answered at home, draw attention to the most important facts in the lesson, and are read aloud at the commencement of the lesson. Each girl



to provide herself with a writing-book, into which the teacher gums both the printed receipts and the questions. The teacher also requests the pupil to give an account of any attempt at home cookery made during the intervening fortnight. It is hoped that this book may prove of great value through life, and serve as a testimonial for those girls who desire to enter domestic service. The lessons are given fortnightly, and last for one hour and a half, the course consisting of seventeen lessons, extending over one year. As forty hours are allowed during the year by the Code for 'Lessons on Food and its Preparation,' the cook may divide any of the seventeen lectures that she finds too long, and repeat twice those that are difficult. Girls attending School Board classes of cookery may have the great advantage of being able to attend them for two or three years. Lessons in cooking ought to follow instruction in the 'Laws of Health,' information on the structure of the human body, and the kinds of food necessary to preserve it in health. The Author cannot but hope that such instruction as she gave to boys and girls during play hours may ere long be systematically taught by a *paid* teacher in our Board Schools; in which case the one set of models and complete apparatus, used by her when giving the lectures on 'Health in the House,' would be sufficient. Her experience during the last ten months shews that the best teacher of cookery is an intelligent person who has been trained to cook, who thoroughly understands a kitchen-maid's work, and is ready to impart information drawn up for her, as in the following lessons.

The Author has to offer her warmest thanks to Dr. CHAMBERS for the information and tables in his most valuable book on 'Diet in Health and Disease,' of which, by his permission, she has made very liberal use.

The lectures on Clothing and Diet, Yeast and Fermentation, added at the end, do not belong to the course of seventeen lectures, but contain information bearing on Foods and Cookery.

#### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Cookery Cupboard and its Contents. (*From Photograph.*)

Kitchen Grate and Oven, with Flues and Damper.

Cookery Cupboard, being opened to shew how three Tables are made by the lower doors.

Cookery Lesson. Girls at work. (*From Photograph.*)

The Yeast Plant.

Stand, with component parts of 1 lb. of Flour.

Texture of Cloth.

A Fibre of Wool.

A Fibre of Linen.

A Fibre of Cotton.

A Human Hair

*The Patentee's Manual; being a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent, especially intended for the use of Patentees and Inventors.* By JAMES JOHNSON, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and J. HENRY JOHNSON, Assoc. Inst. C.E. Solicitor and Patent Agent, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Glasgow. Fourth Edition, thoroughly Revised and much Enlarged. 8vo. pp. 446, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 25, 1879.]

IN preparing the Fourth Edition of this work for the press, the whole has been subjected to very careful revision. Several of the chapters have been much extended; a new chapter—that on Oppositions to the Grant of Patents—has been added; the latest decisions of the Courts, some of them of great importance, have been incorporated; and the Authors have endeavoured to render the treatise one which patentees and inventors may consult with confidence as a trustworthy exposition of that branch of law with which their interests are most closely concerned. Although the treatise was originally written especially for their use, the Authors hope that in its enlarged form it will deserve the notice of the legal profession, since the large experience of one of them in obtaining patents, and in the conduct of litigation arising out of patents for nearly thirty years, has been turned to account in the production of the volume, which aims at giving in a concise form the whole law and practice connected with Letters Patent.

The most important addition to the Abstracts of Foreign Patent Laws is that of the law which has come into force throughout the empire of Germany, by virtue of which a single patent may now be readily obtained where numerous patents were formerly required, and those difficult to be procured. The new Spanish Patent Law has also been given. All the articles under this head have been revised by foreign correspondents. Besides the Patent Laws of Foreign Countries there will be found in the APPENDIX those of our own Colonies, and a reprint of all the Acts of Parliament bearing upon the subject of this work, with references to the cases decided thereon. The reader who is in search of any particular subject will find the copious INDEX of material assistance.

*The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians.* By ERNEST DE BUNSEN. 8vo. pp. circa 300, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[March 1879.]

THE doctrine of an Angel-Messiah, not noticed in Hebrew Scriptures before the Captivity, or in the first three Gospels, is of Eastern origin,

and it was applied to GAUTAMA-BUDDHA, about 500 years before JESUS was born. The references to JESUS as the Angel-Messiah in the speech of STEPHEN, in the Epistles of PAUL, the Epistle of APOLLOS to the Hebrews, the Revelation of 'JOHN,' and in the fourth Gospel, are by the Author connected with Eastern tradition, as introduced into Judaism by the Essenes and their forerunners the Rechabites. These strangers in Israel descended from the Chaldeans or Casdim, that is from the Median 'conquerors' of Mesopotamia, who, according to BEROSES, captured Babylon about 500 years before ABRAHAM was born in Ur of the Chaldees. To these Rechabites ELIJAH 'the tishbite' or stranger, and JOHN the BAPTIST, the 'ashai or bather, that is the Essai or Essene, must have belonged, since the spiritual stages of the Essenes led up to 'the Elijahship.'

PAUL applies the doctrine of the Angel-Messiah to JESUS almost in the very words of STEPHEN, when he describes CHRIST as 'the spiritual rock,' that is, the Angel, who followed the Israelites. It is the Angel who was 'in the Church in the wilderness,' who spoke with MOSES and the fathers.

The remarkable fact that nothing is transmitted about the Messianic expectations of the Essenes, to whom PHILO may have belonged, is explained by the assumption that the initiated Essenes expected an Angel-Messiah, but were by oath especially bound not to divulge the mysteries connected with 'the names of angels.' This hypothesis is almost raised to the dignity of a fact by the Eastern origin of many other Essenic doctrines and rites, and by what the Gospel statements darkly imply about the Messianic expectations of JOHN the BAPTIST. JESUS did not recognise him as belonging to the Kingdom of Heaven which he preached, and the doubts of the Baptist about JESUS being 'He that should come' (a synonym with the Tathagatha of Buddhists) could not have been removed by the message of JESUS, if the Baptist or Essene did expect an Angel-Messiah. Such statements as 'before ABRAHAM was I am,' would have made of JOHN the BAPTIST a believer in JESUS as the CHRIST whom he expected, and who would baptise with the HOLY GHOST, which He would bring or send from Heaven.

PAUL asked disciples of JOHN whether they received the HOLY GHOST since they believed; and they replied: 'We have not so much as heard whether there be any HOLY GHOST.' Whereas 'the law and the prophets until JOHN' (him included) only 'prophesied' or spoke about the future coming of the HOLY GHOST, the driving out of devils 'by the SPIRIT of GOD,' as performed by JESUS and some of His contemporaries, was by Him referred to as a proof that the Kingdom of God,

the rule of His SPIRIT, was already come. Contrary to this, it is asserted in the fourth Gospel, that at the time of the Crucifixion the HOLY GHOST 'was not yet' (given or come), for that JESUS was 'not yet glorified.' Also, according to PAUL, 'the promise of the SPIRIT through faith,' the faith and the promised SPIRIT did not come till after the Crucifixion of JESUS. Even Israelites were 'shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed.'

The earliest Buddhistic records known to us, and which form an unbroken chain from at least B.C. 100 to A.D. 500, shew so many and so remarkable parallels with the earliest Christian records, including the birth of both ANGEL-MESSIAHS on Christmas Day, that the supposition of these parallel statements owing their origin to an importation from West to East is untenable. It can now be shewn that EUSEBIUS had good reasons for considering it 'highly probable,' that the scriptures of the Therapeutic (Essenic) order have been made use of in our Gospels and in Pauline Epistles, especially in the Epistle to the Hebrews. The Paulinic doctrine of universal revelation, also held by ORIGEN and AUGUSTINE, whilst explaining the parallels between Buddhistic and Christian tradition, points to a continuity of Divine influences, and thus to GAUTAMA-BUDDHA as a forerunner of JESUS CHRIST.

The doctrinal development in the New Testament must be explained by the gradual acknowledgment of Essenic or Paulinic doctrines by the Church. It can be proved that not one of the twelve Apostles can possibly have believed at any time that JESUS rose from the dead, 'the third day according to the Scriptures.' The doctrine of 'atonement' stands and falls with the doctrine of the Angel-Messiah. Not JESUS but PAUL is the cause of the separation of Christians from Jews.

*The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined.* By the Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D. Bishop of Natal. PART VII. *the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua compared with the other Hebrew Scriptures, completing the Work.* 8vo. pp. 786, price 24s. cloth. [Jan. 15, 1879.]

THE present volume completes Bishop COLENSO's critical work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, of which PART I. was published fifteen years ago (1862).

The publication of this closing Part of the work has been delayed by the political disturbances in the Colony of Natal, in which Bishop COLENSO has felt compelled, in the interests of truth and justice, to take an active part in the

years 1873-5. He had hoped meanwhile that Prof. KUENEN, who had said in his Preface to the English Translation of his *Religion of Israel*, that the present writer's 'divergent opinion upon a few points deserves much more than a passing remark,' and that he 'hoped to give elsewhere the reasons why his opinion as to the Deuteronomic origin of E.x. 1-17 seems to him to be inadmissible,' might perhaps have been able to find time, amidst his more serious engagements, to carry out this intention. The seven years, however, which have elapsed since PART VI. was published have allowed the Author to go over the ground again and again with respect to every part of his criticisms, taking careful account of such works of any of his fellow-labourers in this field as have reached him in South Africa, and especially while examining the important contributions to the criticism of the Hexateuch by SCHRADER, KLOSTERMANN, HOLLENBERG, KAYSER, WELLHAUSEN, and others already named above. Even in cases where Bishop COLENSO cannot adopt the particular view of any of these eminent writers, yet the discussion of the points on which he differs from them, and on which both he and they have separately bestowed much thought and labour, will, he trusts, help forward the settlement of some of those questions upon which critics of the Pentateuch are still divided, while thoroughly at one upon the great main points. And no amount of thought and labour will be grudged, or will be reckoned as wasted, by those who have been closely engaged in this part of the work, which shall help in any degree to clear the way for the more thorough knowledge of the composition of the Pentateuch, and the age and authorship of the different portions—upon which depends so much the progress of true Christianity in the world, the work of Missions among Mohammedans, Parsees, Buddhists, and Heathens, and (in one word) the future Religion of the human race.

In an APPENDIX is given a list of passages in respect of which the Author has been led to modify his views expressed in former Parts, either through his own later studies, or through comparing his results with those of other recent critics; and he has here given in a translation the complete story as told by the Second Elohist in Exodus and Numbers, and as told by the Jahvist in Numbers and Joshua.

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1. The Deut. Authorship of the Books of Kings.
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3. The Deut. Passages in 1K.ix.-xi.
4. The Deut. Portions of Samuel and Judges.
5. The Age of the Book of Judges.
- Comparison of the Results obtained in this Work—
6. With the Books of Judges and Ruth.

7. With the First Book of Samuel.
8. With the Second Book of Samuel.
9. With the First Book of Kings.
10. With the Second Book of Kings (i.-xvii).
11. With the Second Book of Kings (xviii.-xxv).
12. With Amos, Zechariah I. Hosea.
13. With Isaiah I. Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah.
14. With Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Joel.
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17. With the Second Book of Chronicles (Solomon).
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21. With the First Book of Chronicles (David).
22. With the First Book of Chronicles (i.-ix, xxi.-xxvii).
23. With the Book of Ezra.
24. With the Book of Nehemiah.
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27. With Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles.
28. With the Book of Psalms.
29. The Davidic and Elohistic Psalms.
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*The Three Witnesses; or, Scepticism met by Fact, in Fresh Evidences of the Truth of Christianity.* By the Rev. STEPHEN JENNER, M.A. Author of 'Quicksands' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 238, price 6s. cloth.

[December 20, 1878.]

THE object of this work is to exhibit fresh and hitherto unobserved evidences of the truth of the New Testament. For this purpose the Epistles of the three most favoured Apostles of CHRIST—PETER, JAMES, and JOHN—have been subjected to a careful examination in the original, in order to a comparison of them with what is recorded of their writers elsewhere, by which means they are identified as real living persons at the time, so that they may be cited as witnesses to the great facts of the Gospels. For the further substantiation of the truth, both of the Gospels and the Apostolic Epistles, new forms of evidence are adduced under the heads of Appellation, Emphasis, Tense, Special Terms, and the Nice Distinctions therein made in Words. The evidence thus sought out, and produced, is not of the same kind as that of PALEY'S *Hora Pauline*, but of a much more intrinsic and subtle nature,

and even less open to the art or skill of a fabricator. This is the Second Part of the work. In PART III. the evidence is summed up in the 'Facts Ascertained'; then follows a chapter on 'How are the Facts to be Accounted for?' and lastly, 'The Relation of Fact to the Truth of a Religion' is shewn, as the sure test by which a true revelation stands distinguished, and may be known, from all the various systems of false religion in the world. An APPENDIX is added to prove that the ST. JAMES of the Epistle was the ST. JAMES who was put to death by HEROD AGRIPPA, and therefore one of the three above named.

*Romanism the Religion of Human Nature.*

By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D. sometime Archbishop of Dublin. (New Edition.) Fcp. 8vo. pp. 240, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

[December 31, 1878.]

THESE Essays were brought out nearly half a century ago; and the subsequent course of events in the religious history of this country has proved the value and almost prophetic import of the thoughts they contain. They are now brought before the public in an abridged and cheaper form, to meet a want which is felt to be even more pressing now than when they were first written. The only omissions are of some few passages concerning matters of interest at the time, which have ceased to be applicable.

*The Shilling History of England, being an Introductory Volume to 'Epochs of English History.'* By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 148, price 1s. cloth.

[January 28, 1879.]

THIS little book is in substance a narrative outline sketch of the History of England from the earliest times to the present day. The Author has aimed at presenting a clear and simple narration of events and epochs, omitting all unnecessary details, and shewing with all the definiteness compatible with brevity the broad lines of England's development. The volume is intended to supply an undoubted want amongst educational works; for it is the first attempt to simplify and put together in a very small compass the latest results of historical investigation about England. The primary object of the Author was to provide a suitable introduction to *Epochs of English History*—an elementary History of England just com-

pleted under his editorship in eight small volumes, each from the pen of a writer who has made a special study of a separate epoch, from the first settlement of the Romans to the year 1876. But although mainly intended for youthful readers, it is hoped that the present historical précis may be found of use by persons, of whatever age, who may desire for any purpose to consult a rapid summary of English history, which omits no salient point, but is reduced to the limits of two or three chapters of the length usual in standard historical works.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Coming of the English.
2. The Coming of the Danes.
3. The Norman Conquest.
4. Settlement after the Conquest.
5. The Crown and the Barons.
6. The Great Charter.
7. Rise of the Commons.
8. Dissensions among the Barons.
9. The Tudor Despotism.
10. The Reformation.
11. Pretensions of the Stuarts.
12. The Great Rebellion.
13. The Revolution.
14. Party Government.
15. Rule of the Whig Nobles.
16. The Crown against the Whig Nobles.
17. European War.
18. Parliamentary Reform.
19. Government by the People.

*A Poetry-Book of Elder Poets; consisting of Songs & Sonnets, Odes & Lyrics, selected and arranged, with Notes, from the Works of the Elder English Poets, dating from the Beginning of the Fourteenth Century to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.* By ANELIA B. EDWARDS. Square 16mo. pp. 312, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[January 7, 1879.]

THIS volume consists of poems, chiefly lyrical, selected from the works of the Elder English Poets, beginning with CHAUCER and ending with the school of GRAY and COWPER. *A Poetry-Book of Modern Poets*, conceived after the same plan, begins with BURNS and ends with the poets of to-day. The Prose Book will contain specimens of the great masters of English Prose, from the period of the early chroniclers to the present time. It is hoped that, taken separately, each volume may be found attractive and companionable; while taken together they may afford a pleasant birds'-eye view ranging over nearly five hundred years of English Literature.

With regard to the present volume, it has seemed above all things important that the contents of the book should be choice and various; that no short poem (such as MILTON's *Lycidas* or GRAY's *Elegy*) which comes down to us stamped with the approval of generations, should be omitted; that fragments, political verses, and everything of a polemic or dramatic character, should be deemed foreign to the general plan of the work; and that no poem, however beautiful, which could be supposed to have an objectionable tendency, should find a place in its pages. It is hoped that, in so far as care and patience may be trusted to ensure the fulfilment of a long-cherished plan, these conditions have been scrupulously observed.

As regards the title of the book, some apology should perhaps be offered for its exceeding homeliness. But the taste for high-sounding titles seems to have passed away; and the changes have been rung so long and so often upon 'Gems,' 'Beauties,' 'Wreaths,' 'Caskets,' and the like, that it is believed the plain, familiar term by which we all have designated the poetry-books of our childhood and our youth, may find more favour, and call up pleasanter associations than a more fanciful or elaborate title.

*A Poetry-Book of Modern Poets; consisting of Songs & Sonnets, Odes & Lyrics, selected and arranged, with Notes, from the Works of the Modern English and American Poets, dating from the Middle of the Eighteenth Century to the Present Time.* By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Square 16mo. pp. 850, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [January 7, 1879.]

THIS Poetry-Book of Modern Poets begins, as to date, with ROBERT BURNS and ends with the poets of to-day. BURNS marks, in fact, the great starting-point of contemporary poetry. Between him and his immediate predecessors there is fixed a great gulf, as of a century of time; while for modernness of thought and style, and for simple expression of feeling, all that he has given us might have been written yesterday. With him, therefore, although he died four years before the commencement of our century, the present school of English poetry is assumed to begin.

Touching the general contents of this volume, it will easily be understood that the duty of levying contributions from the works of living writers must have largely added to the difficulty of the task. Herein, however, the Editor has endeavoured to be as little as possible biassed by merely personal taste, and as far as possible guided

by contemporary and popular verdict. For the rest, the whole field of modern English Poetry has been surveyed and gleaned to fill the following pages. No famous name (with one regrettable exception) will, it is believed, be found unrepresented; and some few names which are less known than they deserve to be (as, for instance, that of THOMAS LOVELL BEDDOES) will here be met with for almost the first time in a work of this character. Certain American poets with whom, to our loss, we are but too slightly acquainted, have also received due recognition. It is indeed difficult to see how any selection that includes authors still living can be deemed complete without them.

It having been found impossible to obtain Mr. TENNYSON's sanction for the use of certain of his lyrics, the Laureate's name is perforce omitted from this goodly muster-roll.

The Editor, in her Preface, tenders her thanks to the Lord LYTTON, the Lord HOUGHTON, ROBERT BROWNING, D. G. ROSSETTI, MATTHEW ARNOLD, WILLIAM MORRIS, ALGERNON C. SWINBURNE, Miss JEAN INGHLOW and Miss CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, for the ready permission by which certain of their poems appear in this collection. Also to J. A. SYMONDS, two of whose poems here given are hitherto unpublished; and to ROBERT BUCHANAN, who has himself kindly abridged his poem 'The Storm' in order to bring it within the necessary compass. Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co. and Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co. have with the like courtesy conceded some copyright verses by the late Canon KINGSLEY and G. MACDONALD, LL.D. while Mrs. CLOUGH has granted the use of two short poems from the pen of the late ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH. The poem entitled 'In the Storm,' by the late Mrs. NORTON (Lady STIELING MAXWELL), was presented by its Author to the Editor expressly for this work, and has till now, it is believed, existed only in a privately printed form, and in MS.

*Elementa Latina; or, Latin Lessons for Beginners.* By W. H. MORRIS, Author of 'Greek Lessons' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 126, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [February 22, 1879.]

THESE Lessons are designed to carry beginners through the principal inflexions of Latin words, and to teach them their use in the construction of easy sentences.

In the Accidence the principles of the *Public School Latin Primer* have generally been adopted, and the Stem-system has been gradually developed. In the Paradigma both the Latin inflexions

and their English signs are printed in bolder type. By this means the learner will readily distinguish the Terminations from the Stem, and associate them in his mind with their English equivalents.

The construction of sentences is taught on a simple system of analysis, supplemented by a few syntactical rules. The sentences themselves are drawn or adapted entirely from CÆSAR—the practice of selecting examples from authors of different periods and modes of expression tending rather to perplex the young student than to give him definite notions of the construction of a Latin sentence.

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[January 11, 1879.]

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substance of lessons of this character may be written from memory by children, as exercises in composition, much better than of those which are more strictly literary.

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With the exception of most of the poetical pieces, many of which have been set to music, all the lessons in these Series have been specially written for the work, mostly by experienced and high-class teachers of Elementary Schools, who may be fairly presumed—as it is believed the results prove—not only to know what kind of information should be imparted to a child, but also, so far as may be done in a school-book, the best way of imparting it.

The low price at which these Series are now published will, it is hoped, enable School Managers and Teachers to provide each pupil with one of these books, containing, with the exception of Arithmetic (which is fully given in the Grade Lesson Books by the same Editors), all the subjects in which it is likely he will be examined at the close of the school year, at less expense and more conveniently than providing him with several smaller books.

The earlier editions of the Useful Knowledge Reading Books were so favourably noticed by the Educational and other Newspapers and Reviews, and were likewise so well received by Teachers, that the Editors and Publishers submit these new, enlarged, and cheaper editions to the favourable consideration of School Managers and Teachers, with much confidence that they will be found at least among the most useful series of Reading Books ever published.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

*The Art of Digesting and Tabulating Accounts and Returns, for the use of Civil Service Candidates.* By HENRY WOOD HILL, of the Statistical Branch, Army Medical Department, War Office, Instructor of Candidates for the Civil Service. 8vo. pp. 136, price 5s. cloth. [March 3, 1879.]

NO treatise on Digesting and Tabulating Accounts having yet been published, it has been attempted in the present volume to supply that want. The Author hopes that his collection of exercises and instructions may prove a means of promoting the expeditious progress of future candidates for the Civil Service.

The first portion of the work consists of questions on Averages and Percentages, selected from papers

in the Reports of the Civil Service Commission, to which solutions have been annexed, and of various Statistical Tables, from which the details of certain columns are omitted, to be supplied by the candidate. The Author believes that any candidate who thoroughly masters these exercises will have no difficulty in entering the required statements in any form which he may receive at his examination.

In the second division are given all the Civil Service Papers on Digesting and Tabulating Accounts and Returns published in the Reports, and other papers arranged by the Author. In order that the candidate may ascertain his accuracy, or detect his errors, without loss of time or trouble, answers have been supplied to the above papers.—The Third portion of the work consists of papers without answers.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

New Work by Mr. J. A. FROUDE.—In March will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Julius Cesar, a Sketch.*' By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

The WAR in AFGHANISTAN.—In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*The First Afghan War and its Causes.*' By the late Major-Gen. Sir HENRY MORRISON DURAND, C.B. K.C.S.I. of the Royal Engineers.

The REPUBLIC of SAN MARINO.—In the Spring will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*A Freak of Freedom; or, the Republic of San Marino.*' By J. THEODORE BENT, Honorary Citizen of the same. With Map and numerous Illustrations.

New Work on FRENCH HISTORY by OSCAR BROWNING.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Modern France.*' By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Author of '*Modern England from 1820 to 1874*' in '*Epochs of English History.*'

The CIVIL WAR in WALES.—Just published, in one volume 8vo. pp. 436, price 16s. a new and cheaper edition of '*The Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches.*' By JOHN ROLAND PHILLIPS, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. By the same Author, in the press and nearly ready for publication, a volume, supplementary to the above, to be intitled '*The History of Wales during the Commonwealth and down to the Revolution of 1688.*' Likewise a more extensive work, which has been many years in preparation, on the '*History of Wales during the Middle Ages,*' to form Three Volumes octavo.

The PHILOSOPHY of LANGUAGE.—In March will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. '*Max Müller and the Philosophy of Language.*' Translated from the German of Professor LUDWIG NOIRÉ.

Dean MERIVALE on the ENGLISH CHURCH.—Nearly ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. '*Four Lectures on Early Church History delivered in Ely Cathedral.*' By the Very Rev. C. MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely.

A New Work on ANCIENT HISTORY by Professor RAWLINSON.—In the press, in 2 vols. 8vo. '*History of Ancient Egypt.*' By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Canterbury.

New Work on CLASSICAL SCULPTURE.—Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, '*A Popular Introduction to the History of Greek and Roman Sculpture, designed to Promote the Knowledge and Appreciation of the Remains of Ancient Art.*' By WALTER COPLAND PERRY. This work is designed to facilitate the study of a very important element in the civilisation of ancient Greece, and to promote the knowledge and appreciation of the remains of ancient art. The Author has undertaken this task in close connexion with his well-known scheme for the formation of a Museum of Casts from the Antique, which Lord BRACONSFIELD, in the House of Lords, promised to take into favourable consideration during the last recess. The truest and fullest illustration of the forthcoming history will be the future gallery, the lack of which will, in the meantime, be supplied in the volume by numerous woodcuts.

# NOTES ON BOOKS

BEING AN

ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO.

No. XCVII.

MAY 31, 1879.

VOL. V.

The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

\*.\* Copies are forwarded free by post to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Societies, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who will transmit their addresses to Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. London, for this purpose.

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*Cæsar*, a Sketch. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Pp. 512, with a Portrait of Cæsar engraved on Steel and a Map. 8vo. price 16s. cloth. [April 10, 1879.]

THE Author has called this work a 'sketch' because the materials do not exist for a portrait which shall be at once authentic and complete. The original authorities which are now extant for the life of Cæsar are his own writings, the speeches and letters of CICERO, the eighth book of the *Commentaries* on the wars in Gaul and the history of the Alexandrian war, by AULUS HIRTIUS, the accounts of the African war and of the war in Spain, composed by persons who were unquestionably present in those two

campaigns. To these must be added the *Leges Julice* which are preserved in the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. SALLUST contributes a speech, and CATULLUS a poem. A few hints can be gathered from the Epitome of LIVY and the fragments of VARRO; and here the contemporary sources which can be entirely depended upon are at an end.

The secondary group of authorities from which the popular histories of the time have been chiefly taken are APPIAN, PLUTARCH, SUTONIUS, and DION CASSIUS. Of these the first three were divided from the period which they describe by nearly a century and a half, DION CASSIUS by more than two centuries. They had means of knowledge which no longer exist—the writings, for instance, of ASINIUS POLLIO, who was one of CÆSAR's officers. But ASINIUS POLLIO's accounts



of CÆSAR's actions, as reported by APPIAN, cannot always be reconciled with the *Commentaries*; and all these four writers relate incidents as facts which are sometimes demonstrably false. SUTONIUS is apparently the most trustworthy. His narrative, like those of his contemporaries, was coloured by tradition. His biographies of the earlier CÆSARS betray the same spirit of animosity against them which taints the credibility of TACTUS, and prevailed for so many years in aristocratic Roman society. But SUTONIUS shews nevertheless an effort at veracity, an antiquarian curiosity and diligence, and a serious anxiety to tell his story impartially. SUTONIUS, in the absence of evidence direct or presumptive to the contrary, the Author felt himself able to follow. The other three writers he has trusted only when he has found them partially confirmed by evidence which is better to be relied upon.

The picture which the Author has drawn will thus be found deficient in many details which have passed into general acceptance, and he is unable to claim for it any higher title than that of an outline drawing.

*Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition.* By PETER MARK ROGET, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Author of the Bridgewater Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, &c. New Edition, enlarged and improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index, by the Author's Son, JOHN LEWIS ROGET. 8vo. pp. 714, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[May 3, 1879.]

THIS is an enlarged edition of the above-named work; containing a greatly increased vocabulary (which includes the additions made by the Author during the last years of his life), and presenting some new features, referred to below:—

The object of *Roget's Thesaurus* is best described in the following introductory words of the Author's, prefixed to the first edition, published in 1852:—

'The present work is intended to supply, with respect to the English language, a desideratum hitherto unsupplied in any language; namely, a collection of the words it contains and of the idiomatic combinations peculiar to it, arranged, not in alphabetical order as they are in a dictionary, but according to the *ideas* which they express. The purpose of an ordinary dictionary is simply to explain the meaning of words; and the problem of which it professes to furnish the solution may be stated thus:—The word being given, to find its signification, or the idea it is intended to convey.

The object aimed at in the present undertaking is exactly the converse of this: namely—The idea being given, to find the word, or words, by which that idea may be most fitly and aptly expressed. For this purpose, the words and phrases of the language are here classed, not according to their sound or their orthography, but strictly according to their *signification*.

'It is to those,' he added, 'who are painfully groping their way and struggling with the difficulties of composition, that this work professes to hold out a helping hand. The assistance it gives is that of furnishing on every topic a copious store of words and phrases, adapted to express all the recognizable shades and modifications of the general idea under which those words and phrases are arranged. The inquirer can readily select, out of the ample collection spread out before his eyes in the following pages, those expressions which are best suited to his purpose, and which might not have occurred to him without such assistance.'

The Author pointed out the special value of such a collection, when placed in the hands of translators from other languages into English; but the utility of the present work was not intended to be confined to the wants of any particular class of writers. It was the Author's object so to extend its resources as to render them equally available to persons engaged in every kind of literary composition. With a view to their manifold requirements, a large assortment of words and forms of expression, which would have been out of place in an ordinary English dictionary, are admitted into the columns of the *Thesaurus*. It is not merely a catalogue of *words*; it also includes an extensive collection of such *phrases* composed of several words as, from their frequent use, are entitled to rank among the constituent parts of the language. A considerable number of expressions, borrowed from other languages, chiefly French and Latin, have also been admitted; some as already naturalized, and others on the ground that we have no correlatives of equal force in our own vocabulary. Many words and colloquial expressions will also be found in the *Thesaurus*, which the classical reader would condemn as vulgarisms, but which the Author did not, on that account, feel himself justified in excluding from a work of so extensive a character. For the *Thesaurus* was never intended as a standard of purity in language; nor was it the Author's object either to regulate the use of words or to explain their meaning. The book was only designed to supply and to suggest those which might be wanted on occasion, leaving the proper selection entirely to the discretion and taste of the employer.

The Author had a like aim of practical utility in the construction of his system of classification. It was unnecessary, had it been even possible, to

frame a series of categories which would give to every word or idea the precise relative importance accorded to it in a strictly philosophical analysis. 'I have adopted,' he says, 'such principles of arrangement as appeared to me to be the simplest and most natural, and which would not require, either for their comprehension or application, any disciplined acumen, or depth of metaphysical or antiquarian lore. Eschewing all needless refinements and subtleties, I have taken as my guide the more obvious characters of the ideas for which expressions were to be tabulated, arranging them under such classes and categories as reflection and experience had taught me would conduct the inquirer most readily and quickly to the object of his search.' That the Author was possessed of this requisite experience may be also inferred from his declaration, that having, as long ago as in the year 1805, completed a classed catalogue of words, on a small scale but on the same principle, he had often, during that long interval, found it of much use to him in the successful literary labours with which his name is associated. The fact also that Dr. ROEYER'S classification has, after years of employment of his Thesaurus by English writers, been adopted by compilers of similar works in other languages, seems to indicate that it has at least been found to answer its purpose effectually.

There will always, however, be differences of opinion as to the advantages of one system of arrangement over another; and if the book had contained no further means of guidance to the particular groups of words of which inquirers might be in need, than those afforded by its synoptical table of contents, its practical utility might fairly have been called in question by advocates of other principles of classification. Moreover, its usefulness would have been almost confined to persons in some degree able to grasp the subject in a philosophical manner.

To meet the requirements of all classes of writers, therefore, the Thesaurus not only presents the vocabulary of our language in a classified form, according to the ideas expressed, but it also furnishes an easy artificial method of finding any particular category which it may be desired to consult. This facility of reference is obtained by the simple device of a copious alphabetical Index, which occupies the latter half of the book.

The Index provides a convenient guide to the contents, and is the usual channel through which the work is consulted. It is nearly always possible to think of some word so near in signification to that sought for, that it may be used as a key to the required group. Such a word is looked out in the Index, and the references there appended to it are generally sufficient to conduct the reader to the appropriate heading.

The new features introduced into the present

edition are mainly designed to confer upon those who use the work a still more effectual command of its resources. With this object it has been supplied with a new Index, much more elaborate and complete than that which was appended to the previous editions. The new Index contains not only all the *words* in the book (without needless repetition of allied forms), but likewise the *phrases*, all of which had been excluded from the original Index.

The various groups of expressions in the body of the work have also been connected by means of numerous references, inserted in such a form as to render the categories mutually suggestive, and thereby leading, not only to more varied forms of expression, but to kindred ideas. By means of these references the inquirer is enabled to pass freely from one division to another, and when once started, by the Index, on his voyage of discovery, he has less frequent occasion to consult it a second time.

The grouping of the words included under a single heading has in many cases been made to accord more strictly with their meaning; an improvement which has been facilitated by some simplification of detail. The Author's division into categories has, however (with a few trifling exceptions), been preserved throughout. His introductory essay also, which has a distinct literary value, is reprinted entire.

It is hoped that, while the field of inquiry has been greatly extended, the search for appropriate expressions has at the same time, by the above means, been rendered easier and shorter.

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*A History of the Church of England; Pre-Reformation Period.* By T. P. BOULTBEE, LL.D. Principal of the London College of Divinity, St. John's Hall, Highbury, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Author of 'A Commentary on the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England.' 8vo. pp. 472, price 15s. cloth.

[May 24, 1879.]

IN this volume the Author has given a sketch of the History of the Church in this country, beginning with a notice of the early Celtic churches, and going on to the history of the early Anglo-Saxon church, especially with regard to its organisation and learning. The later history of that Church leads to the great topic of the growth of the Papal power, which reached its culmination in the centuries between the Conquest and the Reformation, for which civil contests as well as religious agitations prepared the way. These causes of the momentous change which was

coming are reviewed in the later chapters of this book, for which the Author hopes that in course of time it may stand as the first volume of a more or less continuous History of the Church of England.

The Author's task was suggested to him by the fact that, in his judgment, no work was in existence which traced the long story of the Church of England with sufficient brevity and sufficient fulness. Dry epitomes there are in abundance; and the history of portions of the long centuries has been often written with appreciative genius. But there seemed more than room for a connected narrative which might be useful to those who are beginning to study English Church history, and which might also possess sufficient interest for the general reader. The Church of England is at once old and new. It has been reformed, but its heritage has come down to it through more than a millennium. To trace the main lines of national Church life ever leading on steadfastly towards the Reformation, and at the same time to gather up step by step, by the wayside, notes, personal, legal, or antiquarian, which might serve to illustrate the past or to account for the present, has been the object of the Author.

All history must be a selection. The more brief the history, the more difficult becomes the exercise of judgment in selecting and of tact in reporting. But the Author hopes that, though other minds might have exercised the prerogative of selection otherwise, it may be acknowledged upon the whole that he has thrown down no mere *disiecta membra* of past ages, but has brought together a collection of facts grouped into an organised body of history, which possesses life and advances ever steadily onwards to the end.

The national point of view has been that from which these pages are written; and the national point of view is distinctly anti-papal. It has been so for full three hundred years, and for another full three hundred years before that. Through all these centuries the papal thread runs continuously, giving unity to their consideration, and, apart from its guidance, there is nothing but unintelligible confusion. It has suggested the arrangement of the chapters in this volume.

In short, his object in writing has been not to set forth his individual opinions, though these are not dissembled, but to represent as clearly and forcibly as he can how things came to be as they are in this Church of England.

#### CONTENTS:—

- I. The Early Celtic Churches.
- II. The Foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Church.
- III. The Organisation and Learning of the Early Anglo-Saxon Church.
- V. The Saints of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

V. The later History of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

VI. The Conquest.

VII. The Growth of the Papal Power.

VIII. The Culmination of the Papal Power.

IX. Mediæval Institutions.

X. The Decline of the Papal Power.

XI. Wycliffe and the Lollards.

XII. The Age of Civil Wars.

XIII. Church and State on the Eve of the Reformation.

XIV. The Preparation for the Reformation.

*Supernatural Religion; an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation.* A New Edition (the Seventh of VOLS. I. & II.) thoroughly Revised, with New Preface and 'Conclusions.' 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1,692, price 36s. cloth. [April 26, 1879.]

THE first two volumes of this work were published in March 1874, and immediately attracted a large share of public attention. Before issuing the second edition the Author carefully revised his work, and re-wrote and otherwise re-arranged portions of the first part, in the hope of making his argument clearer and more consecutive. To the sixth edition, which appeared early in the following year, is prefixed a New Preface of eighty pages, dated March 1875. In this preface the Author answers the objections of some of his reviewers, and points out that his corrections, although slightly modifying certain unimportant points, do not affect his main argument.

The object of the whole work is to subject the claim of Christianity to be considered a Supernatural Divine Revelation of truths, which otherwise the human intellect could not have discovered, to an exhaustive critical examination. As it seems to the Author that miraculous evidence is necessary for the attestation of such a revelation, he has, in his first two volumes, first discussed Miracles generally, and the question of their reality. He then enters upon a complete examination of the testimony for the date and authenticity of the Four Gospels in which the Christian miracles are recorded. No assertions are made, the grounds for which are not carefully given; and the single aim and scope of the Author's argument is to place fairly and fully before the reader the materials from which a judgment may be formed regarding the important subject discussed. In his closing chapter the Author contends that the conclusions logically arrived at must be accepted by all who are not prepared to refute the evidence produced.

In the THIRD VOLUME, which completes the

work, the authorship and historical character of the Acts of the Apostles are discussed; and after briefly considering the other works of the New Testament, the Author exhaustively examines the direct evidence of St. PAUL for Miracles generally, and the testimony upon which belief in the Resurrection and Ascension is based.

In preparing the present complete edition the Author has revised his work throughout. He has not hesitated to make any alterations, omissions, or additions which seemed likely to improve it. He has endeavoured as much as possible to avoid presenting openings for side issues; and, with this object, he has softened statements which, however sustainable in themselves, might give rise to discussions apart from the direct purpose of the inquiry. Wherever the Author's argument has appeared either involved or insufficiently expressed he has as freely recast it as limits permitted; and in several parts are introduced new data discovered or elaborated since the work was first written, or which the Author originally overlooked.

It may not be unnecessary to state that, with the single exception of the source of MARCION'S Gospel, which is not of material consequence, the Author's convictions not only remain fundamentally unchanged, but have been confirmed and strengthened both by thorough reconsideration of his own argument, and by careful attention to the replies made by able official apologists.

The 'Conclusions' have been almost entirely re-written. This was essential to the finished work; but it was further necessary in order more adequately to convey the Author's own views, and to withdraw expressions regarding the Unknowable, hitherto used from consideration for prevalent ideas and feelings, which the Author now recognises to have been too definite and calculated to mislead.

*Four Lectures on some Epochs of Early Church History delivered in Ely Cathedral.*  
By CHARLES MERIVALE, D.D. Dean of Ely.  
Crown 8vo. pp. 220, price 5s. cloth.

[April 19, 1879.]

THE special object of these Lectures is sufficiently indicated in the Introduction to the first of them. The Author would not think it necessary to prefix any other notice to them, but that he feels it right to mention that in preparing the first and second he has put himself under some obligation to the ingenious essays of M. BUNGENER and M. PRESSENSÉ, published some years ago in a volume intitled *Séances Historiques à Genève*, and in the third he has allowed himself to insert, with

slight alterations, two or three paragraphs from a little work of his own on the *General History of Rome*. The fall of Rome and the building of the Christian Church are so closely connected, that he found himself travelling for most part of his way on lines very nearly parallel with those with which he had been before familiar.

CONTENTS:—

LECTURE I.

St. Ambrose, and the Union of the Christian Church with the State.

LECTURE II.

St. Augustine: some Lessons from his Life and Teaching.

LECTURE III.

St. Leo the Great, and the Rise of the Papacy.

LECTURE IV.

St. Gregory, and the Early Missions of the Church.

*The Consummation of the Age.* By the Rev. AUGUSTUS CLISSOLD, M.A. Post 8vo. pp. 140, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [May 2, 1879.]

THIS work is divided by the Author into two parts; the first treating of the Principles of the Divine Inspiration of the Word of God, and the second of their application to the Prophecy of our LORD in the twenty-fourth chapter of St. MATTHEW. In the first part, which forms the Preface, the Author begins by asking the question, whether it is possible for the Catholic and Apostolic Church to fall away; and he adduces the testimony of Cardinal MANNING, shewing that in the opinion of the Church of Rome it is impossible that this should ever take place. The Author then appeals to the Church of the Reformation, shewing that the alleged Catholic and Apostolic Church was declared by the Reformers to have become apostate, and that this is maintained by modern divines of the Church of England. He then proceeds to point out how the Reformed Church, in consequence of a denial of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures, has itself fallen away from the principles upon which it originally opposed the Church of Rome. The Author next lays down the principles upon which the Scriptures are divinely inspired, and shews that in this respect the teaching of SWEDENBORG is identical with that of the primitive Apostolic Church, and of ancient tradition as handed down from the time of the Fall. Having established these premises, the Author applies them in the second part of the work to the interpretation of the twenty-fourth chapter of MATTHEW, and shews that the whole prophecy treats of the Consummation of the Age

or Dispensation, hence also of the Church; that the decline of the Church began with the Council of Nice by the introduction of the idea of Three Gods; that this led to the first state of perversion of the Church, which was a state of Disputation about fundamental truths; then to the second, which was a state of Denial; then to the third, which was a state of Desolation, foretold by DANIEL; then to the fourth, which was a state of Profanation; that the last state especially is signified by the sun being darkened; and that this is followed by the coming of the SON of MAN as the Light of the World, shining through the clouds of the Word of God, illustrating prophecy, and inaugurating a New Dispensation.

*A Voyage in the Sunbeam; or, Our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months.* By MRS. BRASSEY. New and Cheaper Edition; with a Map and 65 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson chiefly after Drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham. Crown 8vo. pp. 512, price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, with gilt edges.

[April 5, 1879.]

IT has been the Author's aim in the present edition of the *Voyage in the 'Sunbeam'* to render it a faithful reproduction of the earlier work. The letterpress has been slightly abridged, and a copious selection has been made from the original series of Illustrations.

The re-issue of her work in a popular form affords to the Author a welcome opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the favourable reception accorded to her first literary effort by the critics, the press, and the public. She hopes that in its present form her narrative may afford pleasure, and possibly instruction, to a still wider circle of readers.

CONTENTS.—Farewell to Old England—Madeira, Tenerife, and Cape de Verde Islands—Palma to Rio de Janeiro—Rio de Janeiro—The River Plate—Life on the Pampas—More about the Argentine Republic—River Plate to Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan—Sandy Point to Lota Bay—Chili—Santiago and Valparaiso—Valparaiso to Tahiti—The South Sea Islands—At Tahiti—Tahiti to Sandwich Islands: Kilauea by Day and by Night—Hawaiian Sports—Honolulu: Departure for Japan—Honolulu to Yokohama—Yokohama—Kioto, late Miaco—The Inland Sea—To Canton up the Pearl River—Canton and Macao to Singapore—Singapore—Ceylon—To Aden—To Suez—Home.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.—The 'Sunbeam'—Cape Brassey, Smith's Sound—Portrait of the Author—Nearly Overboard—A Cozy Corner—

Father Neptune—His Doctor (Crossing the Line)—Lulu and her Puppies—Vespers—The Three Navigators—Prairie Dogs and Owls—Devil's Horns—Indians at Azul—'Monkshaven' on Fire—Shipwrecked Crew coming on Board—Bartering with Fuegians—Unfit Bay—Two-peaked Mountain—Catching Cape-Pigeons in the Gulf of Peñas—Baths of Cauquenes—Morning Mass at Santiago—Juvenile Scrubbers—Conversation at Sea—Inscription from Easter Island—Going up the Mast in a Chair—Children looking up—Our First Landing in the South Pacific, Hao or Bow Island—Maitea—Our Boatman—Chætonodon Tricolor—Chætonodon Plagmance—A Tahitian Lady—Tattoo in the Tropics—Ancient War Masks and Costumes from the Museum at Honolulu—Chætonodon Imperator—Feathered Cloak and Helmets—Zeus Ciliaris—Amateur Navigation—Little Redcap—Japanese Boats—A Drag across the Sand in a Jinrikisha—Inoshima, by a Japanese Artist—Facsimile of our Luncheon Bill—A Boatman—Wayside Travellers—Arrima: the Village of Bamboo Basket Work—The Yacht on Fire—Yoken San or Sacred Mountain, Inland Sea—Hurusima, Inland Sea—How we were boarded by Chinese and dispersed them—Bogue Forts—Chinese Pagoda and Boats—The French Consulate, Canton—Chinese Foot and Boot—The Pet Manis—How the Journal was written—Peacock Mountain, Ceylon—Soumali Indian, Aden—Beating up the Red Sea—Homeward Bound—Armoury in the Governor's Palace, Valetta—Tangier—Vasco da Gama—Belem Cloister Gardens—Home at Last.

*A Freak of Freedom, or the Republic of San Marino.* By J. THEODORE BENT, Honorary Citizen of the same. Pp. 288, with a Map of the Republic and 15 Illustrations engraved on Wood from Sketches taken on the spot by the Author. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [May 10, 1879.]

DURING a hurried visit to San Marino in the spring of 1877, the Author felt so much interested in the simplicity of the inhabitants, and their attachment to their freedom, that he determined when an opportunity occurred to investigate more thoroughly the story of this liberty of fifteen centuries' standing, and to ascertain whether it was *bonâ fide* or not.

With the sole exception of MELCHIORE DELFICO's work, the available authorities proved very untrustworthy, and the Author accordingly spent some weeks amongst the Republicans, to whom he has much pleasure in expressing his gratitude for their kindly efforts in aid of his researches.

The results of those researches the Author

now places before the public, trusting that, as San Marino appeared in the Street of Nations at the late Paris Exhibition, others besides himself may be interested to hear something of its customs and constitutions, which furnish us with a living representative of the Middle Ages, whilst its history carries us to many of the most stirring scenes which have occurred on Italian soil.

Although San Marino fails to offer to the sight-seer attractions such as the rest of Italy possesses, it has nevertheless the natural charms of wildness and simplicity; for whilst the views combine some of the most fantastic peaks of the Umbrian Mountains, the study of the private life and customs of the people leads the visitor to agree with their own favourite simile, 'Here we live and die, like the flowers of the field.'

LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS:—

View of the Castle of Urbino.  
 Castle of San Marino.  
 View from the Borgo.  
 Wine Cart in the Borgo.  
 Parish Church.  
 Cathedral of San Leo.  
 Castle of Verruchio.  
 San Marino from Rimini Harbour.  
 Coin of Federigo d'Urbino.  
 Raphael's Street in Urbino.  
 Citadel of San Leo.  
 San Marino from Acquaviva  
 Porta Franciscana.  
 Castle of Serravalle.  
 Badge of the Equestrian Order.

*The First Afghan War and Its Causes.* By the late Major-General Sir HENRY MARION DURAND, K.C.S.I. C.B. of the Royal Engineers. Pp. 488, with Frontispiece engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

[April 30, 1879.]

THIS work was begun more than thirty years ago; but it was left incomplete by the Author, who, while engaged in drawing up his narrative, returned to India in anticipation of the Punjab outbreak in 1848, and seems never again to have had sufficient leisure for resuming it. But although it remains a fragment, his son, as editor, thinks that no apology can be needed for publishing at the present time the story of our victories and reverses in our first Afghan war, told by one who bore a part in it, and who distinctly foresaw the causes of the present war, and expressed his judgment on the policy which has led to it.

No attempt has been made to elaborate or complete the narrative. The Editor felt that any

such effort could only detract from its value. The only change made in the work is the suppression of a short statement of circumstances which might perhaps give pain to persons still living, but which, although indubitable and not devoid of historical interest, was scarcely necessary to the completeness of the story. The few alterations introduced into the narrative of the storm of Ghuznee are in the words of the Author, although obtained from other papers left by him. A writer is necessarily at a disadvantage in describing an exploit of this nature in which he was one of the chief actors, and the Editor found it difficult to supplement the text satisfactorily by means of notes. In all other respects the narrative remains as the Author left it, and it is published as the work of one who had enjoyed unusual opportunities of obtaining correct and full information on many important matters connected with his subject, and whose history may, it is hoped, be found to be a truthful and accurate record of facts which have not lost their significance at the present day.

*Savage and Civilized Russia.* By (W. R.) G. W. ROYSTON-PIGOTT, M.A. M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Royal Astronomical and Royal Microscopical Societies; formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Second Edition, with an Introduction by the Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, of Christ Church, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 234, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [March 24, 1879.]

THE Author in this work has attempted to fill up a gap in those parts of Russian history which are little known to general readers, and yet full of interest at the present time. The origin, rise, progress, and education of the Russians, in the most severe school of adversity, related in history, ancient or modern; the transition of the people from barbarism, idolatry, and hero-worship to a state of comparative ease, civilisation, and enrichment, are the subjects of the first half of the work.

The second half particularly describes the Russian Imperial policy, the mode of Russian conquest and occupation, the genius of Russia for extension and aggrandisement, and her probable designs on India.

Throughout the work the Author has made use of almost every available source of information, particularly Russian histories, and English and French works. The chief aim has been to condense the account, consistent with readability into as small a compass as possible; and aboi

fifty works have been diligently searched for materials to illustrate the several topics introduced. The contents are as follows:—

Introductory Chapter, by the Rev. F. ARNOLD.

Chap. I. Antiquity of the Russians.

" II. The Russians from Rurik (862) down to the Fall of Sebastopol (1855).

" III. Tartardom in Russia.

" IV.-V. Ivan the Terrible.

" VI. Peter the Great.

" VII. Imperial Russian Policy.

" VIII. Russian Revivals and Russian Aspects.

" IX. Imperial Russian Policy. The Russian Protectorate.

" X. Russian Occupations.

" XI. Russian Occupations. The Caucasus.

" XII. The Principalities—Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria.

" XIII. Turkestan the Garden of the East.

The life of Ivan the Terrible has been carefully, indeed literally, extracted from the work of the Russian historian KARAMZIN, of whom Russia is so justly proud, and presents to an English reader a marvellous picture of Russian hero-worship and popular submission to the most merciless tyrant the world has ever seen.

*Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.* Being a Posthumous Work of the Rev. WILLIAM HILEY BATHURST, M.A. With Notes by C. W. KING, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Pp. 136, with 31 Lithographic and Chromolithographic Plates. Imperial 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. (One hundred copies only for sale to the public.) [March 4, 1879.

IN the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, the Roman remains at Lydney Park were known, and excited no small degree of interest; but though some notices are to be found in the publications of the time, no detailed account of the whole has ever appeared. The pavements were left covered over for security, and comparatively little was known of the contents of this rich mine of antiquities. The late Right Hon. C. BATHURST had evidently intended to publish a full account, but he did not live to accomplish his purpose.

When the property came into the hands of the late owner, the Rev. W. HILEY BATHURST, M.A. he took a warm interest in the archæology of the district, and some years since he invited the members of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association to hold their annual meeting in his Park. Many of the best pavements

were uncovered, and the interest excited was very general. Mr. BATHURST was persuaded to write an account of the place, illustrated by copies of the pavements which had been taken by the previous owner, his relative the Right Hon. FRAGGE BATHURST, together with several additional drawings made by Mrs. TROLLOPE, the daughter of the Rev. W. H. BATHURST. Unfortunately, failing health and advancing age delayed the accomplishment of his wishes, and he died before the description was finished. He had, however, about 26 plates already struck off ready for the binder. The present Mr. BATHURST placed the manuscripts for completion in the hands of the Rev. C. W. KING, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Mrs. TROLLOPE has added five additional plates, which appear with the previous plates in the present volume. This work may therefore claim to be considered a complete account of what is termed by Mr. KING the Silurian Pompeii.

#### NEW EDITION IN THE MODERN NOVELIST'S LIBRARY.

*The Atelier du Lys; or an Art Student in the Reign of Terror.* By the Author of 'Made-moiselle Mori.' New and Cheaper Edition, in the *Modern Novelist's Library*. Crown 8vo. pp. 366, price 2s. fancy boards, or 2s. 6d. cloth lettered. [March 27, 1879.

IN a previous work, *The Edge of the Storm*, the Author drew a picture of domestic life in France at the beginning of the Great Revolution. *The Atelier du Lys* is an attempt to exhibit, in a narrative which in its main incidents will be recognised by readers of French memoirs as founded on fact, the influence which the course of this terrible convulsion exercised on the lives of all classes in remote towns and villages, not less than in the great centres of population, introducing everywhere an uncertainty bewildering to all except the most firm and self-possessed, and bringing about turns of fortune, whether for weal or woe, which under other conditions would be regarded as incredible. Dreadful, however, as were the calamities which this state of things caused to vast numbers of the people at large, there were some to whom it offered ample scope for their energy, while yet they were guiltless of all complicity in the iniquities of the time. These were the Artists of the age, and the incidents of the tale serve to shew the conditions under which Art was pursued in Paris, and the Artist life maintained within the sheltering walls of the Louvre even during the Reign of Terror, while to one branch of Art the agitations of that epoch lent

new vigour, the Historic and Classical School, flourishing under DAVIN and his turbulent pupils, and the students of Nature being able to work on undisturbed by the tumult of the outside world.

The life of one of these peaceful students, whose good deeds lead to the ultimate happiness of the heroine, stands out in marked contrast with the stormy scenes in the career of DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, and other actors in the great drama, which precede the last incidents in the tale.

*Max Müller and the Philosophy of Language.*

By LUDWIG NOIRÉ. 8vo. pp. 110, price 6s. cloth. [March 22, 1879.

PROFESSOR NOIRÉ in his book on the Origin of Language, before proposing his own solution of the great problem, endeavoured to trace its historical development from the earliest times down to those latest achievements of scientific research upon which his own theory is founded, and without which, indeed, its conception would have been impossible.

In this summary, as the Author has since become aware, he was far from doing justice to the great merits of MAX MÜLLER, and the researches by which he has cleared the way for future investigators. And it was to rectify this error that he hastened to publish in a German review (*Nord und Süd*) an article in which, to the best of his judgment and belief, the *sum cuique* was more equally apportioned.

The great importance and wide bearings of the subject as a branch of learning and a field of historical research have induced Professor NOIRÉ to make this article, in an enlarged form, accessible to the English reader.

*P. Vergili Maronis Bucolica, Georgica, Aeneis; the Works of VIRGIL with a Commentary and Appendices in English for the use of Schools and Colleges.* By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. Second Edition, enlarged and revised; pp. 790, with Four Maps. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 12, 1879.

THE Notes in this book were begun in 1856, but, from causes explained in the Author's preface to the first edition (published in March 1876) were not finished before 1875. In this second edition three divisions of the former commentary (translation, vocabulary, and notes) are

fused into one, and the numerical references are made more distinct. The volume now contains also an enlarged Syntax and Indexes and a verse translation of the *Eclogues*. These changes have increased the bulk of the second edition by upwards of one hundred pages; but it is published at the same price as the first edition.

*Tales from Euripides; Iphigenia, Alcestis, Hecuba, Helen, Medea.* By VINCENT KING COOPER, M.A. late Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [April 19, 1879.

THE Tales in this volume were written for the purpose of giving to the Writer's pupils some idea of the stories which they were about to read in the original Greek. They are now published in the hope that they may be useful to others who are going to study these plays, and that they may be interesting to some even who have neither the time nor the inclination to embrace the Greek Drama as a study. In 'Iphigenia' the Author has taken the liberty of quoting one or two expressions from the excellent verse translation of the Rev. J. CARTWRIGHT.

#### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

*The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero, arranged according to its Chronological Order; with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, and Introductory Essays on the Life of Cicero and the Style of his Letters.* By ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Latin in the University of Dublin; Editor of the *Bacchae* of Euripides. VOL. I. 8vo. pp. 420, price 12s. cloth. [May 22, 1879.

THE Editor aims at providing such an edition of the whole Correspondence of CICERO, that even those who have long discontinued their classical studies may be able to read intelligently this most interesting body of literature. For this purpose no difficulty is passed over in the English commentary, which is below the text on the same page. At the same time the Editor hopes to make his work useful to scholars. Accordingly, the Latinity of the Letters, which constitute a very important epoch in Latin style, is largely commented on, and points of critical interest are treated not only in the *Apparatus Criticus* at the end of the volume, but also, when they serve to affect the meaning of the text, in the I



footnotes. The Introduction consists of 100 pages, and is devoted to Essays—

- I. On the Character of CICERO (§ 1) in his public and (§ 2) in his private life.
- II. (§ 1) On the circumstances connected with the Correspondence, its publication &c. (§ 2) on the Latinity of the Letters.
- III. On the MSS. and the changes introduced into the present edition.

Each future volume will contain a review of the character of CICERO, as presented in the portion of his correspondence which it comprises.

To each year of the correspondence is prefixed such a short summary of the events of the year as may be necessary for the intelligent study of the letters.

—

*Town and Window Gardening, including the Structure, Habits, and Uses of Plants; a Course of Sixteen Lectures given out of school hours to Pupil-Teachers and Children attending the Leeds Board Schools.* By

CATHERINE M. BUCKTON, Member of the Leeds School Board; Author of 'Health in the House' and 'Food and Home Cookery.' Pp. 196, with 127 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 2s. cloth.

[May 30, 1879.]

**A**BOUT three years ago the Author offered prizes for window garden-boxes to children from the Leeds Board Schools who attended her lectures on the 'Laws of Health.' The result gained by two years' experience in awarding these prizes shewed her that window gardens are very difficult gardens, and that it is impossible for children or men to become good gardeners unless they understand the structure, nature, and growth of plants. Failing to find an easy book with the necessary information, the writer studied the best authors, procured at Paris Dr. AUZOUX's beautiful models of plants, and then delivered the lectures which form the present volume, during the next twelve months, the lectures being occasionally followed by a practical lesson on preparing the soil and drainage in the box or flower-pot, and either sowing seeds, or planting cuttings, bulbs, &c.

Members of the School Board, on finding that these attempts to introduce window gardening into the homes of the children had been attended with some success, and that several teachers were anxious to help on the movement, arranged that a School Board Flower Show should take place in May last. The result far exceeded all expectations.

More than a thousand children competed,

and in consequence of the success of the experiment the members of the Board have again sanctioned an exhibition this year, and issue the following directions, which the Author has permission to publish, as they may furnish hints to school managers and others who are desirous of encouraging the culture of plants.

#### WINDOW GARDENING.

The Leeds School Board have again sanctioned an Exhibition of Plants and Flowers, grown in window-boxes or pots by children attending the Leeds Board Schools, to be held about the first week in August; and the presentation of prizes, from voluntary subscriptions, to the most successful competitors from the various schools.

To avoid the labour of carrying boxes and plants a long distance, and to meet the general convenience of parents wishing to see the plants, the exhibition will be held in different localities of the borough, which will be subsequently announced.

The following regulations must be strictly followed:—

- 1.—The exhibition will only include window-boxes, plants in hanging pots or baskets, and plants in ordinary flower pots. Each exhibitor will be limited to one box, which must not exceed three feet in length, or to not more than three pots or hanging plants.
- 2.—No plants will be received at the exhibition which have not been planted and solely cared for by the children themselves. This regulation will not prevent parents or teachers assisting the children in the selection of plants, or of shewing them the best way of promoting their growth and health.
- 3.—The exhibition is strictly limited to plants and flowers *grown in the homes of the children*; and plants raised in hothouses, or purchased *after growth*, will be rigidly excluded. A professional gardener will decide on the merits of the plants, by whom any violation of this regulation will be detected, and such exhibitors will be excluded from any share in the prizes awarded.
- 4.—*Additional Prizes* will also be given for the best box or pot of mignonette, the best box or pot of musk, best arrangement of climbing plants, best hanging pot or basket of plants; and also for the best bouquet of fresh cut wild flowers and grasses.
- 5.—The names of all competitors must be forwarded through the head teacher of each school to the Clerk to the Board not later than the month of June, setting forth at the same time the number and kind of plants intended for exhibition.

In sanctioning and arranging for this second Exhibition of Window Plants and Boxes, the School Board rely upon the hearty assistance and co-operation of the parents and guardians of the children for the

carrying out of the above regulations, so as to ensure the honest and successful character of what they trust will be a general pleasure and advantage.

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*On Artificial Manures, their Chemical Selection and Scientific Applications to Agriculture; a Series of Lectures given at the Experimental Farm at Vincennes during 1867 & 1874-5.* By M. GEORGES VILLE. Translated and Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. Author of 'Select Methods in Chemical Analysis,' 'A Treatise on Beet-root Sugar,' 'Hand-book of Dyeing and Calico Printing,' &c. Pp. 494, with 31 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[April 22, 1879.]

IN this work the Author contends that by the exclusive use of farmyard manure the land becomes exhausted, and its improvement is a long and expensive process; while by the employment of chemical manures large and remunerative crops are obtained, and even more fertilising material than that lost by their growth is restored to the soil.

The book is divided into two parts—the first, consisting of six lectures, on theory and practice, and the second, of nine lectures, on practice extended by theory. The Author treats of the past and present systems of agriculture, of the ele-

ments entering into the composition of plants, and of the conditions of plant life. He also gives instructions for the preparation, preservation, and employment of chemical manures, as well as for the establishment of experimental fields. To prove the correctness of his theories, the Author gives the result of experiments on a practical scale carried out by himself, and by many eminent agriculturists. The results in several cases are shown also in the plates which illustrate the work.

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Comparative Action of Constituents of Plant Production.

*Banking Reform; an Essay on Prominent Banking Dangers and the Remedies they Demand.* By ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE WILSON, Author of 'The Resources of Modern Countries.' 8vo. pp. 200, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[March 25, 1879.]

THIS book discusses some of the practical questions at issue in modern banking, and these alone. Many of these are overlooked at the present time, the attention of bank directors and others being diverted to points of quite secondary importance, such as the limitation of shareholders' liability. It is the opinion of the Author that any legislation undertaken at present is likely to be defective and perhaps dangerous, and he urges full discussion and examination of the characteristics and defects of the gigantic banking system developed in this country within the past generation. The scope of the work will be best indicated by the following summary of its contents:—

CHAP. I. The Position of English Joint-Stock Banks (reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review* for August 1878).

CHAP. 2. The late Bank Failures and what they reveal.

CHAP. 3. Bank Audit and Bank Balance-sheets.

CHAP. 4. The Defects of the Bank of England Weekly Returns.

CHAP. 5. Deposit Banking and the Position of Directors.

CHAP. 6. Bank Acceptances and Losses in the Asian Trade.

CHAP. 7. The Confused State of the Paper Currency.

*A New Grammar of the English Language, with the Principles of Analysis, expressly designed for Students preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, the Civil Service and other Competitive Tests, also for the use of Colleges, Schools & Private Families.* By G. BARTLE, D.D. D.C.L. Principal of Freshfield College, Formby, Liverpool; Author of 'A Synopsis of English History' &c. 12mo. pp. 208, price 3s. cloth. [April 29, 1879.]

THOUGH many English Grammars have already been published, they do not appear to the Author in all respects suitable to learners for whose use they were primarily written. Hence a treatise on Grammar that will supply this deficiency seems still a desideratum. Many English grammars in general use fail to be of real service because they are either too abstruse and philosophical, too copious and critical, or too meagre and elementary. Such books, in the Author's opinion, are injurious and prejudicial, inasmuch as they cause a waste of valuable time, and induce in the learner's mind a dislike to the science of his own language.

In preparing the present volume, the Author has made the pupil's interest paramount; and with this view he has refrained from enlarging its bulk by the insertion of progressive exercises. Such exercises, in his judgment, fetter mental development, and prevent the learner from practically applying the knowledge he has acquired. After a certain portion of the grammar has been thoroughly mastered by the pupil, passages from any English author may be given to him in order to test his knowledge, and to afford scope for mental exercises in its application. By adopting this method his progress will be threefold.

#### THE LONDON SCIENCE CLASS-BOOKS, ELEMENTARY SERIES.

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IN the earlier chapters of this class-book the Author has occasionally adopted the method used by DELAUNAY in his well-known *Cours Élémentaire de Mécanique*; and several of the illustrations have been derived from the same source.

As regards the unit of force, although the Author is fully sensible of the great advantages of the method of expressing forces in absolute

measure, he has not thought it wise to adopt that method in a Class-Book designed for beginners. The Author's experience in teaching mechanics to beginners is decidedly against it. Mechanics, it is admitted, cannot be taught to any useful purpose without constant reference to physical illustrations and to ordinary machines and appliances. Even if the teacher commences with the determination to recognise no force but so many 'dynes' or 'poundals,' he can hardly be consistent. The temptation to speak of the force overcome by a pulley-block, for example, as so many pounds or tons will occasionally prove irresistible; and a sort of double standard is thus set up which leads to comparison in the mind of the learner. For this consideration the Author has adopted the gravitation of one pound as the unit of force, and he has endeavoured to use this unit consistently.

CONTENTS:—1. Preliminary notions on movement. 2. Preliminary notions of force. 3. The principles of the lever. 4. Equilibrium of parallel forces. 5. The parallelogram of force. 6. Gravitation. 7. Illustrations of the equilibrium of forces. 8. The inclined plane. 9. Friction. 10. Energy. 11. Practical illustrations of mechanical principles. 12. The motion of a falling body. 13. The second law of motion. 14. The third law of motion.

*Modern Studies in Indexing and Précis of Correspondence, for the use of Civil Service Candidates.* By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. one of the National Society's Examiners of Middle-Class Schools; Author of 'The Art of Précis-Writing,' &c. 12mo. pp. 320, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

[May 27, 1879.]

THE Author of this work provided, some years ago, in his Treatise on the Art of Précis Writing, a course of systematic instruction in the chief methods of abridging language. But the scope of that treatise allowed only a very small space for a species of exercise of which the object is to produce a narrative, as concise and continuous as possible, of the main facts contained in a body of correspondence on one general topic. In the present volume he seeks to supply that deficiency.

For those who have perused the earlier publication, little in the way of precept can be needed in going through the studies of this book. Example will now be found better than precept; but a candidate for examination in Civil Service Précis should try to appreciate each of the examples of Précis given in this work as to its conformity with the general directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, which are given in the Introduction.

The Author's attention has also been given to the writing of abstracts, schedules, or dockets of correspondence which have of late years assumed special importance, as having been frequently required without a Précis.

#### CONTENTS:—

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Despatch from Governor Hennessy, and Reply, relative to his Estimate of the Nature and Importance of the Ashantee Invasion; Index & Précis.

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No. XCVIII.

AUGUST 30, 1879.

VOL. V.

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*Wintering in the Riviera; with Notes of Travel in Italy and France, and Practical Hints to Travellers.* By WILLIAM MILLER, S.S.C. Edinburgh. Pp. 490, with 12 Lithographic Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth. [August 21, 1879.

THE Preface to this volume states that the health of the Author's wife having rendered it advisable to spend a winter in the south of France, he made arrangements to accompany her, and they left home in October 1876. 'After a short stay at Cannes and three months in Mentone, with marked improvement, we made a tour of four months in Italy, and then passing the remainder of the summer of 1877 in Switzerland, and the

autumn chiefly in Biarritz and Pau, we spent a second winter in the Riviera, principally in Mentone, returning to England via Turin in May 1878.'

During these two winters the Author visited the more important health resorts in the Riviera—Hyères, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, San Remo, Alasio—and in going or returning stopped by the way at Fontainebleau, Dijon, Avignon, Nîmes, Montpellier, Toulouse, Marseilles, Toulon, Aix les Bains, Ragatz, Chateau D'Oex, and other places in France and Switzerland. After a winter's residence in the Riviera many persons make a run to Rome; and the tour of Italy described embraced the various towns to which strangers usually go. The autumn offshoot to the south-



west of France is not so frequently attempted, but affords, especially at Biarritz, an interesting change of scene.

In recording experiences of these different places, and describing them, the Author hopes that his book will renew to those who have already seen them many pleasing reminiscences; but to those who have not already visited the Riviera it is intended not merely to assist in determining where to go and what to see, and to give an insight beforehand into the new phase of life upon which they desire to enter, but, though not a guide book, to serve as an useful travelling *vade mecum*. The preliminary chapters are especially intended to be serviceable to those who have not previously travelled or wintered on the Continent.

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TO AVOID unwieldiness of bulk this Edition of the *Fragments of Science* is published in two volumes, instead of, as heretofore, in one. The first volume deals almost exclusively with the laws and phenomena of matter. The second trenches upon questions in which the phenomena of matter interlace more or less with those of

mind. New essays have been added, while old ones have been revised, and in part recast. To be clear, without being superficial, has been the Author's aim throughout.

In both volumes the Author has endeavoured to treat the questions touched upon with a tolerance, if not a reverence, befitting their difficulty and weight. Holding, as he does, the nebular hypothesis, the Author has felt himself logically bound to deduce the life of the world from forces inherent in the nebula. With this view, which is set forth in the second volume, it seemed but fair to associate the reasons which cause him to conclude that every attempt made in our day to generate life independently of antecedent life has utterly broken down. A discourse on the Electric Light winds up the second volume. The incongruity of its position is to be referred to the lateness of its delivery.

The CONTENTS of the two volumes are subjoined. Those Articles which are marked with an asterisk (\*) are included in *Fragments of Science* for the first time in the present edition.

#### VOLUME the FIRST:—

- I. The Constitution of Nature.
- II. Radiation.
- III. On Radiant Heat in Relation to the Colour and Chemical Constitution of Bodies.
- IV. New Chemical Reactions produced by Light.
- V. On Dust and Disease.
- VI. Voyage to Algeria to observe the Eclipse.
- VII. Niagara.
- VIII. \*The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy.
- IX. \*Alpine Sculpture.
- X. \*Recent Experiments on Fog-Signals.
- XI. \*On the Study of Physics.
- XII. \*On Crystalline and Slaty Cleavage.
- XIII. \*On Paramagnetic and Diamagnetic Forces.
- XIV. \*Physical Basis of Solar Chemistry.
- XV. Elementary Magnetism.
- XVI. \*On Force.
- XVII. \*Contributions to Molecular Physics.
- XVIII. Life and Letters of FARADAY.
- XIX. The Copley Medalist of 1870.
- XX. The Copley Medalist of 1871.
- XXI. Death by Lightning.
- XXII. Science and the Spirits.

#### VOLUME the SECOND:—

- I. Reflections on Prayer and Natural Law.
- II. Miracles and Special Providences.
- III. \*On Prayer as a Form of Physical Energy.
- IV. Vitality.
- V. \*Matter and Force.
- VI. Scientific Materialism.
- VII. \*An Address to Students.
- VIII. Scientific Use of the Imagination.
- IX. The Belfast Address.
- X. Apology for the Belfast Address.
- XI. \*The Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU and the Belfast Address.

- XII. \*Fermentation, and its Bearings on Surgery and Medicine.  
 XIII. \*Spontaneous Generation.  
 XIV. \*Science and Man.  
 XV. Professor VINCOW and Evolution.  
 XVI. \*The Electric Light.

*San Remo and the Western Riviera; comprising Bordighera, Mentone, Monaco, Eze, Beaulieu, Villefranche, Nice, Carabagel, Cimiez, Cannes, Porto Maurizio, Diano Marina, Alasio, Verezzi, Finalmarina, Noli, Monte Grosso, Arenzano, Pegli, Cornigliano, Genoa, and other towns—climatically and medically considered.* By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Lond. Member of the Royal College of Physicians of England; late Senior Physician to the Royal Free Hospital, London; Founder of and Consulting Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Pp. 300, with Frontispiece, Map, and 9 Wood Engravings. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[September 1879.]

VERY much has been written on the Western Riviera, as might naturally be expected from the marvellous beauty of the district and the exceptional mildness of the climate. Owing to the mountainous and rocky character of the shore extended along the bluest of seas, views innumerable of the loveliest kind greet the eye in every direction, while much of the vegetation met with is semi-tropical and therefore altogether different from that of colder and more northerly lands. The Riviera, indeed, abounds in interest for the poet, the artist, and the naturalist, especially the geologist and botanist. Much as has been written upon it, the theme is by no means exhausted, and a wide field still exists for further observation and research.

Of the monographs and works hitherto published on the subject none, thus far, treat exclusively or at all exhaustively of the whole of the Western Riviera, that is to say of the shore of the Mediterranean lying between Nice and Genoa. The general characteristics of its climate have frequently been pointed out and some of the more important towns fully described, both in their general and medical aspects; but in some of the other towns, the accounts given are exceedingly brief, while, in some instances places of interest from a health point of view have been overlooked altogether. Of the present work it may be said that it is based upon actual observation during two winter seasons; the Author has explored the whole of the district, and has visited and carefully

examined, making notes on each occasion, every one of the cities and towns mentioned. These explorations were to him a source of infinite pleasure, and the labour involved, though considerable, was of a thorough congenial character.

Having himself suffered, some years since, from an affection of the chest, and having founded a large hospital for that class of diseases in the most favoured climate which the British Isles afford. The National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, he was enabled to judge from practical knowledge how far the climate of the Riviera is adapted to persons afflicted with diseases of the organs of respiration. He hopes, therefore, that the present volume may be found a trustworthy guide for all who are obliged to avoid wintering in England.

*Roma Sotterranea; or, an Account of the Roman Catacombs, especially of the Cemetery of St. Callistus.* Compiled from the Works of Commendatore DE ROSSI with the consent of the Author. By the Rev. J. SPENCER NORTHCOTE, D.D. Canon of Birmingham; and the Rev. W. R. BROWNLOW, M.A. Canon of Plymouth. New Edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged. PART II. *Christian Art*, completing the Work; pp. 384, with Photographic Frontispiece, 12 Chromolithographic Plates, and 128 Wood Engravings. 8vo. price 24s. cloth.

[July 12, 1879.]

THE First Edition of this work has been adopted both in France and Germany as the best exponent of Dr Rossi's wonderful discoveries in the Catacombs, and both the French and German translations have reached a second edition. Dr. KRAUS, the German translator, expressly states that he adopted it because it was 'considered by Dr Rossi himself as the best and clearest statement and guide on the subject'; and to M. ALLARD's French translation Dr Rossi prefixed a long letter (which appears in the Preface to this second English edition) in which he bears testimony to the fidelity of the work. He says that, 'notwithstanding the remodelling of his ideas and his manner of presenting and expressing them, notwithstanding the additions borrowed from foreign sources, these faithful and intelligent interpreters have managed to condense the subject of my work in their pages without deteriorating it; they have succeeded in the most delicate and difficult of literary undertakings, having, so to speak, identified themselves with an Author, whom they have nevertheless transformed at their pleasure and with great freedom.'

The whole work in its First Edition did

consist of more than 400 pages, and was illustrated by 20 Chromolithographs and 55 Woodcuts. The present edition contains more than 1,000 pages, 24 Chromolithographs, and 200 Wood Engravings. It is divided into Three Parts. The First treats exclusively of the History of the Catacombs, and was published in the beginning of the present year; Part III. which treats of the Epitaphs, had been published a few months before; and Part II. which is published to-day completes the work.

This Second Part is devoted entirely to Christian Art, and is arranged in five books. The first deals with certain preliminary questions, such as the antiquity of Christian art, its relations to Pagan art, and its essentially symbolical character. Book II. enumerates and describes the various subjects represented in the paintings of the Catacombs. In the Third Book the paintings are arranged chronologically; and the reasons are explained which oblige us to assign them to the second, third, and fourth or later centuries respectively. Book IV. consists of a single chapter, on Christian sarcophagi, of which twenty examples are given and many more described. Lastly, Book V. is devoted to an account of the various objects that have been found in the Catacombs, such as ornaments, toys, domestic utensils, coins, medals, lamps, gilded glasses, and phials stained with blood. The purpose and chronological value of these several articles is also discussed in a separate chapter.

An Appendix contains a full account of the blasphemous caricature of the Crucifixion found in the Palace of the Cæsars, and of the Mithraic burial-place connected with the Catacombs of Prætextatus.

The work complete forms Three Volumes, which may at present be had separately: VOL. I. *History*, price 24s. VOL. II. *Christian Art*, price 24s. VOL. III. *Epitaphs of the Catacombs*, price 10s. The Second and Third Volumes may also be had bound together in cloth, price 32s.

#### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

*Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy.* By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Hon. LL.D. Dubl. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, Professor of Jurisprudence & Political Economy in the Queen's University. 8vo. pp. 496, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [May 30, 1879.

THE titles of these *Essays* in some degree indicate their nature: (1) The Love of Money. (2) The Celibacy of the Nation. (3) The Individual and the Crowd. (4) Utilitarianism and the Summum Bonum. (5) The Wealth

of Nations and the Slave Power. (6) The Question of the Age—Is it Peace? (7) The Future of Europe Foretold in History. (8) Nations and International Law. (9) The Military Systems of Europe in 1867. (10) The Political Economy of ADAM SMITH. (11) The History of German Political Economy. (12) Professor CAIRNES on 'Some Leading Principles of Political Economy.' (13) The Incidence of Taxation on the Working Classes. (14) The Philosophical Method of Political Economy. (15) JOHN STUART MILL. (16) Professor CAIRNES. (17) MR. BASHFOT. (18) The Reclamation of Waste. (19) British Columbia in 1862. (20) Distribution and Value of the Precious Metals in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. (21) The New Gold Mines and Prices in Europe in 1865. (22) Prices in Germany in 1872. (23) Prices in England in 1873. (24) The Movements of Agricultural Wages in Europe. (25) Economic Science and Statistics. (26) Political Economy and Sociology. (27) Auvergne. (28) M. DE LAVERGNE on Primitive Property. (29) MAINE'S Early History of Institutions. (30) HEARN'S Aryan Household. APPENDIX—Two Books on International Law.

Written at different times and on different subjects, these *Essays* naturally exhibit some diversities of view, and readers who dissent from the Author's reasoning on some questions, may concur with it in the main on others. Yet threads of connexion will be found in the method of investigation, and in some fundamental ideas. The conception, for example, is followed throughout that every branch of the philosophy of society, morals and political economy not excepted, needs investigation and development by historical induction; and that not only the moral and economic condition of society, but its moral and economic theories and ideas, are the results of the course of national history, and the state of national culture.

*Clinical Lectures and Essays.* By SIR JAMES PAGET, Bart. F.R.S. D.C.L. Oxon. LL.D. Cantab. Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to H.M. the Queen, Surgeon to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Edited by HOWARD MARSH, F.R.C.S. Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer on Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children. Second Edition, revised, with some Additions. 8vo. pp. 512, price 15s. cloth.

[September 1879.

IN the present edition few changes have been made; scarcely more than those which facts

often observed in the Author's practice have seemed to require. Some Lectures on Gout have been added by the Author, and an Essay on some of the Sequels of Typhoid Fever. The Editor has added Notes and very largely to the Index.

THE CONTENTS of the volume are as follows :—

The Various Risks of Surgical Operations.  
The Calamities of Surgery.  
Stammering with other Organs than those of Speech.  
Cases that Bone-Setters Cure.  
Strangulated Hernia.  
Chronic Pyæmia.  
Nervous Mimicry.  
Treatment of Carbuncle.  
Sexual Hypochondriasis.  
Gouty Phlebitis.  
Residual Abscess.  
On Dissection Wounds.  
Quiet Necrosis.  
Senile Scrofula.  
Scarlet Fever after Operations.  
Gout in Some of its Surgical Relations.  
On some of the Sequels of Typhoid Fever.  
Notes for the Study of some Constitutional Diseases.  
NOTES and INDEX.

*Memories, a Life's Epilogue.* By the Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne' &c. New Edition, with a Lament for the Princess Alice. Crown 8vo. pp. 284, price 6s. cloth. [June 28, 1879.

THIS is a record in verse of personal, political, and historic recollections during more than half a century; and the scenes are laid at the Southern Promontory of Europe, and in London, Kent, Andalusia, Devon, and a Western Cathedral City. The law's delay and oppression in past years are illustrated by fact, as well as the cruelty of arrest for debt and the spunging-house system of the time, to obtain his release from which an English merchant sacrificed his few roods of land. An account is given of his son's course of training in London schools. Episodes after Waterloo and Peninsular reminiscences, with some sketches of martial life, follow; and a popular Country Academy of the time is contrasted with the Grammar School. The scene then changes to the sea and the shores of Portugal and Spain; and the attention of the Author is directed to foreign languages and literature, and specially to the writings of CERVANTES and LUIS DE LEON. For the effects produced by the works of ROUSSEAU and others, an antidote

is sought, if not found, in the teaching of a learned Jew. The scene then shifts to the Moorlands of Devon, where the young traveller, who had made ROUSSEAU's Emile his special study, vents his misanthropic plaint; but he unexpectedly finds a safer mental guide in one who had been the friend of COLERIDGE and SOUTHEY, and who lived during the times of the French Revolution. The Cambrian's Sylvan Hall is visited, and the beginning of love and its course are described; after which the traveller returns to the City of the Cloud. The poem then gives some details of characters, incidents and scenes in London forty years ago; but the narrative is interrupted by an excursion to a Cathedral City of the West at Christmas-tide. After a lapse of forty years the traveller returns, grey-haired, to the same Cathedral City, and recalls to memory the vicissitudes and bereavements during the interval. The Poem concludes with a retrospect of historic events, from the death of the Princess CHARLOTTE to the present time. A Monody to the memory of Her Royal Highness the late lamented Princess ALICE is appended to the present edition.

*Christ the Consoler; a Book of Comfort for the Sick.* By ELLICE HOPKINS, Author of 'Rose Turquand.' Second Edition, with a Preface by the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of CARLISLE. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 254, price 2s. 6d. cloth extra, red edges. [July 3, 1879.

THE Writer of this book, having found CHRIST to be the true Consoler, has been desirous of helping others to find the same Infinite Source of Consolation. The structure of the book is, in some respects, that of the *De Imitations*, being that of direct personal communion with a Divine Consoler; the various trials of Sickness, Uselessness, Loneliness, Depression, Weariness, &c. being treated of in succession. The language, however, of consolation, as coming back from CHRIST in response to the voice of the disciple, is never in the words of the writer, but almost exclusively in the words of Holy Scripture; the only exception being a few passages from the *De Imitations*. The reader will find, by reference to the margin, that much of the language of the disciple, also, is not that of the Writer, but is taken from such sources as the following:—S. CHRYSOSTOM, S. AUGUSTINE, *The Imitation* of CHRIST, S. BERNARD, JEREMY TAYLOR, Archbishop LEIGHTON, Bishop KEN, Bishop ANDREWS, S. FRANCIS of Sales, LUTHER, Bishop HALL, BAXTER, PASCAL, &c. the writer being desirous not to obtrude new views of CHRIST the Consoler, but rather to collect for suffering souls suc-

thoughts concerning the consolation of CHRIST as may be gathered from the recorded testimony of the great and good of all times, and of various churches and schools.

*Scripture Lessons in Teuton English ; with an Appendix of Teuton English Words in common use.* Compiled by C. L. 16mo. pp. 88, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [June 7, 1879.

THIS little volume consists of fifty-six Scripture lessons, each made up, on an average, from five or six independent texts of the Old and the New Testaments. It will be found on examination that there is not in any one of these texts a word which in its origin is not purely Teutonic or German, without the admixture of any words borrowed from Greek or Latin or any of the Romance languages. The reader will thus see how powerful an instrument we have in the genuine old English speech for the expression of the deepest feelings and yearnings of the human heart. The Compiler hopes therefore that this little book may answer the double purpose of giving the reader the power of handling more firmly his mother-tongue, and of strengthening his religious feelings by dwelling on passages in which the highest truths are expressed in the purest English form.

*The Problem of the World and the Church Reconsidered in Three Letters to a Friend by a SEPTUAGENARIAN.* Third Edition, with an Introduction by JAMES BOOTH, C.B. Post 8vo. pp. 292, price 5s. cloth.

[July 25, 1879.

THE present edition of this work reproduces the text of the second edition, with an Introduction, in which the Author takes a general survey of the questions discussed in the Letters, and of the course of thought with regard to them since the first publication of the book. In this Introduction he avows his increased conviction that if we desire to make the best of the world in which we find ourselves—to get rid of, or at any rate to materially diminish, the evil, and to avail ourselves of the inexhaustible sources of good which it contains—we must proceed upon a system entirely different from that of the Church, although he admits that the Christian religion, at the time of its introduction, and for long afterwards, was of inestimable value to mankind.

Nor, with reference to the great subject of morals, is he blind to the fundamental reformation which took place contemporaneously with,

or shortly after, the introduction of Christianity, and that in a large degree we owe to it the principles of love, benevolence, humility, self-abnegation, and others, which have assumed a place in the morality of the Christian world. The excellence of these principles has approved itself to advancing knowledge, and they are now a part of the established morality of civilised nations.

Nor, again, does he question that the Christian Church has done good service in its time. At the period especially of the irruption of the Goths upon the Roman world, the Christian religion, and the Church by which its powers were wielded, were of unspeakable benefit. It is difficult to conceive how else the violence and rapacity of those barbarous hordes could have been restrained, and law and order made prevalent.

But he cannot admit that there was anything out of the ordinary course of nature in the introduction and spread of Christianity ; nor does it seem to him by any means necessary to resort to the Supernatural in order to explain how it should have come to pass that the Apostles and their successors were able to bring about a moral reformation of the people which the Romans, with their comparatively greater intelligence and their lofty ethical system, seem never even to have attempted. He has endeavoured to point out in the Third Letter that there is little in the ethical systems of Marcus Aurelius and Seneca to distinguish them from those of the Christian moralists ; but that the distinction in the case of Jesus was that he and his followers preached his doctrine to the people, enforcing it by dwelling on the life to come, and insisting on the near approach of the end of the world. The Romans would seem to have entirely neglected popular education. It does not appear to have entered into their policy to attempt the improvement of the people by anything in the nature of moral or religious culture ; nor does it seem to the Author that the Gospels insist on more adequate provision for this purpose. The civilised world has now learned the truth for which it was not then prepared, that to educate the people is not to benefit them only, but to benefit Society also ; and we educate with that view.

To this subject the Author has adverted in his First Letter, pointing out what appear to him some of the leading particulars in which improvement is much wanted. Far from lending a helping hand to improve and extend popular education, the Church, he thinks, has rather stood in the way. Instead of promoting an education adapted to fit the coming generations for the world in which they are to live—to enable them to understand it, and to make the best of it for themselves and their fellow-creatures—the

Church, he believes, has always taught, and still teaches, a view of the world which intelligent persons are in rapidly increasing numbers becoming convinced is utterly untenable. What is the character of her Catechism he has attempted to show in his First Letter.

He admits, however, that considerable advances have, in the last quarter of a century, been made in promoting popular education, and in these the clergy have taken some share. But there is still much to be done. The character of the instruction generally given in the schools intended for the working classes, especially, is, he strongly insists, by no means adapted to qualify men for the world in which they are to live. To supply this defect, and to shew the ample field which exists for the exercise of all our faculties in discovering the endless stores which the world contains of what is conducive to the happiness of ourselves and our fellow-creatures, furnishes material for a large part of the discussions contained in the volume.

*Rents and Purchases; or, the Valuation of Landed Property, Woods, Minerals, Buildings, &c.* By JOHN SCOTT, Author of 'The Farm Valuer.' Crown 8vo. pp. 144, price 6s. cloth. [September 1879.

THIS little work deals with the entire subject of Real Property Valuations. The field is a wide one, and well admits of a more pretentious treatise on it; but as the usefulness of a handbook of this kind depends on its pages being closely packed, the Author has preferred to condense the matter as much as possible; and from the concise style in which the book is written, it leaves (the Author believes) very little corn in the field that it has not threshed out, and winnowed too.

It discusses the valuation of estates of every kind, whether in land or houses, &c; the manner of finding the relative values of the different tenures under which estates are held, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold; the value of fines on renewing leases; and the worth of reversions. Separate chapters are then devoted to the valuation of farm rents; the value of deer forests, grouse moors, and other shootings; the mineral value of estates; the valuation of growing timber and underwoods; houses and buildings; ground-rents; and property taken by parliamentary powers for railways and other public works.

In the APPENDIX are given the principal tables in use by valuers and others for purchasing estates, leases, and annuities, for years certain or for lives; for renewing leases; for finding the value of reversions; and shewing the annual sinking fund

that will amount to £1 at the end of any given number of years.

#### CONTENTS :—

- I. Estates.
  - II. Farms.
  - III. Deer Forests and Grouse Moors, &c.
  - IV. Minerals.
  - V. Woods.
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  - VII. Ground Rents.
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- APPENDIX and INDEX.

*The Dog in Health and Disease; comprising the various Modes of Breaking and Using him for Hunting, Coursing, Shooting, &c. and including the Points or Characteristics of all Dogs.* By STONEHENGE, Editor of 'The Field,' Author of 'The Greyhound,' &c. Third Edition, revised throughout and in many parts entirely re-written; pp. 526, with numerous Portraits of Dogs, in all 78 Illustrations engraved on Wood, several of which are New in this Edition. Square crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [July 8, 1879.

SINCE the first edition of this work was published in 1859, the varieties of the *DOG* have been studied, and their points minutely described by a great number of breeders, to an extent which was never contemplated before that time. The Author has, in consequence, been enabled to define them most minutely in the present edition, and he thinks that no sufficiently known breed, either British or foreign, is omitted from the list.

The First Book contains the Natural History of the Dog, with a description of varieties drawn out with the exactness which has been rendered attainable by the most recent information. No pains have been spared to make this portion of the work as complete and as accurate as possible.

The Second Book describes the best methods of breeding, rearing, breaking, and managing the dog while in health, by means of appropriate food, exercise, and lodging. This division of the subject, therefore, embraces the entering and running of the greyhound; the breaking and working of shooting dogs; the entering and hunting of hounds; and the management of vermin terriers, toy, and house dogs. In this Book few changes have been made, for the simple reason that there is no need of more, since the various uses to which the dog is put in this country by the sportsman and the dog-fancier have not been altered during the interval which has elapsed.

Lastly, in the Third Book the most modern and successful treatment of the diseases to which the dog is subject is given at length and in terms which will, it is hoped, be intelligible to all. This Book is printed as it stood in the Second Edition, no great improvement having been effected in this branch of the subject since that edition appeared.

It is with much satisfaction that the Author presents to his readers his original work on the *DOG* brought up to the level of the present day.

CONTENTS:—

Book I.

The Natural History, Zoological Classification, and Varieties of the Dog.

Introductory Chapter.

Origin — General Characteristics — Habitat — Varieties.

Chapter I.

Wild and half-reclaimed Dogs, Hunting in Packs.

Chapter II.

Domesticated Dogs, Hunting chiefly by the Eye, and killing their Game for the use of their Masters.

Chapter III.

Domesticated Dogs, Hunting by the Nose, and both finding and killing their Game; commonly known either as Hounds or Terriers.

Chapter IV.

Domesticated Dogs, finding their Game by Scent, but not killing it, being chiefly used in aid of the Gun.

Chapter V.

Pastoral Dogs and those used for draught.

Chapter VI.

Watch-Dogs and House-Dogs.

Chapter VII.

Toy-Dogs.

Chapter VIII.

Crossed Breeds.

Book II.

The Breeding, Rearing, Breaking, and Management of the Dog, in-doors and out.

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Breeding.

Chapter II.

Rearing.

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Kennels and Kennel Management.

Chapter IV.

Breaking and Entering.

Chapter V.

The Employment of the Dog in Coursing, Hunting, Shooting, &c.

Book III.

The Diseases of the Dog and their treatment.

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Peculiarities in the Anatomy and Physiology of the Dog.

Chapter II.

The Remedies suited to the Dog, and the best means of administering them.

Chapter III.

Fevers, and their treatment.

Chapter IV.

Inflammations.

Chapter V.

Diseases accompanied by want of power.

Chapter VI.

Diseases arising from mismanagement or neglect.

Chapter VII.

Diseases and Accidents requiring surgical aid.

*The Orchard-House; or, the Cultivation of Fruit-Trees Under Glass.* By the late THOMAS RIVERS. Sixteenth Edition, re-edited by his Son, T. FRANCIS RIVERS. Pp. 278, with 26 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[July 5, 1879.]

IN preparing for publication the present edition of this work the Editor has found that the principles of the cultivation and management of trees in an orchard-house were laid down in previous editions with so much truth and exactness, that little deviation can be made from them now; and although the experience gained during the progress of fifteen editions has enabled him to add something to the rules laid down in the earlier editions, he has not found it necessary to depart in any great degree from the literary work of a hand and brain now at rest for ever.

For many years the Editor has been much interested in orchard-house culture, and has given much personal attention to the work of producing variations in fruits by raising seedlings. The knowledge and experience gained by personal attention must be his apology for the assumption of authorship, and with this assumption he accepts also the full measure of responsibility. No theory has been advanced which has not been carried into practice; and the unflinching test of personal examination is open to all. The first of the series of orchard-houses from which the practical rules have been prepared was built in 1850. After some years the trees became too large for the small original houses, and larger houses were

built. Many of the trees have been twenty-five years in pots, and are still full of fruit and vigour. As they have never ceased to bear fruit year by year, the conditions of climate and culture must be eminently favourable to the health and longevity of the tree. The long and severe winter of 1878 and 1879 has left the orchard-house trees unscathed. The winter will, he is sure, have injured the growth of many peach and nectarine-trees, and will prove that culture under glass in some form or other must be the only means of ensuring a constant supply of these delicious fruits. In the cold and wet districts of England it is quite hopeless to attempt their cultivation without protection.

The diagrams of the first plainly built houses have been again inserted in this edition. They answered their purpose and still answer. Horticultural builders have now, however, fully recognised the necessity of building fruit-houses; and those who desire more elaborate buildings can have their wishes carried out. The plain designs engraved in the work will, however, perform what they are designed to do, *i.e.* grow and ripen fruit.

Although the Author of previous editions lived beyond the period usually allotted to man, it is a painful, although a pleasing task, to carry on a work designed by another hand; but the Editor trusts that he rightly values the privilege of being permitted to continue an undertaking so persistent in its success.

#### CONTENTS:—

The Lean-to Orchard-House.  
The Small Span-roofed Orchard-House.  
The Large Span-roofed Orchard-House.  
Orchard-Houses as Sanatoriums.  
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  Almonds.  
The Forcing Orchard-House.  
The Hedge Orchard-House.  
The Tropical Orchard-House.  
How to Form an Orange-Grove.  
Insects, and how to Destroy them.

Monthly Calendar for the Management of the Orchard-House throughout the year.

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*The English Battles of the Peninsula.* By JOHN MACLEOD, Instructor of Army and Civil Service Candidates. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 48, price 1s. cloth. [August 28, 1879.]

THESE Notes, which are based on NAPIER'S *History of the Peninsular War*, were written for the use of the Author's own pupils, who found considerable difficulty in following, and much more in remembering, NAPIER'S long and technical descriptions. The Author now ventures to offer them for publication in the hope and belief that they may be found useful to others who have no opportunity to consult and draw upon NAPIER'S or other voluminous historical works. In conclusion the Author advises all Candidates for Army Examinations to make themselves familiar with the geography of Spain before they



study the battles; for as geography is the eye of history, it is emphatically so of all military history.

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*Epochs of English History.* By Various Writers. Comprising *Early England*, by F. Y. POWELL, M.A. *England a Continental Power*, by Mrs. CREIGHTON; *Rise of the People and Growth of Parliament*, by J. ROWLEY, M.A. *the Tudors and the Reformation*, by the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A. (the Editor;) *the Struggle against Absolute Monarchy*, by Miss CORDERY; *the Settlement of the Constitution*, by J. ROWLEY, M.A. *England during the American and European Wars*, by the Rev. O. W. TANCOCK, M.A. and *Modern England*, by O. BROWNING, M.A. Edited by the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. A Complete Edition in One Volume; pp. 734, with 27 Tables & Pedigrees, and 23 Maps. Fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [June 21, 1879.

\* \* To be had also in Eight Parts or Epochs, price 9d. each in cloth. (*Early England*, a thicker part, price 1s.)

THE Epochs of English History were undertaken, like the volumes of the kindred series of Ancient and Modern Epochs, for the purpose of exhibiting in the clearest light the real life and work of the several periods of which they treat; and although they were prepared for the use of somewhat younger readers than those who were likely to take up the volumes of the other series, the writers believed that the most important political lessons can be taught even by the most simple narratives, and that these lessons may have even for the youngest a charm far exceeding that of the most carefully detailed stories of historical incidents.

They are now published in a single volume, with the hope that the work will furnish a true and life-like picture of the English people, its aims, its fortunes, and its achievements, from its earliest days to the present time. For this

purpose special care has been taken that the reader shall start with no wrong impressions; and the task of guarding against these wrong impressions is one which needs singular care and watchfulness. The popular notion is that the English invaders of Celtic Britain were mere savages; the reader will here learn that when they crossed the water they had fixed laws and a social system which in its essential features still exists amongst us. But the book on 'Early England,' the first Epoch, lays stress also on those conditions of English life, which prevented the true political cohesion of the several Teutonic kingdoms in this country, and left it liable to foreign conquest. This penalty for tribal jealousies and disunion was paid on the field of Hastings.

The Second Book, which treats of England as a Continental Power, shews how the position of the new dynasty worked for the real good of the people whom they held in subjection, while the Norman nobles were made to feel that their true interests would best be promoted by making common cause with the English.

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The Fourth Book, on the Tudors and the Reformation, traces the working of the new conditions which had come in to affect the growth of the English people and the development of the constitution. England was no longer a Continental power, and the wars of the Roses had effectually destroyed the strength of the old nobility. The King had taken their place. But the revival of letters and the introduction of printing had set new forces at work; and the uprising against papal domination strengthened the national character far more than it aided any theories of regal power.

These theories were, it is true, to be worked out at the cost of much suffering to the English people and of some hard lessons to those who maintained them; and this portion of English history is examined in the Fifth Book, which shews how the overthrow of the King and his supporters ended in the fall of the constitution, which at the first his opponents had, with more or less of sincerity, undertaken to uphold.

The Sixth Book traces the continued growth of the power of the House of Commons, a growth not affected by the struggle with the American colonies and the acknowledgment of their independence; while it seeks to explain also how far it was as yet from being a body which had a mind of its own and could act for itself. The nation had yet to learn that the great fabric of

its freedom could not be completed until it became manifest that no power could extort from the Commons a vote against their convictions, or enable the King to use their authority for measures not in accordance with the spirit of the constitution.

After this for a time the attention of the nation was directed to foreign affairs, and the Seventh Book treats of the wonderful episode which ended with the downfall of the great usurper, whose Continental system had been designed to bring about the ruin of this country. The struggle had assuredly tended to strengthen the English character; but after its close the need of internal reforms became more and more urgent. The nature and the effects of these reforms bring us to the phase of English history which, perhaps, has not yet passed away. This period forms the subject of the Eighth and last Book, which traces the course of events to the close of the Liberal administration and the Conservative triumph of 1874.

In all cases where such aid would be useful to the reader, the pedigrees of English kings, or of prominent noble houses, has been given, as well as tables illustrating the cases of claimants of the English, Spanish, or other crowns, and lists of Prime Ministers from the accession of GEORGE III.

*The Shilling History of England.* By the Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A. Being an Introductory Volume to *Epochs of English History*. Fcp. 8vo. uniform (pp. 148) price 1s. cloth.

*A Short English Grammar for the Use of Schools.* By C. D. YONGE, M.A. Regius Professor of English Literature and Modern History, Queen's College, Belfast; Author of 'A School History of England,' 'Three Centuries of English Literature,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 158, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[August 18, 1879.]

THE present volume owes its origin to the difficulty of finding any English grammar generally accepted as a text-book, or quite suitable for such a purpose, which the compiler has experienced when engaged in conducting the examinations of youthful students. The Author's object is therefore to supply a book sufficiently simple for the use of such students, and at the same time sufficiently practical to teach the principles which should regulate the employment of the language, and calculated to lead the student to correctness of expression, both in writing and in speaking.

Even the best of existing elementary grammars, that of Dr. LATHAM, an abridgement of his great work, which is the foundation of all modern English grammars, seemed to him not entirely suitable as a 'first book' for young students, being on some points hardly sufficiently explanatory, and on others going somewhat beyond both their requirements and their comprehension. The Author hoped, therefore, that he might be offering an useful assistance to such students, by preparing a small volume, which should place before them, in short and simple chapters, the chief principles of the language and the chief rules for composition.

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NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

VOL. V.

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*Sunshine and Storm in the East; or, Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople.* By Mrs. BRASSETT, Author of 'A Voyage in the Sunbeam.' Pp. 486, with 2 Maps and 114 Illustrations (including 9 full-page) engraved on Wood by G. Pearson, chiefly from Drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham; the cover from an Original Design by Gustave Doré. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[December 1879.]

ON her return from a cruise to the Arctic Circle in 1874, the 'Sunbeam,' after remaining but a few days in England, started on a voyage to the East. It had always been a dream of the Author's

youth to visit Constantinople, the city of gilded palaces and mosques, of harems and romance—to skim the placid waters of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn; and the present seemed to be an excellent opportunity for doing all this, as well as for revisiting the Ionian Islands. The Author continued her old practice of writing long journal letters home to her father, to be afterwards circulated among other relations and more intimate friends; and the favourable reception given to the *Voyage in the Sunbeam* has encouraged her to present these letters also to the public.

Four years later the voyagers in the 'Sunbeam' found themselves once more in the Mediterranean. This cruise included a visit to Cyprus and a second visit to Constantinople. Melanchol

indeed seemed the change wrought in the Turkish capital during the four years which had passed since their last visit, a change from all that was bright and glittering to all that was dull, miserable, and wretched. It may, perhaps, be interesting to the reader to compare impressions formed under circumstances so widely different, though the narrative must necessarily appear disjointed and disconnected on account of the intervening years. The title of the book is meant to indicate the change which had passed over Constantinople in the interval.

A journal kept while cruising in the Mediterranean, though less novel than the story of a family yachting voyage round the world, may yet present some points of interest to the many friendly readers of *A Voyage in the Sunbeam*. They will find in it some account of countries and places, the fortunes of which have been greatly changed within the last ten or twenty years, some for the better, some for the worse; Corfu, the 'Flower of the Levant,' being amongst the latter. In 1874 the Author here found the departure of the English as administrators of the government bitterly lamented by all who had any interest in good order and security for person and property; while the existing government was described as a system of bribery and corruption. A visit to Athens and Euripo (the ancient Chalcis) exhibited modern Greek life in some other of its many phases. At Constantinople the state of the Turkish harems shewed signs of coming changes, which may be either deferred or hastened by the recent struggle between the Turks and the Russians. In this wonderful city the Author sought simply to note the impressions made on her mind by its many striking sights in its mosques, bazaars, and gleaming waters; in its Treasury, with its vast wealth of jewels; in its long series of palaces, deserted almost as soon as they are built; in its gorgeous military pomp, and the picturesque paraphernalia of its Oriental despotism. Steaming along the coast of Asia Minor, the yacht conveyed the travellers to Ephesus and Chios, and thence by Milo, Syra, and Cape Malea back to the Ionian Islands. Crossing to the river Butrinto, they had an opportunity of testing the variety of sport furnished by the Albanian hills. Their homeward course enabled them to see some singularly beautiful points of Sicilian scenery; and the voyage was, for the Author, ended at Nice.

When the 'Sunbeam' was again in the Mediterranean, four years later, the island of Cyprus had passed into British occupation; and thither the yacht proceeded, taking Sardinia on its way from Gibraltar. The antiquities of that island are unquestionably noteworthy; but the lovers of beauty may appreciate even more highly the description quoted from the traveller DILLESBER,

of the orange forests which constitute the charm of the earthly paradise of Millia, near Oristano. Going on to the Italian mainland, the voyagers visited Pompeii, and were present when some interesting and valuable discoveries were made. From Capri they steamed to Cyprus, of which the Author gives a description which, it is hoped, may be found tolerably complete, as well as accurate, in such particulars as may fall under the notice of ordinary observers, especially with reference to the fever which has caused so much apprehension and even dismay. On reaching Constantinople they found that the war had sadly changed not only the outward appearance of things, but the conditions of society, even among the wealthiest and the highest in rank. Many amongst the richest families were living in the simplest way, having got rid of their retinues and their equipages in order to be able the more effectually to succour those whom the struggle had brought either to extreme misery or to absolute ruin. After a visit to Adrianople the travellers returned to Constantinople, which they left with a painful impression of the melancholy contrast between its present state and its happier aspect during their former visit. These gloomier feelings were dispelled by a short sojourn in the bright and cheerful capital of Malta.

For the design on the cover of the volume the Author is indebted to M. GUSTAVE DORÉ. The artist seeks to convey the idea that the good geni of the sea, pleased with the 'Sunbeam's' frequent and lengthened visits to their ocean home, are spreading out before her a panorama of all the countries of the world, to tempt her to start once more for 'fresh woods and pastures new,' Constantinople and Cyprus being faintly indicated on the scroll.

The APPENDIX contains, amongst other entries, the log of the Yacht's homeward journey from Nice in 1874, together with summaries of the two voyages, and a table of the temperature of Cyprus during the year.

#### MAPS:—

Map shewing tracks of the 'Sunbeam' in 1874-5 and 1878.

Map of the Island of Cyprus, shewing the track of the 'Sunbeam.'

#### FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Headquarters, Nikosia.  
Dining Saloon of the 'Sunbeam.'  
The 'Sunbeam' in a gale off Milo.  
Vigo Bay.  
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Convent of La Pais.  
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Naumachia at Cyzicus.  
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 A Peep through a Port-hole.  
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 Tangier.  
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 A Quiet Time.  
 The Meet at Battle Abbey.

*Foreign Work and English Wages considered with reference to the Depression of Trade.*  
 By THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P. Author of 'Lectures on the Labour Question,' 'British Seamen as described in recent Parliamentary and Official Documents,' &c. 8vo. pp. 430, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [September 25, 1879.]

THE papers comprised in the present volume are the outcome of the Author's engagement, made last winter, to deliver lectures at Edinburgh and Hull on the condition and prospects of trade. The most laborious investigator cannot fully exhaust a subject so difficult and important. Pursuing the inquiry amid many interruptions, but he hopes in a spirit of unswerving fairness, he has been led step by step from the main question to various collateral topics, and from one source of information to another. The studies in which he has thus been engaged have been a formidable addition to other more urgent and indeed unavoidable duties. He is obliged to desist for the present from the further prosecution of his task, and to place the result of his inquiry before the commercial world with all the imperfections of which he is deeply conscious.

The reward of labour and the profit upon investments are questions which cannot be settled by legislation. As a member of Parliament, he has felt it his duty to devote himself to the maritime interests of the country; and he finds it impossible to follow up simultaneously the twofold and widely divergent specialties of political economy and naval administration. His experience is doubtless shared by the majority of members of the House of Commons. Many subjects are brought under their review, and all are more or less overtaken and outstripped by the rapid march of events.

As in the domain of politics, and as with investigations in the sphere of the physical sciences, so it is with politico-economic questions: we are encumbered by the rapid accumulation of facts. It becomes more and more difficult to evolve and establish general principles, in proportion as we extend our knowledge of details. Hence in the present work the Author's task has been mainly one of selection and compilation; and the chief merit of the volume lies probably in the fact that it is a record and a registry, not a work of fancy, imagination, and theory.

The Author was originally moved to address the public on the industrial question by the exaggerated charges against the British workman which were being made when he entered Parliament in 1868. Then, as now, the industrial energies of the country seemed to be enervated and exhausted, and a general disposition manifested to impute the blame of our financial

misfortunes to the working people. The Author's father, after an unequalled personal experience, had discovered that the cost of work, as distinguished from the daily wage of the labourer, was approximately the same in all countries. With his assistance, the Author was enabled to show that too much significance had been attached to the purchase of a few engines from Creusot for the Great Eastern Railway, and the importation of a few tons of rails from Belgium. After a laborious, careful, and impartial inquiry, he has now arrived at the conclusion that our industry has not yet been beaten on a large scale by foreign competition, in any case in which that competition has been carried on under identical conditions both as to natural resources and fiscal legislation. The high prices which have prevailed until recently have not been exclusively or mainly due to the cost of labour. The rise of prices began with a general inflation of trade and the realisation of larger profits. The cycle of events tends to repeat itself in the ebb and flow of commerce. When trade prospers production becomes more active, and a rise of wages ensues. In process of time the augmented supply overtakes the demand for goods. A fall in prices is the inevitable result; and the downward movement is continued until at length the operations of the manufacturer cease to be profitable. A contraction of business and production takes place; the relation between demand and supply is gradually changed in favour of the producer, and a recovery in prices follows.

The Author retains an implicit faith in the British workman, who, if he will but do himself justice, is as capable as he ever was of holding his own against the world. While, however, he is not discouraged by the dread of competition with the ill-paid labour of the Continent, he has no panacea to offer for our misfortunes. Fewer opportunities will be found of realising large profits. Competition will be more severe. The telegraph and improved facilities of communication have tended to equalise prices. A clear and regular profit of seven or eight per cent. must be accepted as a satisfactory return for commercial enterprise. In these unprosperous times the demand for commodities does not increase in the same ratio as our means of production, and the commercial world is brought face to face with a problem of great difficulty in opening out new markets.

The subjects treated in this work are the following:—

- I. Depression of Trade.
- II. The Fall in Prices.
- III. The Cotton Trade.
- IV. The Iron Trade.
- V. The Agricultural Interest.

- VI. Foreign Competition—Comparative Efficiency of English and Foreign Labour.
- VII. The Mercantile Marine.
- VIII. Comparative Efficiency of English and Foreign Labour.
- IX. Trades Unions.
- X. Labour Statistics.
- XI. Co-operation.
- XII. Socialism.
- XIII. Colonisation.
- XIV. On the Accumulation of Capital, and the Law of Wages.
- XV. The Improved Condition of the People.
- XVI. Social and Moral Condition of the People.
- XVII. Mr. CHAPLIN's Motion for a Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression.

*Memorials of the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament of England as it affected Herefordshire and the Adjacent Counties.* By the late Rev. JOHN WEBB, M.A. F.S.A. F.R.S.L. Rector of Tretire, Herefordshire. Edited and Completed by the Rev. T. W. WEBB, M.A. F.R.A.S. Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire. Pp. 864; with an Appendix of Documents, a Map of Monmouth, 5 Portraits by the Woodbury Process, and 20 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo. price 42s. cloth.

[October 15, 1879.]

THIS work gives the result of investigations carried on patiently and steadily through a long life, and relating to one of the most interesting as well as important epochs of English history.

Amongst those to whom the Author was personally known the appearance of these memorials has been so long desired, that an explanation must in fairness be given of the unusually long delay. Many years of thoughtful study had preceded the reading of the opening pages at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in March 1836; and the subject subsequently formed the cherished pursuit of a great part of middle and advancing life. But, not to mention the difficulty of collecting materials, the Author had such a dread of inadequacy or precipitation, that few have reduced so completely to practice the advice of the Roman poet, that a man's writings will be the better for resting for nine years in his desk before they are given to the world. Indeed, the extension of the Author's life to nearly 98 years was attended in this respect with disadvantage; but the drawback can be only partial and transient. History is not the amusement of a passing hour, nor even the possession of a single generation; and the reputa-

tion of faithful research, once worthily attained, will neither be obliterated by lapse of time nor, it is hoped, materially impaired by the fact of posthumous publication.

The Author's researches, although interrupted by ill health and the pressure of other duties, enabled him to put together much of the narrative (which it has fallen to the Editor to complete) of the great struggle between the King and the Parliament, from materials which will be found to be in great part original, while other portions have been drawn from pamphlets and public documents which are difficult of access and which have been hitherto but little known.

This result could not have been attained if public sources of information had not been opened to him with courteous liberality by those who were in charge of them, and if his researches in the county had not been zealously seconded by all who were acquainted with his object and had it in their power to give him any aid.

The narrative of these memorials extends to the Restoration, and is, in fact, a history of Herefordshire and the adjacent counties for more than a quarter of a century, giving full details of their condition throughout this period, and of their relations to the rest of the country. It is only by extending our view over every part of the land that a really adequate knowledge can be obtained of the great Parliamentary war in all its aspects and in its full significance; and the counties whose fortunes are here more particularly traced form a most important part of the area over which the long struggle was carried on. But the Author's great aim was not merely to add a contribution to the history of the county in which his days were passed, but to revive and impress the terrible lesson of that sanguinary period of civil hostility, under the conviction that, although the results of that struggle have been deeply beneficial to the country, the benefit must be diminished in the proportion in which the lesson is allowed to fade from the mind. The Editor therefore feels sure that, whatever apology may be needed for the defects inevitably associated with posthumous publication, none can be required for its motive, and little, it may be hoped, for its execution, if the fact be considered that the work had not received the Author's final revision.

#### LIST of the ILLUSTRATIONS &c.

John First Viscount Scudamore.  
Welsh Billa.  
The Wirgens.  
Sir Robert Harley.  
Hampden's Ornament.  
Plan of the City of Hereford.  
Monnow Bridge Gate, Monmouth. From a Sketch in 1823.

Lady Brilliana Harley.  
Ruins of Hopton Castle.  
Henry First Marquess of Worcester.  
Ruins of Brampton Bryan Castle.  
Ruins of Chepstow Castle with Ancient Bridge.  
Old Walford Court.  
Palisades at Monmouth.  
Pembroke Castle. From a Sketch by Mrs. Arthur Wyatt.  
Caltrop, from the Ford at Goodrich.  
Stokeasay Castle. From a Sketch by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.  
Raglan Castle.  
King Arthur's Stone. From a Sketch by the Rev. J. Webb.  
Bye Street Gate, Hereford.  
Sir Henry Ling.   
Ruins of Goodrich Castle.  
Brazen Saucepan found in the Sally-port of Goodrich Castle.  
Episcopal Dungeon at Ross.  
Plan of Old Walford Court.  
Speed's Map of Monmouth.

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*The Pastor's Narrative; or, Before and After the Battle of Wörth, 1870.* By PASTOR KLEIN. Translated by Mrs. F. E. MARSHALL. Crown 8vo. pp. 280, with Map, price 6s. cloth. [October 25, 1879.]

THIS narrative of the battles of Weissenburg and Wörth, especially as affecting the village of Fröschweiler and the neighbouring parishes, produced an astonishing effect upon the German public; and the conviction has thus been impressed on the mind of the Translator that her own countrymen also must be touched by the simple and earnest tale which gives the experiences of the Pastor of Fröschweiler during the summer of 1870.

Before taking the task in hand the Translator undertook the journey to Fröschweiler for the purpose of becoming acquainted both with the Author and with the scenes described in his book.

The narrative extends from the time when war was declared to the consecration of the memorial church in 1876 and the visit of the Emperor William to Fröschweiler.

It describes the state of the commissariat and discipline of the French army previous to the battle, the movements of the troops, and the feelings and adventures of the villagers during the battle, and their pitiable plight in the following weeks.



*Selections from the Literary and Artistic Remains of Paulina Jermyn Trevelyan, First Wife of the late Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, of Wallington, Northumberland, and Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, Baronet.* Edited by DAVID WOOSTER. Pp. 348; with 12 Etchings and Facsimiles of Drawings, including Portraits of Sir W. C. and Lady P. J. Trevelyan printed by the Woodbury process. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[October 18, 1879.]

THIS work contains:—(1.) *Poems*: To Lady H. Stanhope; Wedded Love; Dawn; Rienzi's Farewell; The Dying Artist; Sunset Thoughts; The Scholar's Work; Street Music—a Scene in Bristol. (2.) A Story of Modern Rome; Landing at Lisbon in 1846. (3.) *Reviews*: Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A. Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D. Pre-Raphaelitism, by the Author of *Modern Painters*; Sonnets, chiefly Astronomical, by the Rev. James A. Stothert; The late Samuel Brown; Lectures on the Atomic Theory, and Essays Scientific and Literary; Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley. (4.) Notices of Exhibitions of Pictures. (5.) Correspondence with the late Rev. W. Whewell, D.D. And (6) Five Etchings on Copper, and Six Facsimiles of Sepia Drawings, reduced by the Autotype and Cryptotype processes.

#### TENNIEL'S MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH.

*Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance.* By THOMAS MOORE. (Dedicated to Samuel Rogers.) With 69 Illustrations from Original Drawings by John Tenniel, engraved on Wood by the Brothers Dalziel; 5 Initial Pages of Persian Design by T. Sulman, engraved on Wood by H. N. Woods; and an Illuminated Title-page, printed in Gold and Colours. New and Cheaper Edition (1880). Square crown 8vo. pp. 362, price 10s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; or 21s. bound in calf by Rivière.

[October 30, 1879.]

MR. TENNIEL'S illustrated edition of *Lalla Rookh*, first published in quarto in October 1860, is now reproduced in a somewhat smaller form but with all the original illustrations, at one-half the original price. In the series of vignettes which forms the feature of this edition the artist aimed at depicting the most striking scenes and characters of the poem, in strict keeping with the language and imagery of the poet. The general title of the volume, printed in gold and

colours, is composed from several ancient Oriental MSS. preserved in the library of the East India House. The title to the *Veiled Prophet of Khorasan* is taken principally from a Persian MS. in the British Museum. In the title of *Paradise and the Peri*, the architectural details which form its basis are derived from Bagdad and other cities on the Tigris. The title of the *Five Worshippers* is adapted, with but slight modification, from the binding of a copy of *Shah Namah* in the East India House library. The title of the *Light of the Harem* is a combination of the florid ornamentation of Oriental painted vases and of illuminated Persian MSS.

#### Miss INGELOW'S Poetical Works.

*Poems.* By JEAN INGELOW. New Edition, reprinted with Additional Pieces from the Twenty-Third and Sixth Editions of the two volumes respectively. Pp. 606, with Two Vignettes engraved on Wood from Drawings by E. J. Poynter, R.A. and Miss F. E. Currey. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 12s. cloth, or 24s. bound in morocco by Rivière.

[October 23, 1879.]

THE contents of the present edition are as follows, the Poems now first included in the Author's poetical works being marked with an asterisk (\*). 'The Parson's Letter to a Young Poet,' at the end of the first volume, extends to nineteen pages, and is now printed for the first time. The seventeen shorter pieces now new in the second volume, are for the most part reprinted from a religious periodical.

#### VOLUME the FIRST:—

Divided.

Honours—PART I.

Honours—PART II.

Requiescat in Pace!

Supper at the Mill.

Scholar and Carpenter.

The Star's Monument.

A Dead Year.

Reflections.

The Letter L.

The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire (1571).

Afternoon at a Parsonage.

Songs of Seven.

A Cottage in a Chine.

Persephone.

A Sea Song.

Brothers, and a Sermon.

A Wedding Song.

The Four Bridges.

A Mother shewing the Portrait of her Child.

Strife and Peace.

\*Letters on Life and the Morning (First of a Series), a Parson's Letter to a Young Poet.  
VOLUME the SECOND:—

The Dream that came True.  
Songs on the Voices of Birds.  
Lawrence.

Songs of the Night Watches.  
\*Twelve Sonnets: viz. Work—An Ancient Chess King—A Snow Mountain—Sleep—Love—Promising—Comfort in the Night—'Though all Great Deeds'—Wishing—To \* \* \*—Compensation—Fancy.

A Story of Doom.  
Sailing beyond Seas.  
Remonstrance.

Song for the Night of CHRIST's Resurrection.

\*With a Diamond.  
Song of Margaret.  
Song of the Going Away.  
A Lily and a Lute.

\*The Long White Seam.

\*Not in vain I waited.

\*The Snowdrop Monument (in Lichfield Cathedral).

\*Cold and Quiet.  
Gladys and her Island.  
Songs with Preludes.  
Winstanley.

*The Poem of the Cid, a Translation from the Spanish, with Introduction and Notes.* By JOHN ORMSBY, Author of 'Autumn Rambles in North Africa.' Crown 8vo. pp. 130, price 5s. cloth. [Oct. 16, 1879.]

THE old Spanish poem which is best known under this title has abundant claims to justify a translator's attempt to bring it within the reach of a wider circle of readers. It is, so far as we know, the oldest production in Spanish literature. But apart from the interest attaching to it as a venerable landmark in literary history, it stands on its own merits as a poem rated by critics like SOUTHEY, HALLAM, MACAULAY, and TICKNOR, as the finest in the Spanish language, and spoken of as 'glowing with no small portion of the fire of the *Iliad*.' More remarkable even than its vigour, picturesqueness, or dramatic power, is the strong human interest pervading it, and the vivid realism of the pictures of mediæval life, character, and manners which it presents. In this respect it stands alone among the works that have come down to us from the Middle Ages.

The fragments translated by the late JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE, and appended to SOUTHEY's *Chronicle of the Cid*, and to his own collected works

in 1872, have hitherto been the only medium through which the English reader could make himself acquainted with the poem. It would be ungracious and ungenerous to dwell on the shortcomings of a thing evidently written *currente calamo* and for the mere pleasure of the writer, without any ulterior view to publication, but this much at least must be said of FRERE's versions, that the carelessness to which they owe their spirit and freedom is such as to render them very inadequate and untrustworthy as translations.

The present translation is based upon the accurate text printed in the *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*, Madrid, 1864. It is partly in verse, partly in prose, for, like all long mediæval poems, the *Cid* is essentially prose in many parts, and in such cases a verse translation must be either flat or faithless. The metre adopted is the old English ballad measure, which is nearly the equivalent of the fifteen-syllable line of the original. The connecting prose translation has been condensed where prolixity or repetition seemed to make condensation advisable. In the Introduction the life and times of the *Cid* are dealt with at some length, for, though not to be regarded as a historical document, the *Poem of the Cid* is to a great extent in accordance with history; and from his own observations on the spot the Translator has been enabled to identify many of the localities referred to.

*A Handbook to the Bible; being a Guide to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, derived from Ancient Monuments and Modern Exploration.* By F. R. CONDER, Author of 'The Elements of Catholic Philosophy' and other works; and Lieutenant C. R. CONDER, R.E. late Commanding the Survey of Palestine. Pp. 458, with 18 Maps and Plates of Coins. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

[October 29, 1879.]

THE object of the present Handbook is to lay before the students of Holy Scripture, in an accessible form, the main results of the various important researches which have been carried on during the present century.

The Chronological arrangement is based on a careful collation of the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible; on the study of those latent references of Josephus which no copyist had any motive for altering; and on a comparison of those Biblical pedigrees which give five collateral lines from Jacob to the contemporaries of Moses, and four from that generation to the time of David. Such long debated questions as that of the period of the abode of the Israelites in Egypt are elucidated.

by this application of the method of the genealogist to the unbroken lines of recorded descent; as it is contrary to experience to imagine that as many as fourteen generations can have succeeded each other in 215 years. We are thus led to the conclusion, in this matter, that the Hebrew text is more accurate than the Septuagint.

The comparison of the Sacred reckoning with the astronomically determined chronology of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Persia, and Rome, brings to light a series of Synchronisms of great value, and leaves the sequence of the Sacred Text doubtful only in a few cases where a double statement in the Biblical narrative may still give some cause for hesitation.

The account of the Metrology of Palestine is based on the comparison of definite statements of the great Aramæan and Arabic writers with the weights of existing coins, and with the levels and dimensions of the Temple area at Jerusalem, and of the Galilean Synagogues, as well as with itinerary distances. It is hoped that greater certitude has been thus obtained respecting the length of the Cubit, the weight of the Shekel, and the contents of the Seah and of the Hin, than existed before the materials now compared had been collected. Tables of Hebrew Measures are added; and every Coin mentioned by name in the Bible, as well as a Series of Hebrew Coins, from one bearing the name of Eliashib 'the Priest' down to the Procuratorship of Pontius Pilate, have been carefully drawn from examples now in the British Museum and elsewhere.

The Ritual of the Temple has been illustrated from the full details preserved in the Mishna and arranged by Maimonides. A general view of the laws, customs, taxes, and imposts, and of the social habits, of the inhabitants of Palestine during the reign of the Idumæan dynasty, has been given, which will, it is hoped, enable the student to understand many references both in the Old and in the New Testament, which are often very little comprehended. The numerous references to the authorities consulted are intended to guide the more earnest inquirer, especially if acquainted with the Hebrew language, to the standard sources of detailed and exhaustive knowledge.

It has been the main object of the writers as far as possible to avoid every expression of opinion, whether their own or that of any school of thinkers; and to supply first, facts, and secondly, careful references, by which the citation of those facts may be verified, and the inferences from them traced by the reader himself to the legitimate result.

The physical and geographical description of the country is based on personal observation, and on the Trigonometrical Survey and other professional labours carried out by the various officers

of Royal Engineers who have conducted explorations in Palestine during the last fifteen years. The Maps will be found to contain much novel information, and will serve as a guide to the use of the large engraved Survey Map now in course of publication by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The Biblical Gazetteer contains a Digest of the Biblical discoveries made by the various exploring parties, and by the most trustworthy travellers who preceded them. Such an index will also be valuable to the student of the Survey Map, as shewing the ancient names, which do not appear on that document. The Natural History Index contains all the positive information to be found in the standard works on the subject, together with new details which will not be found in those authorities, derived from a comparison of the Hebrew and Aramaic with the modern Arabic names.

The General Index has been made an important feature of the Handbook, with the object of allowing this volume to be used as a Bible Dictionary.

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- Ancient Jerusalem.
- Block Plan of HEROD's Temple.

*Annals of Chemical Medicine; including the Application of Chemistry to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Toxicology, and Hygiene.* Edited by J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M.D. Vol. I. pp. 356, with several Woodcuts. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [October 27, 1879.]

THE principal object of this new periodical, to which it is intended to publish a complete volume once a year, will be the advancement of the sciences named on its title especially by the chemical method. The several means by which it is hoped to contribute to the attainment of that object will be the publication of original researches to be carried out in physiological, pathological, chemical, and pharmaceutical laboratories in Great Britain and abroad, and the communication and diffusion of the results of the progress of chemistry, as far as it relates to medical objects, which has been made on fields and communicated through channels not commonly accessible to medical readers. Results which are of too technical a nature to be readily appreciated will receive interpretation and adaptation to particular wants. The chief scientific questions of our time will, however, receive a thoroughly practical treatment, including the communication of technical details which may be necessary to enable the reader to control, or the student and inquirer to repeat and extend, the operations of which the data furnished are the result.

Thus the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* are intended to co-operate in the solution of the problems concerning the nature of the causes of

infectious diseases, and the nature of the processes of diseases engendered in the organism by these causes. It is admitted that these latter act after the manner of ferments, and while some of them are undoubtedly organised self-reproducing parasitical beings, others are supposed to be unorganised or shapeless, and in this respect to resemble the normal ferments of particular organs of living beings. The proximate and final effects of both kinds of disease-causes are always massively chemical; the ferments decompose materials of the body into substances which either engender increased consumption of oxygen and excessive production of organic heat, the complex of symptoms commonly termed fever, or act as poisons upon the nervous and muscular systems: some are eliminated, causing loss of power and material, others are left as useless or hurtful hindrances in organs and tissues. All infectious diseases have, therefore, at one period or another, chemical results, and these are amongst the principal objects of the inquiries proposed to be expounded in the *Annals of Chemical Medicine*.

The progress of physiology will be illustrated principally in relation to its obvious connection with the healing art, but without excluding concise philosophical views or instructive generalisations extending to fields of natural history.

While the chemical processes of disease are to be measured with the aid of physiological methods, their quality also is to be unfolded by the aid of the information obtainable from the products of forced decompositions of organoplastic substances by merely chemical agencies.

It is intended to give to the pathological experiment due scope, even though it should in some cases not directly or at once lead to any chemical development. The pathic process shows the chemical share of its composition when it has to be counteracted, be it by prevention or antidosis. Even the most modern treatment of wounds relies to a large extent upon chemical agents, and what is commonly termed antiseptic might, in a wider and perhaps better sense, be termed chemical surgery. The practice of the healing art in all its branches is therefore literally interwoven with chemical principles and problems. To assert these principles and aid in the solution of these problems, and subsidiarily to effect the union in a focus of data which by distribution would be weak and inert, are parts of a programme which it is hoped may be found not unworthy of the kind attention and generous support of the medical profession.

It is hoped that the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* may be useful to several classes of readers. To the medical practitioner they will aim at affording information on the chemical aspects of the most important questions of the science of which he represents the executive authority; collaterally

they will afford information on the most trustworthy methods of diagnosing morbid chemical conditions, and on the significance of these conditions with regard to prognosis and treatment. To the scientific inquirer they will present in turn all the latest data from which he will have to start as a basis, if seeking to enlarge the present information on any one of the subjects within their range.

All contributions of original information, whether these be the result of observation or of experiment, will be as welcome as deductive or inductive meditation, provided only they are based upon the data and principles of actual science.

With the aid of the List of Articles, which for the information of the readers of *Notes on Books* we give below, and the alphabetical Indices, one of Matters, the other of Authors, at the end of the volume, the inquirer after information will be fully able to find any general subject or any matter of detail. To facilitate the use of any new terms and symbols which may be found convenient abbreviations of ideas, the Editor has added a page for their interpretation and definition. The same page will state some synonyms, and thus aid in obviating a confusion which should gradually be abated by the adoption of a uniform nomenclature.

Many of the articles will be found complete monographs on the subjects of which they treat; and therefore the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* will in this respect be a supplement to every, even the most extensive, handbook of chemistry. Other articles will be readable philosophical essays on chemical and medical subjects; while a third variety of articles will contain instructions to be used in the laboratory, by the side of the statement of new information.

The *Annals of Chemical Medicine* will thus be exponents mainly of advanced and advancing science, but will endeavour to attain the utmost permanent value by the observation of the law of the most accurate methods and the avoidance of ephemeral sensational productions.

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- V. On the Colouring Matters in the Shells of the Eggs of Birds; an Illustration of Chemical Diagnosis at a glance, and of the Value of Abstract Chemical Researches. (*From the Pathological Institute.*)
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- X. Chemolysis of Albumin by Fusing Caustic Potash; Production of Indol, Skatol, Pyrrol, Phenol, and Butyric Acid. (*Summary.*)
- XI. Process and Products of the Putrefaction of Elastin, Mucin, Glutin, Albumin, Hemochrome, and Blood. (*Summary.*)
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- XIX. Note and Experiments on the alleged existence in the Brain of a Body termed 'Protagon.' (*From the Pathological Institute.*)
- XX. On the colouring Matters of Bile and of Gall-stones, their Compounds, Derivates, Chemical and Spectroscopical Phenomena. (*Consolidated Account of Researches. From the Pathological Institute.*)
- XXI. Spermatin, a new Organic Base in Animal Organisms. (*Summary.*)
- XXII. Chemical Surgery, with special reference to the Antiseptic Pharmacopœia. (*Review.*)
- XXIII. Historical Retrospect on Earlier, and Critical Consideration of Contemporaneous, Researches on Biliary Pigments.
- \* \* Contributions for insertion in the *Annals of Chemical Medicine* may be forwarded to the Editor, 11 Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, London, W., or to Messrs. LONGMANS & Co., Paternoster Row, E.C.

*The Art of Perfumery and the Methods of Obtaining the Odours of Plants; the Growth and General Flower Farm System of Raising Fragrant Herbs; with Instructions for the Manufacture of Perfumes for the Handkerchief, Scented Powders, Odorous Vinegars, and Salts, Snuff, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Perfumed Soap, &c. to which is added an Appendix on Preparing Artificial Fruit-Essences, &c.* By G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE, Ph.D. F.C.S. Analytical Chemist; Author of 'Chemical, Natural, and Physical Magic,' 'The Laboratory of Chemical Wonders,' &c. Fourth Edition, rewritten and enlarged; pp. 500, with 100 Illustrations engraved on Wood. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

[December 1879.]

IN more than a century prior to the Victorian era, perfumes were out of favour in England; the people were of the idea of SOCRATES, who objected to the use of perfumery altogether. In these modern days, however, civilisation has revived, and there is restored with it one of its concomitants. It is mentioned in CHAMBERS'S *Cyclopædia*, published in 1740, that perfumes were disused here (in England), but were in fashion in Italy and Spain.

In 1822, the first book devoted to this subject appeared in our language; it was the work of CHARLES LILLY, edited by COLVIN MACKENZIE.

Mr. LILLY is described as 'that celebrated perfumer at the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand,' and who was spoken of in the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, and *Guardian*. Now, judging this work to represent the knowledge of the art of perfumery in this country at that period, it must be admitted that it was very imperfect; a century of neglect had done its work, and the art had been lost.

Five-and-twenty years elapsed, and the whole commerce of England began to shew considerable vitality. The founding of the Australian colonies, the discovery of gold in California and in Australia, the introduction of railways, the application of steam to shipping, and other causes, has produced a great increase in our commerce. Amongst other things the export of perfumery has increased.

In Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, and Southern France, some half-dozen flowers—jasmine, rose, acacia, orange, tubereuse, and violet—are extensively grown for perfumery, and are now easily imported for manufacture into England. Tropical produce, together with musk, ambergris, castor, and other raw materials for the perfumer's laboratory, comes to the British market before it reaches Continental cities. There is, therefore, no natural reason why the perfumery trade should not take the highest position in this country; even if it does not exceed that of Germany and France, it might at least equal it.

The British perfumery trade is, beyond doubt, rapidly advancing, and finding favour from Brazil to New York, from Australia to India and Russia. The exportation of perfumery has exactly doubled in value since the date of the first edition of this work; and this, too, in spite of the almost prohibitory tariff levied by the British Indian Government, and the cession of trade with the two Americas.

#### CONTENTS:—

- I. Introduction and History.
- II. Theory of Odours.
- III. Flower-Farming Statistics.
- IV. Expression, Distillation, Absorption, Enfleurage, Maceration.
- V. Primitive Odours.—The Commercial Elements
- VI. Perfumes of Animal Origin.
- VII. Smelling Salts, Snuff, and Vinegars.
- VIII. Bouquets and Nosegays.
- IX. Sachet Powders and Incense.
- X. Perfumed Soap.
- XI. Emulsines.
- XII. Milks, or Emulsions.
- XIII. Cold Cream.
- XIV. Pomades and Oils.
- XV. Hair-Dyes and Depilatory.
- XVI. Absorbent Powders and Rouges.
- XVII. Tooth-Powders and Mouth-Washes.
- XVIII. Hair-Washes.
- XIX. Of the Colours used by Perfumers.
- XX. Foreign Tariffs on Perfumery.

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:—

|                                                                  |                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lavender Still at Mitcham, Surrey.                               | Dipterix Odorata.                                             |
| The Golden Rose.                                                 | Tonquin Bean (natural size).                                  |
| Seven-branched Candlestick.                                      | Tonquin Bean in Pod.                                          |
| Ancient Sweet Coffer and Modern Vinaigrette.                     | Tubereuse.                                                    |
| The Gamut of Odours.                                             | Vanilla Plant.                                                |
| Pipette, to draw off small Portions of Otto from Water.          | Bundle of Vanilla, as imported.                               |
| Tap Funnel for separating Ottos from Water, and Spirit from Oil. | Vitiver.                                                      |
| French Stills.                                                   | Sperm or Ambergris Whale.                                     |
| Syphon Still.                                                    | Cuttle-fish Beak.                                             |
| Portable Still and Worm Tub.                                     | Castor-pods.                                                  |
| Florentine Receipts.                                             | Castor Beaver.                                                |
| Section of Bain-Marie.                                           | Civet Cat.                                                    |
| Châssis en Verre.                                                | Viverra Civetta.                                              |
| Châssis en Fer.                                                  | Viverra Zibetha.                                              |
| Screw-press.                                                     | Head of Musk Deer.                                            |
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| Ecuelle.                                                         | Rolling Machine.                                              |
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| Orange.                                                          | Soap Scoop.                                                   |
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| Black Mint.                                                      | Mixer for Oil and Spirit.                                     |
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| Storax.                                                          |                                                               |

*The Public School Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students.*  
By BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 656, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [October 21, 1879.]

THE *Public School Latin Grammar* (first published in 1871) is a development of the *Public School Latin Primer* (first published in August 1866) in conformity with the design of those who, after accepting the latter book, entrusted to the same Editor the preparation of the former. The Preface of the First Edition is reprinted in the Fifth, with little omission. It proceeds as follows:—

'The difference between the elementary compendium and the higher work is such as might be naturally expected. Whilst the general principles and many of the paradigms are in both the same, in the Grammar the subject-matter is arranged more systematically, the body of examples very much increased, the illustration wider, and a large amount of information is added, which in the Primer does not appear at all. At the present time, when the science of Comparative Philology has made such advance, that good living scholars know far more of the history and organism of the Latin language than was known to QUINTILIAN and the old grammarians, the publication of a Higher Latin Grammar, without reference to the facts and principles of that science, would be a retrogressive and senseless act. It must, however, be remembered that the chief end and aim of a Classical Latin Grammar is to impress upon the minds of students the forms and constructions found in classical authors. Its office, therefore, is to use Comparative Philology as a guide and auxiliary in teaching Latin, not to teach Comparative Philology itself through the medium of Latin. This principle has been kept in view by the Editor throughout his work. The just mean is always hard to observe; but the Author ventures to affirm that he has not strayed from it wilfully. In the APPENDIX, indeed, and in a few other places, he has thought it not inexpedient to cite some of the most important affinities between Latin and other Aryan languages and dialects; but only with a view to point the path of future study, not to furnish the student with a sufficient knowledge of the several subjects there noticed.'

The Preface to the present (fifth) edition, extends to 42 pages. It contains the most important portions of the Prefaces to editions two and three, with much additional matter, forming, in fact, an important Appendix to the Syntax of the

Grammar, especially to Chapter IV. on the Compound Sentences.

By an agreement between the Proprietors and Mr. JOHN PRILE, Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, it is arranged that the *Public School Latin Grammar*, with the books akin to it, shall hereafter be revised by Mr. PRILE as joint, and in due time sole, Editor. Mr. PRILE's merits as a classical and Sanskrit scholar, and as an able teacher, are widely known. Those who have the advantage of nearer acquaintance with him will be assured that the maintenance and improvement of these books as means of public instruction could not be placed in safer keeping.

*First Book of Homer's Iliad, in Graduated Lessons for Schools, with Notes and Vocabulary, together with an Appendix on Homeric Peculiarities.* By the Rev. EDMUND FOWLE, Author of 'Short and Easy Latin Book,' 'Short and Easy Greek Book,' &c. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 160, price 2s. cloth. [Nov. 25, 1879.]

THESE Lessons in HOMER, which comprise the whole of the First Book of the *Iliad*, have been taken out of the Author's *Second Easy Greek Reading Book*, in order that they may appear in a more handy form and at a lower price. Lines 1-171 have full notes and a Vocabulary to each lesson; lines 172-363 have full notes and a General Vocabulary; lines 364-611 have no notes, but the various difficulties are explained in the General Vocabulary at the end of the volume. The whole of the Book has also been printed without notes at the beginning, that it may be used up at class without the help which the notes give.

*Pope's Essay on Man.* Edited with Annotations &c. for the use of Schools and of Students preparing for Examination. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. one of the National Society's Examiners of Middle-Class Schools. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 106, price 1s. 6d. cloth. [November 17, 1879.]

IN preparing this book with the special purpose of promoting successful competition in public examinations, the Editor has been careful to bring together such explanatory and illustrative comments as may not only draw out clearly the meaning of the text, but assist the reader to appreciate the merits of POPE's *Essay on Man*, both as a poem and as an ethical treatise. In the introductory remarks the Editor has exemplified portions of the *Essay* which are prose in the

form of verse, as contrasted with others which are genuine poetry. These remarks are followed by extracts from JOHNSON's *Life of Pope*, in which the great critic gives the history of the poem, and passes judgment on its merits and its faults; and from his review of SOAME JENYNS' work *On the Nature and Origin of Evil*, so far as it bears on the arguments of POPE's *Essay*. Lastly, the Editor gives some paragraphs from WARTON's edition of POPE's works, and also from the recent edition by the Rev. W. ELWIN, the former relating to sources from which POPE obtained his matter, the latter comparing his character as a moralist with that of LEIBNITZ.

Dublin University Press Series.

*The Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola, treated Geometrically.* By ROBERT WILLIAM GRIFFIN, M.A. LL.D. ex-Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin. Pp. 186, with 52 Diagrams. Post 8vo. price 6s. cloth. [November 7, 1879.]

LONG experience has proved to the Author that it would be a great practical advantage for the general class of students to acquire a knowledge of even the elementary geometrical properties of the Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola; a knowledge which may be obtained in a very short time by any one acquainted with the six books of Euclid, though many have neither the ability nor the perseverance necessary for the analytical investigation.

In the present Treatise the Author has endeavoured to demonstrate, on strictly geometrical principles, the most useful properties of these curves. In the definition of a tangent he has avoided the notion of a limit, adopting in preference Euclid's definition. The similar properties of the three curves will be found to be treated in such a manner as to need scarcely any change of either words or notation.

*Algebra specially adapted for the Army, Civil Service, and Local Examinations.* By C. R. LUPTON, Army and Civil Service Tutor. 16mo. pp. 156, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[September 30, 1879.]

THE Author having been for some time engaged in preparing candidates for the University Local and various other Examinations, has found it indispensable to test constantly his pupils' powers by papers on the bookwork they have done. He has consequently published the present volume in order to give that assistance to others which he has found useful in his own



perience. The papers are progressive, and difficult examples are worked as specimens for each. Simple methods, which the Author believes have not before been published, of working difficult Quadratics, Cubics, and Biquadratics, are now given in full. Factors are fully explained, and their use in finding the Least Common Multiple and solving Quadratics and other equations will, the Author is persuaded, save pupils much time and get them into the way of solving in a concise manner what are generally considered difficult problems.

*Kant's Critique of Practical Reason and other Works on the Theory of Ethics.* Translated by THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. (Being an enlarged edition of 'Kant's Theory of Ethics.') Including a Memoir of Kant extending to Fifty Pages; pp. 502, with Portrait. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. [November 6, 1879.

IN this second edition (enlarged to nearly double the original size) the Author has included the analytical part of the *Kritik der Praktischen Vernunft* (more than half the work) which was omitted in the former edition. The volume now contains the whole of KANT's works on the General Theory of Ethics. It consists of three parts:—

I. A complete translation of the *Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten*. This work was first published in 1785.

II. A complete translation of the *Kritik der Praktischen Vernunft* (first published in 1788). This is the first time that this important work has been presented entire to the English reader; the

*Analytik* not having been included in the Author's first edition.

III. The first portion of *Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft*, otherwise named *Philosophische Religionslehre*. This portion was first published by KANT himself separately (1792), and it appears to the Translator to be indispensable to a complete view of KANT's Ethics. The remainder of the work (first edition 1793) does not come within the sphere of Ethics proper.

The Translator has prefixed an original Memoir of KANT, and added in an APPENDIX a translation of KANT's essay *Ueber ein vermeintes Recht aus Menschenliebe zu lügen* (1797), which throws further light on KANT's application of his principles.

*Church and State in England; is their Union worth Maintaining? a Retrospect, an Argument, and an Appeal.* By an ENGLISH RECTOR. (Dedicated to the Middle Class of Englishmen.) 8vo. pp. 172, price 2s. boards. [November 5, 1879.

THE purpose of this tractate is to supply a popular summary of what the Author conceives to be the true line of defence of our great National Establishment. The historical retrospect furnishes a basis for the argument which it is the Writer's object to establish. And, after meeting the current arguments against the continuance of the Union, he concludes with an urgent appeal on the present duty of Churchmen, the present political lull in the hostile assault which has so often at intervals menaced the English Church affording, in the Author's view, a favourable season for a calm review of the Church's position, and for a firm and intelligent decision of the vital question which forms the title of this work.

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ANALYSIS of the WORKS published during each QUARTER

BY

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The object of this periodical is to enable Book-buyers readily to obtain such general information regarding the various Works published by Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. as is usually afforded by tables of contents and explanatory prefaces, or may be acquired by an inspection of the books themselves. With this view, each article is confined to an ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS of the work referred to: Opinions of the press and laudatory notices are not inserted.

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*Russia Before and After the War.* By the Author of 'Society in St. Petersburg' &c. Translated from the German (with Later Additions by the Author) by EDWARD FAIRFAX TAYLOR. 8vo. pp. 450, price 14s. cloth. [January 12, 1880.

THE purpose of this work is to place before the reader a true picture of a country which, after all that has been said about it, is little understood in Western Europe. Before the English reader can form an exact idea of the present condition of Russia, he must be fairly well acquainted with Russia as it was under ALEXANDER I. and

NICHOLAS; he must know the general circumstances under which the population lived during the reigns of those two monarchs, the system under which the estates of the great serf-owners were administered, and the measure in which the traditions of that system affect the people of Russia at the present day. When it is remembered that the whole mercantile class of Russia is removed by barely more than a single generation from serfdom, and that most of the Russian merchants now are children of those who had to pay for liberty to settle in a town—a tax the amount of which lay at the disposal of their lords—we can in some measure realise the strength of the feeling with which the old system is regarded, and of the

sentiment for the sovereign by whom the great change has been effected.

This sentiment works in two ways: while it strengthens the devotion of the people to the person of the Czar, it leads them to expect from him in return a devotion to the true interests of Russia, as those interests are conceived by the Russians themselves. Whether they run counter to the policy, the schemes, the aspirations of other nations, they know not, and do not pause to think. There is great slowness in the movement of Russian society in the direction of internal reforms and changes; and there is great quickness in seeing the course to which the instinct of freedom draws them, especially in their relation to other members of the great Slavonic race to which they belong. To follow this course is regarded by the Russian people as their bounden duty; and if the government hesitates or declines to adopt it, the inference is drawn that the government has not at heart the real good of the country. If, further, there be grounds, real or fancied, for supposing that the Czar thus wavers or fails in the great trust committed to him, it is obvious that the whole political fabric is menaced, and that the most sober judgment and skill will be needed to steer safely through the dangers which threaten the existing system of Russian government.

These two phases of Russian thought and feeling are illustrated in the present work in a series of chapters which describe the internal condition of Russia before the recent war, the diplomatic system adopted by the government, and the popular view of the Eastern question. These chapters are followed by others on the war, and on the effects which it has produced on the policy and position of the sovereign, and on the attitude of the people.

The subject is one on which the ideas of Englishmen, and all perhaps who are not Russians, are by no means exact. Twenty years ago, Prince Dolgorouki, the author of '*La Vérité sur la Russie*,' prefaced his indictment against the administration of his country with the remark, 'A book on Russia must be by a Russian; my country resembling no other.' Largely as our knowledge of Russia has increased during this eventful interval, the remark still holds good. It is of some importance, therefore, that English readers should know that the Author of the work now translated, with some additions, from the lately published German original, not only writes with the authority of one familiar with the conditions of social and political life in Russia, but deals with the subject as a Russian. Opinions proceeding from such a source have a representative value of their own, irrespective in one sense of the views of foreign critics, but none the less indispensable for a calm and impartial estimate of

the circumstances which have directed the attention of Europe to a State as unique in its composition as it is exceptional in its historical development. Keenly as this attention has been excited since Russia re-emerged from her diplomatic obscurity which followed the Crimean war, to play a part, for good or for evil, in European politics, which will form an epoch in her history, and momentous as are the possible issues involved in this change, still the problems of foreign policy and the questions connected with international relations deal rather with effects than causes. What, as Englishmen, we are called on to decide, is the practical result of a certain line of action, or perhaps the probable consequences of a certain diplomatic act. What, as foreigners, it is difficult but most desirable to understand, is the motive power which determines the collective action of a State where, in the absence of representative institutions and the virtual silence of the Press, a barometer of public opinion, in our meaning of the term, does not exist. It may be doubted whether a foreigner, however able and acute, who speaks from observation rather than experience, is qualified for the office of instructor in this respect; his competency is still more doubtful if his previous experience has been gained in the free atmosphere of a constitutional country. Accustomed to see the ripple on the surface denote the faintest movement of the popular mind, he runs the risk of ignoring, or at least imperfectly studying, the undercurrents of political life in other countries where such tests are not immediately apparent.

And yet with no other country is such a study more important than with the Russia of the present time. Her days of isolation from Western influences are past. The official dread of publicity—and especially of European publicity—is a silent testimony to their power. Even the Slavophiles, on the other hand, and those who, while championing the cause of progress against the reactionary stubbornness of bureaucratic absolutism, profess to purify the national life from the taint of foreign elements, fight in reality with weapons borrowed from the armoury of European ideas. Nor again, as regards the relations between the government and the governed, can the former afford to divorce itself from that public opinion at home which it learned to recognise upwards of twenty years ago, and since then, by a mutual interchange of action, has largely contributed to develop. Add to this the probable consequences of the recent war. Apart from the dangers of a foreign policy dictated by a spirit of military aggression—dangers which European action, if united, will always be able to allay—it is impossible to suppose (Russian precedents of this century forbid the supposition) that a foreign

war, of the character and magnitude of that from which Russia has recently emerged in a military sense victorious, can fail to affect the internal condition of the Empire. In so far as popular forces dictated its commencement, those forces must survive its termination—the more so as, in this case, the manner in which the war has been conducted and concluded has entailed a heritage of discontent and disappointment at home. Hopes and aspirations have been excited which can never be permanently suppressed by a state of siege, or a recurrence to the stale devices of despotic coercion. Whatever form the remedy may take, it is necessary in the first place to know the origin and symptoms of the disease; and the purpose of this work is so to treat the subject that no room may be left hereafter for expressions of surprise when results which are now distinctly anticipated have become accomplished facts.

*Russia and England from 1876 to 1880; a Protest and an Appeal.* By O. K. Author of 'Is Russia Wrong?' With a Preface by J. A. FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Pp. 418, with a Portrait and Two Maps. 8vo. price 14s. cloth. [February 14, 1880.]

THE Authoress of this work, known to the English public only as 'O. K.' fills out her initials, and tells us that she is one of a family whose noblest representatives have devoted themselves to the Slavonian cause. She speaks of her eldest brother, General KIRÉEFF, now on the staff of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and a most active member of the Slavonian Committee; the second met his death fighting against the Turk for the freedom of the Slavs. The Authoress herself, inspired by the same patriotism which sent her brother to his death, has laboured year after year in England in the endeavour to promote a better understanding between her country and our own. She is profoundly imbued with the belief that the welfare of England and Russia, and the happiness of the countless millions of the subject populations who depend on these two great empires, can be secured only by the growth of a mutual goodwill between the two peoples, and by the establishment of cordial relations between their governments. She believes that, however misled, we are a generous people at heart, and that, if we really knew the objects at which Russia was aiming, we should cease to suspect or thwart them. Her self-imposed task has been so hard that only enthusiasm could have carried her through it.

The object of this book is to exhibit our own conduct to us, during the past four years, as it

appears to Russian eyes. If we disclaim the portrait we shall still gain something by looking at it, and some few of us may be led to reflect that, if Russia is mistaken in her judgment of England, we may be ourselves as much mistaken in our judgment of Russia. Far from bearing us illwill, the Authoress desires nothing so much as a hearty alliance between her country and ours. She protests justly against the eagerness with which every wild story to Russia's disadvantage obtains credit among us, and against the wilful embittering of relations which ought to be friendly and cordial.

The Authoress tells us that Russia has spared no effort, short of the sacrifice of honour and duty, to humour our prejudices or consider our interests. If it is all in vain, if we persist in meeting the advances of Russia with ill-will, in misrepresenting her policy, and in crossing and denouncing it when it is identical with the policy which we pursue for ourselves under analogous circumstances, she warns us that we may desire Russia's friendship hereafter and may not find it. There will grow up in her people a corresponding feeling of settled resentment, and in the end a determined antagonism.

We are now at the parting of the ways; it is for us to choose what the future is to be, and in choosing let us bear this in mind, that there runs through the affairs of men a slow-moving but sure and steady tide of justice, which even steam-driven ironclads will find in the end that they cannot overcome. When the drama which is to be acted is on so vast a scale, it is not the will of one nation which will be able to prevail, still less the will of one party in that nation. Therefore those who most wish to see England continue great and strong, and honoured as it has been honoured in the past, must embrace in their thoughts some wider object than immediate seeming advantage or partisan success, if they would have their country in the place which they desire for it when the curtain falls upon the play which is now opening.

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*Lord Minto in India; Life and Letters of Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of Minto, from 1807 to 1814, while Governor-General of India: being a Sequel to his Life and Letters published in 1874.* Edited by his Great-Niece the COUNTESS OF MINTO. With 2 Maps. Post 8vo. pp. 414, price 12s. cloth.

[December 20, 1879.]

THIS selection from the published letters and papers of Lord MINTO has been made on the principle recommended by Lord MINTO himself in one of his letters from India, that a biography should not be made to contain all that can be told about a man, but should rather aim at giving a judicious selection of what is calculated to represent his actions and character.

It has no pretension to historical comprehensiveness. The historians of British India have treated the period of Lord MINTO's administration with a weight of authority, and in a spirit of candour, which leaves nothing to be desired.

Many important transactions are recorded in their pages which find no place in this correspondence, and others again are brought prominently forward in the letters which heretofore have been well nigh overlooked.

Nevertheless, the life of a statesman floats on

the tide of history, and his public conduct cannot be fairly judged, apart from the conditions of the time in which he lived.

When Lord MINTO landed in India in 1807, fifty years had barely elapsed since the British merchants in Calcutta had become sovereigns of Bengal. One of his aides-de-camp who visited the battle-field of Plassy in 1803 was conducted over the ground by an eye-witness of that memorable victory. In the period that followed it, the genius of CLIVE and of WARREN HASTINGS extended the Company's rule.

Within a decade of Lord MINTO's assumption of the Governor-Generalship of India the victorious arms of Lord WELLESLEY had asserted the supremacy of the British power over the greater part of the Peninsula. But his policy was disapproved at home; his career of victory was arrested while his conquests were still unconsolidated; and the services which had been the instruments of his success were subjected to a somewhat drastic treatment of retrenchment and reform.

On Lord MINTO's arrival in India he found a condition bordering on anarchy in the newly-ceded territories; a barely suppressed rebellion among the newly-subjugated races; discontent in the Company's services; and a general objection to the restraints of legality. Within two years of his instalment in the seat of government he came into conflict with pretensions of all others most dangerous to an infant State—those engendered by religious bigotry, and by the spirit of military ascendancy. How unflinchingly he asserted the paramount authority of the civil power, while never forgetting that law and justice are the only stable foundations of government, may be seen in the correspondence now published.

*Fifty Years of the English Constitution, 1830–1880.* By SHELDON AMOS, M.A. Barrister-at-Law; late Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London; and of Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court; late Examiner in the Constitutional History of England to the University of London; Author of 'A Primer of the English Constitution,' 'A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 528, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 13, 1880.]

ON the foundation of University College, London, the Author's father had a class of law students, the formation of which, on many grounds, constitutes one of the most memorable incidents

in the history of the College. The class numbered from one hundred to two hundred students, and included the most promising among the aspirants in both branches of the legal profession, and many whose later career in the political world, as well as at the Bar and on the Bench, has fully confirmed their early promise. The experiment of giving Law Lectures to a promiscuous class of students not necessarily intending to pursue a professional life was as successful as it was unprecedented. The Lectures were delivered continuously from the session of 1828-1829 to that of 1835-1836. Among the Lectures was a course on the English Constitution and Constitutional Law. These Lectures, which were published at the time, but have not yet been republished, brought the record of the Constitution down to the period just preceding that of the present reign.

The Author has felt that he could comply with the suggestions of a filial loyalty, while discharging a useful public duty, in continuing the record of the movements of the Constitution down to the present day. In the body of this work he has shewn that the apparently fragmentary or partial character of his method of selecting a period is inherent in what he believes to be the only sound mode of treating of the Constitution at all. The lectures by the Author's father were delivered at a moment when the structure of BLACKSTONE was still quivering under the assaults of BENTHAM. Later experience has shewn that neither BLACKSTONE nor BENTHAM, nor even AUSTIN and MILL, could, by any of their compact theories or legally circumscribed logic, compass the length, and breadth, and depth, and height of the Constitution they criticised or affected to describe. The experience of the last fifty years has shewn, perhaps more than that of any period since HENRY III. and EDWARD I. that the Constitution is no stiff and formal mechanism, but a natural and necessary product of all the latent forces of the national life and character. In no period has political action been more restless and energetic, and in none has legislation advanced more rapidly and courageously. Nevertheless, the great and deeply graven lineaments which mark out the English Constitution from every other are as distinct as they were at the accession of WILLIAM IV. If they have altered or widened, they have done so only by keeping pace with the steady and widening impulses of the advancing national temperament, in obedience to the call of a civilisation which may properly be termed new.

It is thus scarcely so much to lawyers and law-books alone that reference must be had for ascertaining what is the mode of government under which the English people live, as to the utterances of statesmen, to critical acts of public

policy, to the conduct of parliamentary majorities, and to the assumptions of executive government. The review is thus becoming far more political than legal, and still more ethical than either. Hence the purpose of this treatise is both to establish a new method and to bring to light a train of special facts to which that method is applied.

The first chapter of the work treats of the Organic Unity of the Constitution, and insists on the inadequacy of any but a simultaneous view of the whole subject. The second deals with Parliament, the composition and mutual relation of the Houses, their privileges and order of proceedings, home legislation, the government of dependencies, and foreign affairs. The third treats of the Crown in its personal relations and attributes, and of the relations of Ministers to the Crown and to Parliament. The fourth discusses the Liberty of the Subject; and the concluding chapter notes the direction of recent constitutional changes, the forces at work outside of Parliament, and the dangers which may be involved in the mechanism of Government.

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*The A B C of Philosophy, a Text-Book for Students.* By THOMAS GRIFFITH, A.M. Prebendary of St. Paul's; Author of 'Fundamentals, or Bases of Belief,' &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 144, price 5s. cloth. [March 1880.]

THIS volume owes its origin to two deep convictions: first, that the Philosophy of an age materially affects the Theology of that age; and next, that true Philosophy can neither be understood in itself, nor help us to the understanding of the false, unless we study it systematically as an organic whole.

As to the first conviction, the facts on which it rests point only to a still wider ascendancy. The whole complexion of human life is affected through shadows cast upon it even by the feeblest gleams of philosophical light.

But what is true of life in general acquires additional emphasis in relation to the religious life. Philosophy and Religion are so closely akin, that the very life blood of the one affects the life blood of the other. All observation and experience attest the fact that a gross Philosophy has ever for its shadow a gross Theology; while a sceptical Philosophy, on the other hand, generates a sceptical Theology. When a spirit in man is questioned, to the same extent is there questioned a Spirit in the Universe; and pessimism of philosophical theory invariably fosters pessimism of religious belief.

The attempt, therefore, to mark off Philosophical



and Theology as different Sciences, working in altogether different spheres, and exercising altogether different 'faculties' (as it is said) of the mind—the one the offspring of the Intellect, the other that of the Emotions; the one able to give a reason for its faith, the other glorying in a faith that overrides reason—this distinction, though seized on by both parties as the basis of a hollow truce, is utterly untenable. For man, in all he is, is a unit of force. His mind is a whole. His life is a whole. His laws of thought work as a whole. Every sensation, every perception, every notion, every idea, is received into the whole mass of thought, moulded by the whole mass of thought, and reciprocally active on the whole mass of thought. Nor are the objects presented for our consideration less indivisible than our Self, the subject, to whom they are presented. The world, in all its departments, is a whole. Its action on us, and by means of us, is the action of a whole. Each present phase of the heavens, of the earth, of vegetable and animal life, of human culture in society, and of human judgment in the individual, is the complex product of all that has gone before and all that is surrounding us. Never has there been so clear an appreciation as now of this Monism or unity of all phenomena; never, therefore, has the necessary identity of the methods by which truth of all kinds must be reached been so clearly obvious as now.

But if the influence of Philosophy on faith be so important—if the scheme of thought we have adopted, or the filaments of thought which, without our consciousness, have clung to us like gossamer cobwebs in a haze, so unavoidably affect our religious assumptions and emotions—the second conviction whence has sprung this book is made the more important. This, namely, that a true Philosophy can never be understood in itself, nor help us to the understanding of what is false, unless it be made a subject of early, steady systematic study as an organic whole. We must enter in at the wicket gate. Nay, we must have been urged up to this gate by some preliminary pangs of conscious ignorance, indigence, and impotency. Hence the Author's aim in this little pilgrim's hand-book is, not to throw out fragmentary scraps of knowledge, but to evolve in regular succession, from the earliest germs of thought, the gradually ripening growths of truth. Beginning with those concomitant phenomena which beget the notion of Extension, in Space (the Statics of Psychology), and proceeding to those consecutive phenomena which beget the notion of Change, in Time (the Dynamics of Psychology), the investigation culminates in those phenomena of co-ordination which proclaim the presence, both in Space and Time, of an adjusting, harmonising, unifying Mind.

But, of course, no more than an outline of procedure could be ventured on, to be filled in by personal study; and it is hoped that this manual may be adopted, in college lectures and in high schools, as both an incentive and a help to such study. The leading principles indicated, the accompanying citations of authorities from the History of Philosophy, may be supplemented by individual thought, or class instruction, to any extent, upon these simple lines.

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*Two Lectures on South Africa, delivered before the Philosophical Institute, Edinburgh, January 6 and January 9, 1880.* By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 20, price 5s. cloth. [January 10, 1880.]

UNLESS the ending of the wars which have lately desolated Southern Africa can be regarded as the solution of the difficulties connected with the administration of that country, the South African question still presses on the attention of the English people. The Author believes that the recent wars have not settled these difficulties, and that his personal acquaintance with the circumstances which led to these fatal entanglements lays on him the duty of making them known to the public. His narrative will probably remove some misconceptions which have caused widespread mischief, among the most prominent being the idea that South Africa is an English colony, while it really is a country conquered from the Dutch, whose natural resentment has been kept alive and exasperated by the mistakes of the British Government during sixty or seventy years. A review of these mistakes is perhaps the best mode of throwing light on the present situation, which turns on the radical antagonism of the Dutch and English elements in the country to a far greater degree than the people of England imagine. This antagonism, the Author believes, has been strengthened by the grant of a constitution to the Cape, and still more by the annexation of the diamond fields, an act which, by leading to the arming of the natives, brought about in the end the struggle with the Zulu chief Cetewayo. If the difficulties of the case could be met by dealing out strict justice, our course would in the Author's opinion be clear; if this be, as it probably is, impracticable, the alternatives still open to us call urgently for consideration. The second lecture concludes with some suggestions on this subject.

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*Cetshwayo's Dutchman; being the Private Journal of a White Trader in Zululand during the British Invasion.* By CORNELIUS VIJN. Translated from the Dutch and Edited with Preface and Notes by the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D. Bishop of Natal. Pp. 216, with a Portrait of Cetshwayo from a Photograph taken in Capetown. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [January 22, 1880.]

MR. CORNELIUS VIJN, the Author of the journal now presented to the English public, is a young Hollander, 23 years old, who has been 4½ years in Natal, during three-fourths of which time he has been trading in Zululand, and has thus learned to speak the Zulu language well, though he could not undertake to write it, and has become thoroughly conversant with the Zulu people, and their ordinary habits and customs. He was educated at the Town Burgher-School of Hoorn, in Holland, and, of course, speaks and writes European Dutch, in which language the narrative of his sojourn in Zululand during the late war was written by him. But since his arrival in Natal he has learnt to speak freely in the English tongue—very well indeed for a foreigner—though, as his letters printed in the Notes shew, he does not write English quite grammatically. On the whole, however, he is a young man of fair education and good intelligence; and his character is such, on the authority of an English colonist who knows him well, as to warrant entire confidence being placed in his statements as to what he has heard, or seen, or known, in Zululand.

Mr. VIJN placed his manuscript in the hands of the Bishop of Natal with the request that he would cast his eye over it, and say whether it would be worth while to publish it in England, at the present crisis of Zulu affairs. Having perused it, he found that it was well worthy of being published and made accessible to English readers. He has accordingly translated it, supplying a series of Notes, which may throw further light on the matters referred to in it, and especially on the character and conduct of CETSHWAYO.

The Translator has been impelled to undertake this task from a strict sense of duty, his strong conviction being that the Zulu King has been grossly misrepresented by those who have wished to find in his doings some justification for waging, in the name and with the power of Christian England, the late most unjust and wicked war—a war which at first was said to be waged against the King, and not against the Zulu nation, a figment afterwards abandoned by Lord CHELMSFORD.

More particularly the Translator has felt bound to avail himself of the opportunity of expressing

his opinion of the efforts of Sir B. FRERE to blacken CETSHWAYO's character, and to make him appear odious in the eyes of Englishmen, who would never have endured, as they have done hitherto—very reluctantly, it is true, and with grave misgivings—that such things should have been done in their name in Zululand, if they had not been led to suppose that the Zulu King was really the loathsome monster which Sir B. FRERE has persistently represented him to be. The touching account of the devotion of the Zulu people to their King in his hour of utmost need, and of their respect for him even after his fall—of the people who were supposed to abhor him as a cruel tyrant, and to long only to be released from his bloody rule—presents, in the judgment of the Translator, a striking contrast with the highly-coloured language in which Sir B. FRERE in the Blue-Books labours at this point, again and again repeating his invectives and piling up his epithets, until at one time, no doubt, he succeeded in prejudicing the minds of the Government and people in England against the unfortunate King, whom from the very first and long before the raids occurred which have been put forward as the chief *casus belli*, he was, in the Translator's opinion, preparing to crush.

The present translation will, he believes, enable English readers to recognise in the Zulu King a brave and not ignoble ruler—who had, of course, as Mr. VIJN says, 'to enforce from time to time the laws of his country, and, if he had not done so, where should I have been?'—who never, since he began to reign, has sent his *Impi* on the war-path—who did his best to avoid war with the English, until it was forced upon him—who never used his opportunities for ravaging the colony of Natal, when it lay at his mercy—who sent repeatedly messengers suing for peace, but only to be 'detained' or 'manacled' for weeks together by the English authorities, or sent back with the mockery of utterly impossible demands, except the last, which never reached him—and who has been throughout hardly, ungenerously, and unjustly dealt with by the representatives of the English people.

The Journal will further tend to shew that among the colonists of South Africa many believed that Sir B. FRERE, after making a judicious exhibition on the Natal frontier, or, if need be, in Zululand itself, of the power of England, would have sought, by wise and peaceful measures of negotiation, to bring about gradually the desired improvements in the military and marriage systems of Zululand, in accordance with the principle laid down by himself on another occasion, that 'such changes, like all great revolutions, require time and patience to effect peacefully.' There is every reason for believing that this work, worthy of the

English name, might have been done successfully; but the Translator feels bound to add that he did not expect that, in order to accomplish these ends, Sir B. FRERE would direct a ferocious onslaught to be made on unprepared and unoffending Zulus.

The Translator sympathises, in short, entirely with the words of a friend, who, with full knowledge of the facts, states his conviction that 'the Zulu war, discreditable to our arms, disgraceful to our civilisation, and injurious to our good name and to the discipline of our army, was not necessary, and therefore was without just cause'; who is disgusted 'to hear (so calling themselves) Christians speak of cruel murders as if they were the finest feats of arms,' and who mournfully adds, 'It makes one despair of ultimate good to see such a saturnalia of wrong-doing and such an apotheosis of force in this lower world.'

*Economic Studies.* By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, M.A. and Fellow of University College, London. Edited by RICHARD HOLT HUTTON. 8vo. pp. 224, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [January 18, 1880.]

IT is scarcely necessary to say that in these chapters on the great questions involved in English Political Economy, the Author has left a body of thought which will have the highest value for students of this important subject. But it will be obvious to the reader that a considerable portion of this volume, though hardly to be called fragmentary, is yet not at all as complete as the Author, had he lived, would have made it; and that, in the last two essays at all events, there are considerable gaps which he would certainly have filled up. Obviously, too, various other essays would have been added—probably two or three between those which here appear, certainly many on subjects which would naturally have followed the last and least perfect of all the papers, that on 'Cost of Production.' Indeed Mr. BAGEHOT is known to have stated that his economic studies would have worked out into three distinct volumes, one of which would have been biographical. Again, no careful reader can fail to perceive that there is a certain amount of redundancy of statement in these pages, as well as of omission; and this was inevitable, for in preparing his finished writings for the press, the Author's practice was to cut away as well as to add much.

Of the essays contained in this volume the first two only had been published, or even printed, in the lifetime of the Author; and even with the most valuable help of Mr. ROBERT GIFFEN, the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade (who, during the last years of Mr. BAGE-

HOT's life, had a better knowledge of his economic mind than any other person), the Editor has had great difficulty in determining the precise arrangement of some parts of the MS. the folios of which were often inaccurately numbered. He hopes therefore that the reader may wonder less that much is incomplete, than that so much that is complete and valuable, as well as original, remains. At the same time he feels sure that no thoughtful economist who reads this book will fail to recognise the value of a great portion of even the least perfect of these essays.

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- I. The Postulates of English Political Economy.
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  - II. The Preliminaries of Political Economy.
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  - V. RICARDO.
  - VI. The Growth of Capital.
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- Appendix.

*Rural Bird Life; being Essays on Ornithology, with Instructions for Preserving Objects relating to that Science.* By CHARLES DIXON. Pp. 388, with a Chromolithographic Frontispiece by Hanhart and 44 Illustrations engraved on Wood by G. Pearson. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; 15s. bound in tree calf, with gilt edges; or 17s. in morocco by Rivière. [January 19, 1880.]

IN the course of many years spent in the practical study of Ornithology the Author had amassed a large number of notes, chiefly on the economy of our commoner inland birds. He was thus led to conceive the idea that from these notes a volume might be compiled which should have some interest for those who have a love of rural pursuits and the study of nature. His observations, he believes, include some fresh facts in the economy of birds, which he is anxious to submit to the consideration of working ornithologists, who will here find several moot questions relating to the natural history of birds carefully discussed, and some opinions expressed which are the result of genuine experience.

Had the Author spent more of his time amongst books, instead of amongst bogs, this little volume might perhaps have found more favour amongst a certain class of naturalists, whatever might be the character and quality of its contents. But his intention was to lay before the public a work purely original—a work whose materials have been obtained by unwearied personal observation in the

field and the forest, and which, written for the most part in the several haunts of the birds described, may, he hopes, be free from the harsh and in many instances unmeaning technicalities with which at the present time Ornithology is overlaid, to the confusion of students applying themselves to this delightful science.

If the perusal of this volume should be the means of sending a few fresh labourers into the field of Ornithology, his labours will have been amply rewarded. His object in publishing it has been solely to excite a love for the study of the feathered tribes, and to exhibit in a popular form the true economy of birds, shewing their relations and positions in the great system of nature.

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#### WHITE'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

*A Latin-English Dictionary (the Parent Work).* By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and the Rev. JOSEPH E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (founded on the larger Dictionary of FREUND, as last revised by the Author). The Seventh and Cheaper Edition, carefully revised. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 2,122, price 21s. cloth. [January 3, 1880.]

ALTHOUGH this Dictionary is founded on ANDREWS's translation of Dr. FREUND's *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, it is no mere revision of that work. Almost every article has been re-written and reconstructed on a uniform plan; while entirely new matter to the extent of upwards of 500 pages has been added. The main features of the present work are—an Etymology corrected according to the best writers of this day; an arrangement of the meanings of words according to a principle stated at length in the preface; a classification of the examples quoted under each word, according to the constructions found to appertain to such word; the correction of wrong interpretations of passages by FREUND and ANDREWS, and also, in almost countless instances, of wrong references; the quotation of passages proving that FREUND and ANDREWS are frequently mistaken when they state that certain words occur only once in the whole range of Latin literature; the addition, in numerous instances, of the perfect tenses of verbs, the existence of which is denied by FREUND and ANDREWS; together with a very

large amount of information respecting Ecclesiastical or Patristic Latin, gathered from a careful reading of the works of the *LATIN FATHERS*. It has been the aim of the writers of this Dictionary to produce a work which, while it embraces the Latinity of every age, shall be as accurate as efforts can make it.

*White's College Latin-English Dictionary (Intermediate Size), being a copious Abridgment, for the use of University Students, of the Parent Latin Dictionary of White and Riddle, by the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Fifth and Cheaper Edition, carefully revised. Royal 8vo. price 12s. cloth.*

*A School Latin-English Dictionary, for the use of Junior Students, abridged from the larger Dictionary of White and Riddle. By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. New Edition, revised. Square 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.*

*White's New English-Latin Dictionary, for the use of Schools, founded on White and Riddle's large Latin-English Dictionary. By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon. Square 12mo. price 5s. 6d. cloth.*

*White's Junior Student's Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary (the Two School Dictionaries bound in One Volume). New Edition, revised. Square 12mo. price 12s. cloth.*

*White's Latin-English Dictionary adapted for the use of Middle-Class Schools. (Abridged from the Junior Student's Latin-English Dictionary.) Square fcp. 8vo. price 3s. cloth.*

*Path and Goal; a Discussion on the Elements of Civilisation and the Conditions of Happiness. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D. M.A. 8vo. pp. 656, price 12s. 6d. cloth.*

[February 17, 1880.]

THE purpose of this work is threefold—first, to ascertain the elements which constitute our *modern civilisation*; secondly, to examine which of these elements are requisite to produce *harmony of character*; and thirdly, to prove that only through this symmetry of powers true *happiness* is secured.

With these objects in view, a number of *speakers*—for the whole disquisition is in the form of dialogues—are introduced, all distinctively

representative: there are Christian theologians—the uncompromisingly orthodox, the profoundly spiritual, and the conciliatingly latitudinarian; there are Biblical critics—the sober and the over-refining; there are the Jewish Rabbi and the minister of Jewish Reformers; there are the ardent advocate of Greek culture, the champion of Art, the votary of philosophic speculation, and the staunch adherent of the most advanced school of modern science; there are, besides, four Eastern scholars—a Hindoo, a Parsee, a Buddhist, and a Mohammedan—who take part in the discussions; and there is, lastly, the host in whose house the meetings take place, and who embodies, as much as it is possible, the desired harmony of mind.

The starting point of the conversations is a brief inquiry into the Book of Ecclesiastes, which searches for fixed principles of thought and for guarantees of happiness; and as the current versions of that Book are in some parts unintelligible or inaccurate, a new translation is given. But the Græcophile insists that a joyous life, impossible under the Biblical schemes, is only attainable through the beautiful conceptions of the ancient Greeks. This assertion incites the orthodox Christian to a strong remonstrance and to a sustained effort in proving that the popular idea of Greek joyousness is a glaring fallacy, and that in reality the life of the Greeks, from the earliest to the latest periods of their history, was pervaded by a deep and irremediable melancholy. In confirmation he quotes many utterances of the Greek poets, and passes in review the chief philosophic systems of Greece—the Cynic and Stoic, the Epicurean and Platonic. All these theories give rise to a lively controversy, during the progress of which they are subjected to a close comparison with Biblical tenets; and as a result certain permanent components of culture and happiness are discovered.

In connexion with the Epicurean system, the Naturalist fully explains and eagerly defends the doctrine of Evolution, and especially that Monism which unites the whole organic and inorganic world by one all-comprising law of physical and chemical necessity. In spite of the most indignant protests on the part of the Theologians, he maintains his ground with respect to the descent of man from the lower creation, and even derives from it a high and important constituent of a perfect character. Yet his opponents refuse to submit, and support with the utmost fervour the traditional views with regard to a personal God, a Soul independent of the bodily organism, and the belief of Immortality. These three points are therefore made the subjects of a full examination, from which both sides insist that they come out as victors.

The Philosopher, dissatisfied with this issue,

strenuously pleads for the Pantheism of SPINOZA, which is consequently discussed in its principal aspects, but is ultimately pronounced to be in fact no spiritual but an essentially materialistic design, though this character is veiled by an ambiguous and misleading phraseology. Encouraged by this concession, the Naturalist undertakes to uphold SCHOPENHAUER's and HARTMANN's Pessimism, but is at last compelled to retreat and partially to abandon his favourite views.

In the course of these discussions the Orientals have ample opportunities of expounding their doctrines, and the Buddhist especially, who claims a kinship of thought both with SPINOZA and SCHOPENHAUER, vindicates the teaching of his Master with the warmest zeal; but is, nevertheless, obliged to admit important modifications, which the host embodies in what he calls 'the new Nirwāna,' and which seems to convert the Buddhist creed into a valuable and acceptable theory.

In addition to the elements of an harmonious character obtained by the preceding controversies, those of Idealism and artistic culture are now pointed out and considered; and all in their totality are by the host comprehended in a 'eucrasia' of mind, which is the goal of our moral and intellectual training, and creates a life at once complete and happy.

After careful and cautious deliberations, all the speakers, the Orientals included, cordially joining in mutual friendship, accept that 'eucrasia' as a common ground of thought and action, and finally pledge themselves to diffuse it in their various circles to the utmost of their power, and thus to assist in preparing that union of creeds and races which is declared to be the inspiring vision of the noblest minds of our age.

*The Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics.* Translated from the German of Dr. E. ZELLER, Professor of the University of Heidelberg, by OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A. Vicar of Sparsholt, Berks. A New and Revised Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 602, price 15s. cloth. [February 26, 1880.

THE present translation, which was made with the Author's sanction and first published in 1870, aims at supplying an introductory volume to a later period of the history of mind in Greece, which may be collectively described as the *post-Aristotelian*. To the moralist and theologian no less than to the student of philosophy, this period is one of peculiar interest; for it supplied the scientific mould into which Christianity in the

earlier years of its growth was cast, and bearing the shape of which it has come down to us.

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The New Academy.

Followed by a copious General Index.

*Hours of Thought on Sacred Things, Second Volume.* By JAMES MARTINEAU, LL.D. D.D. Principal of Manchester New College, London. Crown 8vo. pp. 390, price 7s. 6d. cloth. [December 17, 1879.

IN its general tone and character this volume appeals to the same experiences and affections as its predecessor. That it treats of kindred subjects, chiefly the essential features of the moral and religious life, will be made evident by its contents, which are as follows:—

1. The Spirit of Trust.
2. How sayest thou, 'Shew us the Father?'
3. Temptations of Power.
4. The Limits of Divine and Human Forgiveness.
5. Self-surrender to God.
6. Obedience and Communion.
7. The Way of Remembrance.
8. In Him we Live, and Move, and have our Being.
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21. The Child that needs no Conversion.
22. The Goodness which may be Taught.
23. The offering of Art to Worship.
24. The Transient and the Real in Life.

Many of these discourses have more or less reference to the intellectual difficulties which trouble and unnerve the spiritual energy of our time; and, in a few of them, the Author has endeavoured to remove some of these difficulties by a direct treatment of the principles to which they are amenable. It is not much that a sermon

can contribute towards answering theoretical problems of faith; but it may, perhaps, suggest enough to support the hearer's natural surrender to his own highest trusts and aspirations. Aiming at no more than this, the Author has borrowed only an occasional light from philosophy, to shew the way through some brief darkness in the passages of theology. It is rarely, however, that the dedication of the book to the service of personal religion is even apparently interrupted by such speculative digressions.

To the sermons in this volume have been appended two or three addresses, prepared for Services of Confirmation and Communion; services which, to the Author's feeling, have been grievously spoiled by association with sacramental ideas; but which, when restored to their simplicity, are of the highest interest, both historical and spiritual.

*Religious Belief; its Difficulties in Ancient and Modern Times Compared and Considered: being the Donnellan Lecture in the University of Dublin for the year 1877-8.* By JOHN QUARRY, D.D. Rector of Donoughmore and Canon of Cloyne Cathedral. 8vo. pp. 206, price 5s. cloth. [February 7, 1880.

IN this work the Author meets the difficulties of religious belief, as now felt, by considering them in comparison with difficulties of a kindred or opposite kind felt in ancient times. He sets out with the question of Evil, and in the first lecture discusses the difficulties which its existence presents, comparing the manner in which they were met by the early heresies and the Christian Apologists. With the latter the Author takes his stand on human freedom, and shows the necessity of allowing this full scope (without restraint, or such favourable conditions as should afford no real test of moral excellence) if it were the design of the Creator to develop righteousness of the highest order under needful probation. This is considered with special reference to the power of God.

In the second lecture the same subject is pursued with reference to the goodness of God, so far as that might seem to be impugned by the existing ills in creation.

The third lecture discusses the Freedom of Man, and considers the objections to this from ancient views of necessity and modern theories of determination of human actions by physical or other causes.

The fourth lecture considers in various points of view the grounds of belief in the existence of God.

The fifth lecture discusses the Modern Objections to the Reception of Miracles as Proofs of

Revelation, and the Author endeavours to point out how divine interference might take place in their production without superseding, or even in accordance with, the ordinary laws of nature.

In the last lecture a difficulty of an opposite kind, felt in ancient times, is considered. This difficulty, arising from the facility anciently existing in regard to the belief in the supernatural aid of demoniacal power in the performances of sorcery, the Author considers with reference to the revival in the present day of a like objection to the evidence derived from miracles on the ground that many still recognise the reality of demoniacal or Satanic aid in the performance of works of wonder, which was acknowledged by the early Christians; and the Author endeavours to shew that this supposition is not rendered necessary by the language of Scripture, or on any grounds of reason. The Author's arguments are supported throughout by quotations from ancient and modern writers of authority and repute.

*School Lectures on the Electra of Sophocles and Macbeth.* By A. H. GILKES, Assistant-Master at Shrewsbury School. Crown 8vo. pp. 160, price 3s. 6d. cloth. [Feb. 9, 1880.

THIS volume contains two sets of lectures, given to the Sixth Form of Shrewsbury School. Each set has a tragedy for its subject, the first being the *Electra* of SOPHOCLES, the second *Macbeth*. In both the Author has aimed specially at bringing out those points in which, however wide and far-reaching may be their difference, the tragedy of the ancient world harmonises with that of the modern. The end and purpose of tragedy is thus clearly shewn, and something is gained towards a discernment of its bearing upon the work of human life.

The Author believes that the method which he has used is very suitable to all books which are read at schools. In spite of the multiplication of subjects, partly perhaps in consequence of it, the notion that school-books, whether in Latin, Greek, or English, contain nothing which can amuse or please is as prevalent among schoolboys now as it has been in times past. In fact, that which is strictly the work of the school is now, more perhaps than ever, regarded as a matter of disagreeable but necessary routine, the real object of school life being found in employments out of doors; and thus the devotion paid to the cultivation of athletics eats out the spirit of earnestness in other directions, and unfits the young for the serious business of life. Hence the writer regards it as a duty more and more incumbent on teachers to make the books which he reads with his form as much a reality to them as possible; and it is

this aim which he has set before himself in preparing the Lectures contained in the present volume.

*The Spirit and the Muse; Original Hymns and other Poems, with Translations from the Odes of Horace.* By Sir PHILIP PERRING, Bart. late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. New Edition, enlarged. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth. [March 1880.

THE first edition of this work appeared in November 1872. The first part of the volume contains various Hymns and Poems illustrative, for the most part, of the great truths of the Christian religion—some of them suitable for use in the services of the Church, either generally, or at special seasons, such as Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, or on special occasions, as the celebration of Marriages, Baptisms, Mission services, and the like. The second part contains translations of a few of the Odes of HORACE, in which the Author has aimed at conveying the literal sense of the originals in idiomatic English verse. In translating for the New Edition a few more of the Odes, the Author acknowledges in his preface having received much valuable assistance from his old college friend, Mr. W. CHANDLESS, an eminent scholar and a highly distinguished Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

*The Last Plague of Egypt, the German Gladiators, Great King Herod, and other Poems: a Metrical Medley of Original Pieces, written at various times, for the Amusement of the Author's Children, and also for general readers.* By the Rev. JOSEPH B. McCaul, Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral and Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, City of London; Author of 'A Paraphrastic Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' 'Dark Sayings of Old,' 'Sunday Reflections on Current Topics,' 'Bishop Colenso's Criticism Criticised,' &c. 8vo. pp. 244, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

[December 18, 1879.

THE writer of these poems, some of which are didactic, others lyrical, others short sonnets in blank verse, has availed himself of the metrical style to convey to his readers some very homely and much neglected truths. The book, however, is not a series of high-flown moral essays. Many of the pieces were written with the express view to recitation. In this capacity he hopes that they may prove acceptable to not a few. He has, in



cases, thought it best to call a spade a spade, endeavouring at the same time to avoid vulgarity and triteness of expression. The Preface conveys the Author's reasons for giving the volume to the public:—

*'Good wine, says the well-worn proverb, needs no bush.* In like manner, a book that tells its own story sufficiently requires a preface of very moderate dimensions. The writer is by no means of the opinion that the purpose of language is the concealment of one's thoughts. Language is the mirror of the mind. In proportion to its clearness does it reflect the thoughts of the speaker or writer to the readers or listeners, with greater or less distinctness. Much pains have therefore been taken to make the pieces as intelligible as possible. Many of them have been, for years, a source of amusement to the Author's children: he trusts that they may now prove acceptable to a wider circle of readers. As for the Author himself, they have beguiled many an hour, when severer work was prohibited. He trusts that any possible tinge of melancholy which may cling to some of them, may not prove altogether distasteful to his readers. As to others of a lighter character, the only palliation for their publication may be found in the fact that they would be sadly missed by those for whom they were originally written, were they omitted from this 'metrical medley.' They have long been, with many others not herein contained, as household words in the family circle.'

The book includes '*in Memoriam*' sonnets to the late Princess Alice, to Prince Louis Napoleon, to Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, to Henry Tritton, Esq. the banker of Lombard Street, to Mrs. Havergal, and some others. The volume is furnished with a copious alphabetical Index, a real desideratum in a collection of miscellaneous pieces.

*Apparitions, a Narrative of Facts.* By the Rev. BOURCHIER WREY SAVILE, M.A. Rector of Shillingford, Devon; Author of '*The Primitive and Catholic Faith*,' '*Revelation and Science*,' &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. pp. 304, price 5s. cloth.

[January 12, 1880.]

THE second edition of this work contains some fresh instances in support of the position which the Author maintained in the first edition, viz. to prove by credible evidence the grounds for a belief in the appearance, about the time of death or shortly after, of deceased persons to those living on the earth.

One of the most remarkable instances of such an appearance is that of an officer killed at the Siege of Lucknow, on the afternoon of November 14, 1867, who appeared on the same night to two

parties living in different parts of England. So clear is the testimony on this matter, that it induced the War Office to make an alteration in the certificate relating to his death, which was erroneously entered in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, and in the letter of the *Times* correspondent announcing the fact. The new edition contains evidence of the same Apparition having appeared to a third party on the same night, living in another part of England.

This threefold appearance of an officer, very shortly after the moment of death, to three different parties residing in England, in three different localities, none of whom had any communication with each other, and one of the parties being an entire stranger to the other two, must be considered as placing the possibility of apparition phenomena beyond all reasonable doubt; and it seems scarcely going too far, on the part of Spiritualists, to term those who cannot believe such a cumulative amount of evidence the victims of what has been appropriately termed '*the superstition of incredulity.*'

*Angiportus; Intermediate or Middle-Class Exercises in Latin Prose.* By the Rev. A. N. MALAN, M.A. Oriel Coll. Oxon. and C. S. JERRAM, M.A. Trin. Coll. Oxon. 16mo. pp. 150, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[December 15, 1879.]

THE design of this little work may not at first sight be apparent from its title. The various existing manuals that aim at imparting a knowledge of Latin Prose Composition, after its earlier stages have been passed, are principally of two kinds, which may be regarded in the light of *highways or main thoroughfares*. The first kind is represented by such books as BRADLEY'S *Lessons in Latin Prose*, SMITH'S *Principia*, PART V. and the like, consisting of pieces more or less freely translated from classical authors, with notes and other aids for the student. It would be hard to speak too highly of works like these, or to overrate the advantage gained from translating passages into Latin, such as naturally fall into a purely classical form. The final stage is reached in manuals like Mr. SARGENT'S *Easy Passages for Translation*, and Dr. HOLDEN'S *Foliorum Centuriæ*, containing unaltered extracts from English authors, without assistance of any kind. The step between these two stages is a formidable one, and presents many difficulties both to master and pupil: a fact which all who are engaged in teaching and learning Latin Prose Composition will readily admit. It is a step that has to be taken *per saltum*, no intermediate aids

being, as far as the Editors are aware, generally adopted.

The object of the present collection is to offer an *Angiportus*, that is a by-way or alley, connecting the two main thoroughfares already mentioned. While desirous of presenting something harder than mere adapted translations, they have attempted to prepare something less difficult than the unaltered English of SARGENT and HOLDEN. Notes (except an occasional Latin word in brackets) have been, after due deliberation, withheld; the object of this work being, not so much to *teach* the art of composition, as to furnish *materials* which a competent master may deal with at his discretion. The pieces are not graduated throughout according to any scale of difficulty; but the last fifty, or thereabouts, are more especially intended for boys seeking Entrance Scholarships at the Public Schools, some of them having been actually set for that purpose. A boy who can render these later exercises with fidelity and a fair attempt at style, may congratulate himself upon having made good his progress through the narrow windings of the connecting by-way, and to be already emerging upon the broad high road of Latin Prose.

The Editors have added an APPENDIX of passages for conversion from the Oblique into the Direct form of speech, and *vice versa*, a book on Latin Composition being hardly complete if it does not draw prominent attention to this branch of the subject.

*Practical Chemistry; the Principles of Qualitative Analysis.* By WILLIAM A. TILDEN, D.Sc.Lond. F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry in Mason's College, Birmingham; late Lecturer on Chemistry in Clifton College; Author of 'Text-Book of Chemical Philosophy.' Fcp. 8vo. pp. 118, price 1s. 6d. cloth.

[February 20, 1880.]

THE idea of this book, which is intended for beginners, was suggested by the requirements of the Author's teaching, and by the consideration that it is not necessary to learn the properties of any large number of substances in order to be in a position to understand the *principles* of Chemical Analysis. It is clear that the young student will be spared a great deal of perplexity and confusion of mind if he is allowed to proceed gradually, and it is the object of these pages to supply him with instructions for doing so.

The book is divided into two parts. In the first the student is required to make himself familiar with the appearance and properties of a few substances with which he will afterwards be constantly dealing; he also learns the use of the blowpipe.

In the second, which is devoted to methods of analysis, he is first instructed in the properties of a few of the constituents of common salts, and learns the methods for their separation or identification in presence of one another. If he goes no further than this he will at least have learnt what chemical analysis means; but if he proceeds to the end of the course, he will be able to analyse any mixture of ordinary inorganic substances.

The analytical part is to a great extent shorn of directions for manipulation, as well as of details which are not relevant to the immediate object of the experiment. According to the Author's experience these are not only of no use, but are a positive hindrance to the apprehension of the facts to be acquired. Manipulation can be learnt properly only under personal instruction by a competent teacher, and more will be accomplished by letting the beginner *see* once for all how a thing is to be done than by whole volumes of printed directions.

*Euclid for Beginners, Books I. and II. with Simple Exercises.* By the Rev. F. B. HARVEY, M.A. Rector of Cheddington, School Inspector in the Diocese of Oxford, formerly Second Master of Berkhamsted School. Pp. 144, 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

[February 5, 1880.]

IN spite of the many excellent editions of EUCLID already published, it would perhaps be rash to say that no further attempts need be made at improvement in the publication of Euclid for beginners, whose progress must depend in great part on the typical arrangement of the text, and on the clearness with which they are made to see what they really have to do in learning a proposition. To these two points special attention has been given in the present edition, the enunciation, with the statement of the conclusions to be proved, being given in red ink, while the language of the demonstration has, it is hoped, been considerably simplified.

CORRECTED FOR THE YEAR 1880.

*Handbook of Competitive Examinations for Admission to Every Department of Her Majesty's Service.* By W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.B. Trin. Coll. Dubl. F.R.G.S. F.G.S. F.R.G.S.I. Author of 'A Manual of Historical Geography.' Crown 8vo. pp. 158, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [January 26, 1880.]

THE Author of this Manual has been able to supply much information not usually brought together in similar works. The most recent

amendments in the Regulations have been introduced, the number of marks allotted to each subject and the salary fixed for each situation have been appended, and full use has been made of the latest official publications. The Author has, moreover, anticipated the official promulgation of changes which have been settled, but which will be formally announced only as occasion requires. Obviously, timely notice of such alterations is of vital importance to students reading for examina-

tion. The Regulations for the more important Open Competitions—Woolwich, Sandhurst, Civil Service of India, Upper and Lower Division Clerkships, &c.—have been given in full; and, in common with all the other Programmes of Examination, have been supplemented at all points whereon experience has shewn further information to be desirable. Thus the book has been prepared specially for the use of candidates, who may rely on the accuracy of its statements.

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